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## BRITISH ENERGY LENDS POWER TO OTHER NATIONS

### Capital Develops Latent Resources and Potential Wealth of Globe

### DOMINIONS ABSORB SOME £2,000,000,000

### India Electrified, Africa Fructified, Europe and Asia Energized by Aid and Example

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, May 29—In spite of the depression which settled on British trade in 1920, new capital flotations on the London market included nearly £750,000,000 for overseas countries between 1919 and the end of 1925. Of this sum nearly £450,000,000 was invested in British Empire countries and nearly £300,000,000 in foreign countries. The total would doubtless have been larger but for the Treasury embargo on foreign loans, which has now been removed.

In 1924 alone as much as £52,000,000 was subscribed toward reconstruction work in Europe and Japan, as well as considerable amounts for other Far Eastern countries and for South America. But, taking the six years as a whole, by far the greatest single amount, £126,600,000, went for development work in Australia; India comes second with nearly £73,000,000; Great Britain's African dependencies had nearly £69,000,000, equally divided between the Union of South Africa and the rest, and New Zealand £27,000,000. Of foreign countries Japan leads with £28,000,000, France is second with £18,000,000, after which come Germany, Austria, Argentina and Brazil with £17,000,000, £12,500,000, £10,000,000 and £9,000,000 respectively. These figures cover practically all Government and municipal loans made during the period, as well as the larger investments in industrial and transport undertakings. They do not, however, include any issue of less than £500,000.

**British Capital**

Another aspect of the way British capital and enterprise are still helping in the development of the world can be gained by a glance at some of the more important contracts which have already been secured by British firms during 1926. Thus the month of January saw orders placed with various British firms for 1000 all steel bogie-covered wagons of 40 tons' capacity, 50 all steel self-discharging hopper coal wagons, each of 50 tons' capacity, and 100 all steel drop-sided open bogie wagons of 40 tons' capacity for the South African railways; 80,000 tons of coal annually for the next five years for the Greek Government; a new oil tanker for an American oil refining company, this being the fifth vessel built in Great Britain for the same owners within two years; a 4000-ton cargo vessel for the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand; motor machinery for a new ship being built at Amsterdam; 44,000 tons of steel rails for the Buenos Aires & Pacific Railway; eight locomotives for Ceylon; 15 locomotives, 30 brake vans, 30 passenger coaches and three dining saloons for Uganda; three locomotives for Nigeria; a new super-heater power station, value £250,000, for Durban, and a gas-works plant for the town of Aarhus, Den. This last was obtained against close competition from Germany, the lowest tender being accepted. There was also keen competition for most of the other contracts mentioned.

**February Business**

In February about 20 British firms each obtained orders in connection with the equipment of the mechanical and electrical laboratories at the new University of British Columbia at Vaucouver, where practically all the machinery in the electrical and mechanical laboratories is now British. Besides this were contracts for four locomotives for Colombia. These are of special design for a mountain railway which rises to 9000 feet and has gradients as steep as 1 in 25; 30 Pullmans for the International Sleeping Car Company; 70,000 boxes of plate to be used by a San Francisco firm for meat packing in Argentina; two motor vessels of 10,600 tons each for a New York firm; a grain-carrying steamer of 2500 tons for the Canadian lakes; 10 barges to be used as water tankers in various harbors overseas; several launches for Venezuela; six 40-feet steam pinnaces for the Greek Navy, a large but unknown number of airplanes and aero engines for various governments in Central Europe and South America; die-casting plants for several railways in India and Africa; electric generation plant and hydraulic machinery for several railways in India; some thousands of steel sheaves for an aerial ropeway in Colombia; and a new flour mill at Calgary. This last, which will have a capacity of 2000 barrels of flour every 24 hours, will be the first large plant in the North American continent to be arranged on the British milling system. The same company has been commissioned to erect a similar mill in Japan, where, until this order was obtained, American and German milling engineers practically had the field to themselves.

**Industrial Equipment**

March added to this comprehensive list 300,000 steel sleepers for the Egyptian State Railways, a large number of wagons for railways in Egypt, Brazil, and British North Borneo, 76,000 sacks of cement for Miami, Florida, almost the largest consignment shipped from Great Britain since the war; Diesel engines for two ships being built in Japan; three motor ships, each of 5000 tons,

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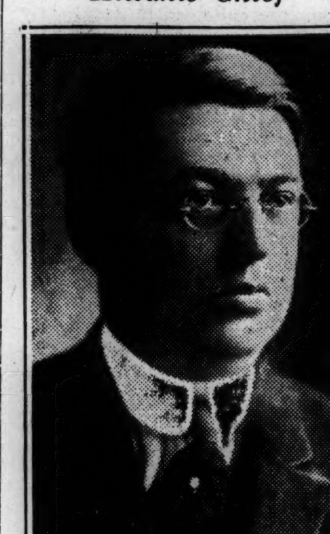
*Kiwanis Chief*



RALPH A. AMERMAN

Prominent Pennsylvanian Is Elected President of the International Organization at Annual Convention.

## KIWANIANS NAME NEW PRESIDENT

### International Convention at Montreal Appoint Ralph A. Amerman of Scranton

MONTREAL, Que., June 10 (AP)—Ralph A. Amerman of Scranton, Pa., has been elected president of the International Kiwanis, in convention here.

MONTREAL, June 9 (Special Correspondence)—What American city will get the 1927 convention of Kiwanis International is the problem to be settled today. Four cities are in the running. They are: Memphis, Indianapolis, Tampa, and Seattle. Indianapolis and Memphis are the ruling favorites, for straw votes taken in Kiwanian packed hotels and on the streets showed both cities fighting a close race. Memphis Kiwanians, with a planned monster pageant demonstration as a last minute response to the delegates before they vote, offer the Canadians and Americans a taste of old southern hospitality if they come below the Mason-Dixon line in 1927. Indianapolis members offer the Hoosier city's geographical location, which is an inducement to Kiwanians traveling from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the far Northwest.

Ralph A. Amerman was elected a trustee of Kiwanis International at the annual convention held in St. Paul, June, 1925. Mr. Amerman has been active in Kiwanis circles for years. In 1924 he was elected vice-president of International and is now serving his second year as a member of the International committee on finance. He has also served as president of the Kiwanis Club of Scranton, secretary of the Pennsylvania District, Lieutenant-Governor of the district, and on various district and international committees.

In his business life, Mr. Amerman is chairman of the board of directors of the Lincoln Trust Company of Scranton and is director in several other firms. He is a graduate of Worcester Academy and Cornell University, class of 1907, and is active in banking associations and Masonic circles.

**DR. DAWES GETS SALEM MEDAL**

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Vice-President Dawes was presented yesterday with the official tercentenary medal of the city of Salem, Mass., where he will be the principal speaker at the tercentenary banquet on July 7. The presentation was made by Russell Leigh Jackson, representing the Mayor.

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## POLL WATCHERS WERE PAID FOR VOTES, IS CHARGE

### Pinchot Supporter Alleges $10 Each Was Price in Allegheny County

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The Senate campaign funds committee was told by a member of Governor Pinchot's political camp that a condition amounting to "a pure purchase of votes" existed in Pittsburgh, a Pepper-Mellon stronghold, at the time of the recent Republican senatorial primary in Pennsylvania.

The witness was C. C. McGovern, manager of Mr. Pinchot's western headquarters during the campaign that resulted in the nomination of William S. Vare (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, over Governor Pinchot and George Wharton Pepper (R.), the incumbent.

For years, he said, the election machinery of Allegheny County, in which Pittsburgh is located, had been in a condition "made to order for fraud—and it works excellently." He estimated that the Pepper organization had 3530 "watchers" at the polls in that county, and the Vare organization 14,000.

"They were paid workers?" asked the committee chairman, James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri.

"Yes, their votes were paid for in advance," Mr. McGovern replied.

**Rate of Pay for Watchers**

The rate of pay for watchers, the witness said, was $10 and Mr. Reed computed that the total cost of watchers for Pepper and Vare in that county alone must have been $490,000. William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, remarked that for all the votes the county cast for Senator Pepper the average cost was $4.14 and Mr. Reed added that the average for Mr. Vare was $3.21 a vote.

P. S. Stahlnecker, state-wide treasurer for Mr. Pinchot, was directed by Mr. Reed to prepare a statement of all money spent for newspaper and billboard advertising and of county and headquarters expenses. He was asked to designate which of the newspapers carrying Pinchot advertising were wet and which were dry.

The Governor did not appoint the election commissioners, the witness said, but did name registration boards in Allegheny and other counties, and these boards had the power to purge the election lists of illegal registrations.

Mr. McGovern told the campaign investigating committee that the registration commissioners of Pittsburgh struck the names of some 350 persons from the election lists on evidence of fraud.

**2500 Illegally Registered**

Mr. McGovern said the commission found that 2500 persons were illegally registered, having presented false tax receipts.

He said registration lists in Pittsburgh were "regularly padded," but there had been less of it this year than before.

Hundreds had been arrested in Pittsburgh for fraudulent registration, he added, but no one imprisoned.

## *Woman Official Finds Romance in the Oil Fields of Kansas*

### *Secretary and General Counsel of Kansas Refinery Has Used Same Recipe—Work—in Career as Teacher, Stenographer, Lawyer and Home Maker*

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., June 6 (Special Correspondence)—Experiences of oil men are interesting enough, but when a woman as an official in an oil company has to follow the trail of black gold, oftentimes into the midst of the oil fields, her life is more than interesting—it is full of adventure, a long romance of interesting events.

Going for days in a hot, sandy country without water for washing or drinking; walking to an office two or three times a day, sometimes at night, through streets not noted for their peacefulness; wearing hip-high boots to wade through sand or mud all the time; protecting her best hat on a 35-mile night ride in a broken down automobile over roads where bridges have been washed away and mud holes are as deep as ordinary rooms are high.

These are just a few of the things experienced by Mrs. Ethel K. Childers, general counsel and secretary for an oil refining company of Arkansas City, Kan. She is, perhaps, the only woman official of such an organization in the country.

**Wide Variety of Duties**

Mrs. Childers must not only attend directors' meetings to help determine the policy of the company, but she must keep in personal touch with practically every phase of the company's activities. There is not a deal nor a contract, no matter how small or how large, that does not come within her jurisdiction as general counsel. Supplies for the refinery, for instance, must be bought in large quantities and all papers governing the conditions of purchase and delivery of these supplies must be drawn up and approved by Mrs. Childers.

It is Mrs. Childers' idea of efficiency to be able to fill any job in the plant. That quality of thoroughness, in fact, has been the secret of her steady progress to the important position she now holds. Since coming to the company, Mrs. Childers has worked all through the plant.

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BUSINESS SPELLS ADVENTURE FOR HER

MRS. ETHEL K. CHILDERS

## "PAY-AS-YOU-GO" TAXING TO STOP CITY'S DEFICITS

### Mayor Plans Collection Before Expenditure to Curb Big Interest Bills

Changes in the method of determining Boston's tax rate so that the city taxes and revenues will meet all of its bills for the year and thus avoid the recurring cash deficits and the hundreds of thousands of dollars in unnecessary interest on borrowed money, are progressing under the direction of Mayor Nichols. Facing a deficit when he entered the office of Mayor, Mr. Nichols, in his inaugural, said the city's income from all sources must meet its obligations, and predicted a $32 tax rate. At the start this year, on $1,339,000 borrowed to tide over a deficit till taxes should come in the city paid $15,000 in interest. The interest on borrowed money until the fall may total $500,000.

Three times in the last four years has the city treasury been empty at the end of a fiscal twelvemonth. Six times in the last 10 years have city expenditures outrun municipal taxes and revenues, and six times has the city started on a new year with a deficit instead of a surplus.

**"Now Is the Time"**

"Now is the time to do away with these deficits," said the mayor. "The honest, careful, conservative, fixing of the tax rate is the crux of the situation. Revenues collected during the year must never be used to reduce the amount of money needed because they have been estimated at the beginning of the year and reckoned as part of the funds available, with the taxes, for appropriation. The same revenue must not be figured as available for appropriation before it is paid in and when received be figured as cash on hand and available for holding down the tax rate.

"An honest, intelligent valuation of the property to be taxed, careful estimate of the city's needs, the State taxes and assessments and the calculation of a tax rate which will bring in enough money to pay the running expenses of the city are the measures I am putting into operation to enable this city to be a solvent institution and the taxpayer relieved of the $300,000 to $600,000 or $700,000 interest paid every year on money borrowed to pay debts which taxation and collections should have cared for."

**Bookkeeping Shortages**

"While the city is not bankrupt and these deficits are largely bookkeeping shortages, they are costing the people money each year they occur," said one municipal financial expert who has spent years studying such questions. "They are usually the result of poor calculation of the tax rate. Earlier preparation of the budget every year, more prompt collection of taxes, assessing property as of Jan. 1, will all help in Boston

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## *Iris Society Makes Pilgrimage to Noted New England Gardens*

### *Estates at Chestnut Hill, the Wellesleys, Newton Lower Falls, and Weston Show Interesting Varieties*

The first New England pilgrimage of the American Iris Society was made yesterday, five important gardens being visited. The party of 75 left Horticultural Hall in automobiles at 10:30 a. m., going first to the estate of E. B. Dane in Chestnut Hill. This is a large estate containing a series of interesting gardens, among them an iris garden, which was visited first, after which the members of the party scattered over the grounds and inspected the greenhouses, which are filled with orchids and various tropical plants.

One of the most interesting features of this estate is a fern garden in which practically every fern which can be grown in New England is to be found. A rock garden is now being laid out, and a long range of cold frames is filled with tiny Alpine plants, all grown from seed which was raised in the garden of M. Henri Correvon in Geneva, Switz.

**Tulips Still in Bloom**

Many of the tulips were still in bloom in the hardy border, and great masses of perennial flowers gave color to the landscape. Some of the flowers were strange to most visitors. One kind which attracted much attention was Mimulus Moschatus, a species of the so-called monkey-flower, which gets its name from its curiously shaped blossoms, which are very suggestive of monkey faces.

From the Dane place the party went to Wellesley, where the iris garden of George N. Smith was visited. Mr. Smith devotes himself almost wholly to irises and peonies, having a very extensive collection.

The next place on the list was the estate of Miss Grace Sturtevant at Wellesley Farms. Miss Sturtevant's iris garden is arranged on the side of a slope in such a manner as to get the full value of the flowers. It is surrounded with shrubs and trees, and includes a rock garden filled with dwarf plants, many of which are very rare.

One of these plans, which excited particular interest, is Iris gracilipes, which grows wild in the woods and mountains of Japan. It is very small, but in their general form the flowers are almost exact minatures of the large flowered Japanese irises common in gardens.

Miss Sturtevant is known throughout the country for her success in originating new varieties. Many of the well-known irises now found in collections everywhere had their beginning in this garden. It is evident that many more varieties are to be given the world from the Sturtevant breeding grounds, as the visitors found entire beds given over to seedlings which have not as yet been named. Many of these seedlings were in shades of yellow, this being a color which is much sought for among iris lovers.

Members of the party who are familiar with iris varities were greatly surprised to find Autumn King in bloom. This is an iris which was originated in the West, where it flowers in the fall, as its name suggests. In the East, however, it apparently becomes a spring blooming variety, like all the other kinds.

While at Miss Sturtevant's place, the members of the party enjoyed box luncheons, sitting on the grass under the trees.

The next stop was at the gardens of T. F. Donahue, in Newton Lower Falls, where much time was spent inspecting the hundreds of varieties which Mr. Donahue has collected from the leading growers of this country and Europe.

**Garden's Attractive Setting**

Mr. Donahue's garden is very picturesquely located on the banks of a running stream, and is famous for the comprehensive character and the fine quality of the blooms which it contains.

Bruno, an iris of immense size and a color near red-mahogany excited especial admiration. Much attention was also given Swazii, a blue-violet variety with red-purple falls, which Mr. Donahue considers the finest iris in his garden. The biggest iris which he had to show was Magnifica which is well known, but a newer variety called Volumina was found to be almost as large.

The final garden to be visited was that of Miss Marian Roby Case of Weston. John C. Wister, president of the American Iris Society, has given Miss Case the benefit of his skill in laying out her garden, which is filled with many beautiful perennials and shrubs as well as irises. The visitors yesterday were especially interested in the Susiana iris, a rare species of remarkable beauty.

## TEXTILE MEN IN CONFERENCE

### Cotton Plants North and South Discuss Plans for an Institute

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 10—Representatives of northern and southern cotton manufacturers met here today in a secret conference at the Hotel Biltmore to discuss problems pertaining to the industry, means of stabilizing production and the assembling and dissemination of statistics pertaining to stocks on hand, production and allied matters.

No information was vouchsafed when the meeting opened regarding the names of those present or the actual question to be discussed, but it is understood that the formation of a textile institute is definitely contemplated. The present conference is an outgrowth of a suggestion made at a meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Atlanta some time ago.

Following that, a meeting was held last week with Secretary Herbert Hoover in Washington, who advised the manufacturers as to the best way to proceed. W. B. MacColl, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, was asked to appoint a committee to meet with the southern members of the other association of textile men. At the Washington meeting Robert Amory of Boston, was the only New England man who attended, but at the meeting here today a number of prominent New England mill men are present.

A dinner was given last night to those attending the meeting by J. E. Rousmaniere, of Lawrence & Co., which controls the selling for the Pacific Mills, one of the largest textile mills in the world. The support of Lawrence & Co. in the present movement is believed to carry weight. A tentative part of the plan is the creation of an exchange in New York City similar to the commodity and stock exchanges, where sales of textiles would be recorded and prices stabilized.

The slack business of the New England mills has caused some New England mill men to be somewhat hostile to the plan, it was reported. The southern mills, with cheaper labor, are operating day and night while the northern mills have not enough business to run full shifts during the day, which is another point of discord between the two groups. It is to eliminate these disagreements that the present meeting is being held.

## *Court Is Enlivened by Vagrant Canary*

### *Did He Twitter or Titter When Judge Ordered Him Out? Trill for Every Thrill*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 10—Justice Doughty of the Sixth District Municipal Court in Snyder Avenue, Brooklyn, struck his desk with his gavel. There was a twitter from the canary that had perched upon the window sill—a twitter or a titter. Whichever it was, it was no way for a court visitor to act, and an uninvited one at that, so the court ruled that "Dicky," was much too flighty to remain. An attempt was made to shoo him out, but the bird shoo'd in instead, for a new adventure loomed—and all the court's attendants and all the court's men couldn't put "Dicky" out again.

"Dicky" lighted on the judge's desk and while the cases were heard he sang of this and that. What a fine day it was, and what a fine audience! What a fine voice he had, too! Every thrill brought a trill, and even the saddest cases were brightened by the silver notes that came from "Dicky's" golden throat.

The day wore on and "Dicky" remained to sing. After the last case had been heard, the judge ruled that anyone who caught the bird could claim him. "Dicky" could not be expected to sit and fold his wings at such a sentence.

A day in court was worth two in the bush, but it wasn't worth spending the rest of his days in a cage, so "Dicky" took to flight. Circling the ceiling, he flew toward the open window, twittering a hurried apology as he flew, for it was a shame to disappoint his would-be captors. But there were bigger courts to conquer, and this was not the time to delay. So with the wisdom of an owl and the grace of a lark, he soared out of their reach and into the street—and went his way singing.

## ANTI-SALOON LEADER FOR MILWAUKEE NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10 (AP)—The Rev. Frederick W. Smith, formerly Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League superintendent for the central-western district, with headquarters here, will become superintendent of the Milwaukee district of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, according to announcement received today from W. M. Forgrave, state superintendent. Mr. Smith was formerly a Methodist pastor in Chicopee.

*New University Head*

HOMER E. WARK

B. U. Professor, Who Accepts Position in West Virginia.

## B. U. PROFESSOR TO LEAVE POST

### Homer E. Wark Accepts Presidency of West Virginia University

Prof. Homer E. Wark, Collins professor of missions at the Boston University School of Theology, has notified the trustees of West Virginia Wesleyan University, at Buckhannon, W. Va., that he will accept the election as president of that institution which they had tendered him, he announced today.

Professor Wark will leave Boston within a week for Buckhannon, where he will spend several weeks studying the institution and its problems. Returning then to Boston, he will remain here a few days, then will go to the middle west for a vacation.

Dr. Wark, who came to the Boston University faculty in 1921, is a native of Indiana, and received his education, in part, in Kansas. He holds degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Washburn College, Topeka, and the degrees of Bachelor of Sacred Theology and Doctor of Philosophy from Boston University, where he studied both in the School of Theology and in the Graduate School.

He has traveled and studied extensively in Egypt, Palestine, India, Burmah, Malaysia, China, Korea, Japan and in Europe. During the war he was a chaplain in the 137th United States Infantry and served 11 months overseas. Later as a senior chaplain he was in charge of a hospital center in France. Subsequently he preached in Wichita, Kan.

Dr. Wark is the second member of the Boston University faculty to be elected to a college presidency in the last few months. James A. Beebe, dean of the School of Theology, has just been elected president of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

## OIL MEN IN MEXICO PLAN CO-OPERATION

### Pan-American Company and Railways in Contract

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—The Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company has closed an agreement with the National Railways of Mexico, which will permit it to develop exclusively all the railways' oil properties.

While details of the plan have not been fully worked out, it is understood that the railway company and the Pan-American company will share the cost of development, in return for which the railways will be provided with fuel oil. Any excess will go to the Pan-American company.

Considerable importance is attached to the transaction because the railway properties are nominally government lands. Many of the lines, with their adjoining acreage, run through productive Pan-American fields.

**WAR GAS BAN APPROVED**

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—A League of Nations treaty to outlaw use of poison gas in war has been approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is opposed by James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, and others.

A Vacation at Home

IMPOSSIBLE? Not at all! All it takes is desire and resourcefulness. There may be greater thrills far away, but that is no reason for despising the lesser joys. If you're not going away this summer, read how to make your home-staying a holiday in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

Household Page


## WHOLESALE GAS PRICE CHEAPER, MAY CUT RETAIL

### Boston Consolidated Asks Formal Right to Lower Present Rates

### PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD HAS PROPOSAL

### Expect Saving From 37½ Cents Per 1000 Feet, to 35 Cents, to Benefit Public

Wholesale price of gas which the Boston Consolidated Gas Company buys from its associated organization, the New England Fuel and Transportation Company, will drop two and one-half cents per 1000 cubic feet if the figures presented today by Dana D. Barnum, president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, to the State Department of Public Utilities are approved.

The Consolidated buys all its gas from the New England organization which is under the same ownership and appears formally before the state department every year to present the price which it expects to pay. Last year the price was 37½ cents per 1000 cubic feet but in the year running from July 1, 1926, to July 1, 1927, the proposed price will be 35 cents.

While no statement was made, the lower wholesale prices, some believe, will be followed by a revision of retail prices, when the new Gas Price Regulatory Bill goes into effect on July 3.

**To Promote Use for Heating**

With the announced purpose of rearranging gas prices so that more of the fuel might be used for household heating, officials of the company appeared before committees of the Legislature this year and petitioned for repeal of the so-called London Sliding Scale Act, under which gas prices have been fixed for many years.

The act was repealed and the new law now applicable goes into effect July 3. Under its provision a change in price so that gas will be cheaper when bought in larger quantities, is made possible. By the new act householders who desire to use gas for heating pay a fixed service charge and a quantity charge which it is expected will be set at a low figure.

While the submission by Mr. Barnum today of the price which his company pays to its own subsidiary has no direct bearing on the price of gas under the new act, nevertheless, a reduction of 2½ cents is expected to mean a considerable drop when the new schedules are announced.

**Approval Is Necessary**

Approval of his request today is necessary before Mr. Barnum can announce the new figures but it is expected that the Department of Public Utilities will approve the request within a week or two.

Mr. Barnum submitted a brief today which stated that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company itself can produce gas at a cost of 37.86 cents per 1000 cubic feet whereas the New England Fuel and Transportation Company can produce it for 35 cents.

This is a technical detail presented to fulfill the legal requirements which makes possible the relationship of the two companies. The first company could not purchase its gas were it able to produce it as cheaply itself.

The hearing today was perfunctory and no examination was made of the figures presented. No explanation was given of the reason for the lower prices, but since the gas company has been making a drive for reduced rates, particularly in large quantities, the reduction in wholesale price is felt to be important as an indication of the general trend.

## COTTON COMMODITY RATES WIN A POINT

### Railroads' Plans to Abolish Them Are Held Up

NEW YORK, June 10—The trunk line railroads have postponed for the present their plan to eliminate the commodity rates on cotton piece goods from New England to New York as a result of the strenuous opposition of New England mills.

A series of hearings were conducted and the mill men intimated in some instances that the elimination of the commodity rate, resulting in almost doubling the freight rates, would serve further to decrease the amount of tonnage they would give the railroads. With their rates on a straight class rate basis, they declared they would be still further handicapped in meeting outside competition, largely Southern, and the result in the end would be that the carriers would get less business.

The Trunk Line Freight Association, which heard the case, recognized the equity of the arguments advanced by New England men and realized the danger of further hurting the cotton industry in New England. As a result, the rate "increase" which actually was a mere change in classification, but which had the effect of doubling the rate paid, has been sidetracked.

A general investigation of rates on cotton goods and textiles in the East and South will be made, it was learned. This will take several months, and meanwhile the present scale of rates on cotton piece goods in all sections will remain the same.

**LISBON PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED**

LISBON, Portugal, June 10 (AP)—An official decree dissolving the Portuguese Parliament was gazetted today.

# NEW INSURANCE FOR FARM LAND VALUE SPREADS

## Will Widen and Stabilize Market, Realtors Are Told at Tulsa

TULSA, Okla., June 10 — Great widening of the market for agricultural lands is being made possible by the use of an insurance provision in land sales guaranteeing the purchaser against decrease of his land's value, according to an address on farm land value insurance prepared for delivery before the farm lands division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in session here by H. A. de Lima of Jacksonville, Fla.

The plan will enlarge the farm-land market by offering the distant buyer the same security as the informed buyer who is on the ground, Mr. de Lima explained. Land value insurance will also act as a stabilizing influence upon land values, he said. This is due to the careful study that must necessarily be made of the factors that go to make up the land value and to a system of disinterested appraisals made before the selection of risks.

"The real start of land value insurance as insurance and not in the form of a guaranty or purchase price refunding bond, took place in California," Mr. de Lima added. "To provide for the control of companies desiring to do this business, the insurance department of that State drew a bill which was passed by the Legislature during its 1925 session.

"The California law," he said, "makes $100,000,000 the minimum capital which such a company must have to start the business of land value insurance."

**Spread to Other States**

"We may expect that before many years land value insurance will be transacted in every state of the union where there is real estate activity," Mr. de Lima said, pointing out that insurance departments of New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming have favorably passed upon the application of the California company for admission.

Mr. de Lima strongly urged state legislation with regard to land value insurance and assured members of the division that properly worded laws will make the new type of insurance a conservative and practical measure.

**Sets Service Goal**

Harry H. Culver of Culver City, Calif., president of the California Real Estate Association, said that service to his community is the first obligation of the Realtor. Selling a subdivision means more than selling lots, "it means the building of community spirit as well."

Converting a renter into a satisfied home owner means the making of a happier citizen, he said, reminding his audience that the code of ethics of the national organization is based on the Golden Rule.

"The word, 'Realtor,' designating, as it does, a dealer who is a member of a constituent board of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and bound by its code of ethics, carries with it obligation to live up to a high standard of ethics and business conduct," Mr. Culver added. "It opens up a new subdivision field called 'Opportunity.'

"The realtor must have a knowledge, not only of salesmanship, but architecture, city planning, construction material, sanitation, educational requirements, childrens' playgrounds, and above all, a knowledge of what constitutes the proper kind of community environment and community spirit. He becomes a citizen builder—a community builder."

The association's nominating committee has recommended C. C. Hieatt of Louisville, Ky., for president; Joseph K. Brittain of Chicago for treasurer. They also recommended a list of directors, vice-presidents-at-large and district vice-presidents.

Officers elected by several divisions follow:

Brokers—Parker Webb, Boston, chairman; Frank McNeny, Dallas, Tex., vice-chairman, and F. D. Marion, Columbus, O., secretary. H. L. Samuels of Columbus was made chairman of the sales managers' section of this division, and newly-elected members included W. B. Leedy, Birmingham, Ala.; Philip P. Hayes, Milwaukee, Wis.; Eugene P. Fretz, Knoxville, Tenn.; William E. Lyons, Kansas City, Mo.; George S. Morton, Brooklyn, N. Y., and John A. Petty, Washington.

Industrial property—R. Vernon Clark, St. Louis, chairman; Fenton Parke, Buffalo, vice-chairman; C. Carr Jessup, Camden, N. J., secretary; George C. Smith, Baltimore, and Matthew Carey, Flint, Mich., directors.

Home Builders and Sub-Dividers—John J. Hurst, Baltimore, Md., chairman; Axel Lonnquist, Chicago, vice-chairman, and Walter W. Rose, Orlando, Fla., secretary.

National Board State Officers—A. H. Barnhisel, Tacoma, Wash., chairman; Harry Hadfield, Texas; Joseph S. Feibleman, New Jersey, and Charles D. Shielder, Indiana, vice-chairman, and Glenn D. Williams, California, secretary.

Property Management — Carlton Schultz, Cleveland, chairman, and J. W. Murphy, Dallas, Texas, vice-chairman.

## ? ? ?

(1) What is the P. E. N. Club and how did it get its name?
(2) What does the Brookhart victory in Iowa indicate?
(3) What, in her own opinion, is Mary Pickford's best picture?
(4) What are Judge R. P. Williams' "silent witnesses"?
(5) How, according to Josephus Daniels, may peace be secured?
(6) How was a prospector's kindness to bees rewarded?

***These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR***

# BRITISH ENERGY HELPS NATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

for Brazil; a 10,000-horsepower motor-driven winder—one of the largest in the world—for a South African gold mine; ring spindles for cotton machinery all over the world, including 20,000 for Germany, 68,000 for Czechoslovakia, 3600 for Venezuela, 8000 fo: Rio de Janeiro, 11,500 for Sao Paulo, and 4000 for Sweden and Denmark. The same company which reports all these contracts also obtained orders for cotton ginning machinery from West Africa, Nigeria, the French African colonies, Algeria, Sudan, and Egypt.

This list, which of course only covers a small fraction of the total orders placed in Great Britain by overseas buyers during the first three months of 1926, is the natural corollary of the important part played by Great Britain in promoting the economic development of the rest of the world. Great Britain's investments in South America alone were valued at £1,100,000,000 in 1924, this being about £140,000,000 higher than at the end of 1913. More than £481,000,000 of this huge figure was invested in railways. Government bonds were responsible for another £344,000,000. Banks and shipping represented £48,500,000, while the remaining £266,000,000 was grouped under the heading "Miscellaneous," covering stock-breeding, oil, electric lighting, coffee growing, textile manufacturing, harbor works, and other important interests.

**Investments in Western Europe**

It is difficult to form an accurate estimate of the amount of British capital invested in the countries of Western Europe, where in many instances London may perhaps have financed the original flotation of it to foreign investors or vice versa. But Great Britain shared with France and Belgium the early development of the oil fields in Russia, where it also has important mining interests, at present mostly dormant. Turkey's two most important banks are British and the railway from Smyrna to Aidin was financed by Great Britain and is still run under British auspices, though the company that controls it is nominally Turkish. A British company, formed as late as 1924, is exploiting some 700,000 acres of Poland's forests, containing at least 60,000,000 cubic feet of timber. Another British company obtained a concession for the supply of electricity to Athens in October, 1925, and British capital is also behind the Ionian Bank and the Bank of Athens. The Lisbon Tramway Company is owned by a British firm, and Great Britain also has important interests in the cork and other Portuguese industries.

As regards the Portuguese colonies, there are large British holdings in the Companhia de Mozambique and the Companhia de Nyasa, which administer respectively 65,000 and 73,500 square miles of Portuguese East Africa, or about one-third of its total area. The Lourenço Marques tramways and the water and electric light supplies are owned by a British company. Many sugar and other companies operating in the colony are also owned or controlled by British capital. In another Portuguese colony, Angola, the Benguela railway, which is being built to link up the Angola coast with the Belgian Congo and the Katanga copper mines is being built by a company which is mainly British. Incidentally, the Katanga copper mines themselves are closely connected with this company.

**Capital in Dutch East Indies**

In the Netherlands East Indies it was estimated recently by a Dutch economist that 40 per cent of the capital is British. About one-third of the 1,800,000,000 florins invested in agricultural enterprises was supplied by Great Britain, which also has 500,000,000 florins invested in commercial and banking enterprises. A British concern holds 40 per cent of the shares in the Dutch company which controls the oil industry in that part of the world, while the shipment of the petroleum is largely in the hands of a subsidiary of the British organization.

Eighty per cent of the foreign capital invested in industrial enterprises —teak forests, electrical undertakings, tin mining, etc.—in Siam is British. Ninety-one per cent of the imports into Bangkok are British and Britain takes 82 per cent of the exports. It should be added that 85 per cent of the foreign trade of Siam passes through Bangkok.

As regards China, British capital operates approximately 100 factories in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and other treaty ports. These factories include cotton mills, silk filatures, wool cleaning and pressing, shipbuilding and engineering works, soap, candle, and sulphuric acid factories, telephone and tramway companies, waterworks, ice and cold storage plants, printing works and electric light and power plants.

**Activity in China**

The two largest coal mines in China are operated on a co-operative basis between British and Chinese interests. It may be added that in 1924 55,700,000 out of 141,400,000 tons of shipping entering and clearing from Chinese ports was British. Japan came next with 34,700,000 tons, China third with 33,300,000, and America fourth with 6,400,000. In 1925 the position was complicated by the anti-British boycott, but trade is now resuming its normal aspect.

In India, although a large amount of capital has been raised in England for all kinds of development works, the chief undertakings are being financed by Indian capital, of course under British direction. Thus the Sukkur Barrage, which when completed will irrigate 5,900,000 acres in northwest India—500,000 more than the whole area under cultivation in Egypt—is being constructed by British engineers. The Indian railways, the majority of which are now being run by the State, were all built and are run under British supervision. Much of the rolling stock and all the locomotives are British, thus disproving the statement that is sometimes made that British material is not suitable for long distance traffic, for two through trains each way run between Calcutta and Bombay, a distance of about 1000 miles, and one each way between Calcutta and Peshawur, which are 1200 miles apart. The Indian railways are at present engaged in comprehensive electrification schemes for which British-made material is being used almost exclusively.

**Electrification of India**

British capital plays an important part in the electrification of India in other ways, for British companies have recently installed electric light and power in scores of small towns as well as in the big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. In the two huge hydroelectric schemes now in course of completion, Mandi in the north and on the River Cauveri in the south, British machinery is being used.

In the Sudan the entire economic development of the country is being carried on under British auspices. The great Sennar Dam, which has just been completed, was built by a London firm. This dam will ultimately bring 300,000 new acres into cultivation at a cost of nearly £12,000,000. At least 100,000 acres of this total will be planted with cotton of Egyptian type during 1926. The Sudan Government railway was British-built, and there is also a privately owned British railway which serves a large cotton-producing area round Kassala, on the River Gash, and which was opened as recently as 1924. Owing to these and other developments, it has been found necessary to enlarge the harbor at Port Sudan, and work on this project is proceeding apace. Port Sudan was merely a bit of the desert until the British built the railway to it from the Nile. The latest development in the Sudan is the formation of a company in which the Sudan Government is a shareholder for the construction of works of public utility in Khartum and Omdurman. The chief objects of the company are the construction of a bridge over the Nile between Khartum and Omdurman, the electrification and extension of the Khartum municipal tramways, the provision of electric light and drinking water in these towns and the manufacture of ice in Khartum.

In Egypt, British capital controls or operates a number of land and cotton-ginning companies and runs the Khedivial Mail Shipping Company. It is also deeply interested in banking. Moreover, the economic development of Egypt since 1881 has been entirely carried out under British auspices, a notable achievement being the erection of the Assuan Dam and the various "barrages" at other points along the Nile by which the area under cultivation has been nearly doubled in the past 40 years.

**Dominions Absorb £2,000,000,000**

It is more difficult to trace the work of British capital and enterprise in the self-governing dominions. Between them they have absorbed some £2,000,000,000, but the greater part of it is being utilized under the auspices of the colonies themselves. But usually the greater part of the material used is British.

Indeed the overseas trade of New Zealand is stated to be carried on as to more than 80 per cent with Great Britain. Australia, on the other hand, besides its big British trade, does a large amount of business with the United States, especially in motor cars, though, during the past year British motor manufacturers have made rapid strides. Great Britain still supplies Australia with most of its electric cables, motors, and switchboards used for telegraphy, besides much of the capital to extend its own industrial undertakings.

No sketch of Great Britain's overseas activities would be complete without a reference to British shipping, banking and insurance. The British mercantile marine constitutes more than one-third of the world's shipping; banks owned or controlled by British capital play a leading part in the economic life of all the chief South American countries, over the whole African continent, including some of the French colonies, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, Persia, India, Siam, China, and elsewhere while British insurance companies, whose activities spread to almost every country on the globe, are credibly reported to be doing more business in the United States than at home. Apart from these three lines of endeavor, of which the earnings go to swell Great Britain's "invisible exports," the British Isles, including Northern Ireland, claimed 14.5 per cent of the world's import and export trade in 1925 as compared with 14 per cent in 1913 and 15 per cent in 1924. The first quarter of 1926 has shown a decided improvement in the figures of British trade and with the official unemployment figure down below 1,000,000 for the first time since Jan. 1, 1920, the country is confidently looking forward to giving further proof of being not "down and out," but very much alive and kicking.

## Tonight at the Pops

Overture to "The Magic Flute," ... Mozart
Waltz, "Dornroeschen" (Briar Rose) ... Tchaikovsky
"Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," ... Bland-Jacchia
Fantasia, "L'Oracolo" .......Leoni
Rhapsody, "España" .....Chabrier
Harp Solo: Prelude......Kovarovic (Alfred Holy)
Polish Dance .........Scharwenka
Hymn to the Sun from "Iris".. Mascagni
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" .............Wagner
Sizilietta ......................Blon
March, "Lorraine" ..........Ganne

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting of Women's Junior Democratic Club of Massachusetts, Tremont Temple, 8.

Meeting of the Boston Branch of Daughters of Armenia, motion pictures, Tremont Temple, 7:30.

Social meeting, Boston University, School of Religious Education and Social Service, 20 Beacon Street, 8.

Discussion of mapping methods at Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street, 7:30.

Circus, Sullivan Square Playground, 8:15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Pageant, Somerville school children, Prospect Hill Tower, 2.

Senior class outing to Provincetown, Boston University, School of Religious Education and Social Service, 8.

Class day exercises, Boston University, School of Law, 10.

Circus, Sullivan Square Playground, 2:15.

Baseball, Chicago vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

**New England:** Fair tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 66 | Memphis | 74 |
| Atlantic City | 72 | Montreal | 54 |
| Boston | 68 | Nantucket | 64 |
| Buffalo | 54 | New Orleans | 80 |
| Calgary | 38 | New York | 66 |
| Charleston | 76 | Philadelphia | 72 |
| Chicago | 64 | Pittsburgh | 62 |
| Denver | 56 | Portland, Me. | 62 |
| Des Moines | 62 | Portland, Ore. | 54 |
| Eastport | 62 | San Francisco | 54 |
| Galveston | 80 | St. Louis | 66 |
| Hatteras | 76 | St. Paul | 64 |
| Helena | 50 | Seattle | 50 |
| Jacksonville | 78 | Tampa | 74 |
| Kansas City | 72 | Washington | 68 |
| Los Angeles | 54 | | |

**High Tides at Boston**
Thursday, 12:10 p. m.; Friday, 12:19 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

## CHINESE TO RADIOCAST DISCUSSION ON TRADE

Station WBZ at Springfield, Mass., will radiocast at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening the address of Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, head of the Chinese Trade Bureau, to be delivered at the second annual convention of the National Reciprocity Clubs where he will discuss the economic conditions he observed recently in Missouri, South Dakota and Iowa.

Dr. Hsieh delivered commencement addresses in the Eastern State Teachers' College of South Dakota, the University of South Dakota, Mitchell University, South Dakota, and Morningside College, Sioux City, Ia. In this address he will also discuss phases of the reawakening movement in China, and will read communications from Chinese leaders.

Immediately after his Springfield address, Dr. Hsieh leaves for his Swarthmore Chautauqua Circuit, touring Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and New York. He will not return to his Boston office until Sept. 1.

## BAPTIST CONVENTION SECRETARY RESIGNS

NORTH ROCKLAND, Me., June 10 (AP)—The Rev. I. B. Mower formally presented his resignation as executive secretary of the United Baptist convention today, an office he has held for 23 years. Dr. Mower reported a membership of 34,766, a gain of 437 for the year.

The annual report of the president, the Rev. John S. Pendleton of Bangor, stressed the importance of religious education and improved equipment.

**HOME BUREAU WORK PRAISED**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10 (Special)—Horace A. Moses, head of the Hampden County Improvement League, termed the work of the County Home Bureau the "most constructive" done by the league in an address at the county-wide women's meeting yesterday afternoon and evening in the Eastern States Exposition grounds building.

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July 1 and July 29
4 days motoring in the Canadian Rockies.
Daylight trips in the Selkirks — Vancouver, Portland, Spokane, Glacier Park, Helena and the "Gates of the Mountains", Yellowstone Park, Medora (N. D.), Fraser River Canyon, Lake Louise, Banff — 22 days — Rates from Chicago $490 & up.
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# SOVIET RUSSIA DECLARED TO BE HELPING MINERS

## British Minister Charges Money Is Coming From the Government Itself

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, June 10—The part that Soviet gold is playing in prolonging the coal stoppage, with all its far-reaching consequences to British industry, has become suddenly prominent.

Reports from Moscow to The Christian Science Monitor confirm the Earl of Birkenhead's grave statements at the British Imperial Council of Commerce that large sums sent to the British miners come from the Soviet Government itself, and not from the ill-paid Russian miners who receive 27s. 6d. weekly for an 8 to 10-hour day, according to a statement in the House of Commons by Colonel Lane-Fox, M. P., recently returned from Russia; also that it is the openly avowed Soviet Government intention to foment revolution here. Interpellated by a Socialist member as to whether the statement as to hours and wages were official, Colonel Lane-Fox said the information came from the central administration of the Soviet. the British Minister at Moscow and the International Labor Bureau.

**Cabinet to Meet Issue**

This raised an issue, Lord Birkenhead added, which the British Government had to face. The Cabinet, the Monitor representative understands, considered this subject yesterday when the question was also discussed of repealing the existing act of Parliament which limits the coal miners' working day to seven hours, the object here being to facilitate the men's returning to work upon terms which it is possible financially for the mine owners to concede without state aid.

Such a deep impression has been made upon public opinion by the light which is now dawning upon the fact that the mining stoppage is by no means entirely industrial, that the Miners Federation has taken steps to show that the miners are less unamenable to reason that had been reported.

In a statement published today, this body explains that the recent conference with the owners was broken off, not because the miners insisted upon their slogan, "Not a penny off the pay, not a minute on the day," but because the mine-owners refused to discuss the question of the coal industry reorganization.

**Miners' Alternative Solutions**

Endeavors are being made to explain the report that the miners' only solution of the coal trade's financial impassé is, either to raise the coal prices to the home consumers—thereby throwing the steel and engineering workers out of employment, or to compel the Government to continue to subsidize wages from taxes paid by other workers, who in many cases are worse off than the miners.

In this connection the Daily Herald representing Labor, claims that "no great increase in price would be necessary if the middleman's charges were eliminated and reorganization took place, together with the elimination of the royalty owners," Nevertheless the subject is being discussed increasingly in mining centers where attention is also attracted by the publication of certain remarks reported in the Conservative press as made at a recent conference by the miners' representatives who have been represented as prepared to allow 500,000 miners either to emigrate or to go upon the dole if thrown out of employment permanently by the closing down of uneconomic pits, in consequence of fixing wages at a higher rate than the coal industry can pay.

**Eight-Hour Day Foreseen**

All this makes for pressure upon the Miners' Federation to modify its attitude, though the movement favoring reversion to an eight-hour day, which many miners regard as ultimately inevitable, is not yet strong enough to threaten any considerable breakaway. The feeling which is growing up is described in a letter from 13 miners published in the Times.

This says: "We are victims of a policy we have neither made nor believe in, and we are earnestly desirous of bringing to an end, once and for all these devastating disputes." Protesting miners writing to the editor of a paper at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, said: "We feel we are being wrongly led. We know that conditions vary in every district in Great Britain, which along with other factors makes a national settlement impossible and district agreements necessary. Our Trade Union machinery is in the hands of men who put political ambition and revolutionary projects before our industrial welfare.

**Declare They Are Helpless**

"Hence we are helpless. We do not want to go back to work on terms which would degrade us, but we are certain that if reason could prevail we could get from the industry what it could afford to pay. We cannot expect more than that. The press is the only means whereby we can get a hearing.

"We are convinced we are not making this appeal for ourselves alone, but also for scores of thousands of other miners who are just as helpless as we are. . . . May we be allowed to suggest that in every case where anything like the old terms can be paid, those pits be thrown open at once? Let the owners face all the facts squarely and make terms according to their ability to pay."

## OIL COMPANY BOOKS OPEN TO CREDITORS

### Hearing Continues on Suit to Widen Receivership

Access to the books of the New England Oil Refining Corporation and the New England Oil Steamship Company was agreed upon before Judge George Anderson in the Federal Court here today, during the continued hearing of the petition of Ernest Wiltsee and others for an extension of the receivership in the New England Oil Corporation case. The petition for the creditors seeks to have receivership of the corporation so changed as to include the refining company and the steamship company in order that they may receive the full amount due them under the decree of the court of May 15, i. e., $3,327,720.

It was claimed that only about one-third of this amount could be paid by those so ordered who were in this district. This prompted the creditors to take an extension of receivership to include the other subsidiary companies. Judge Frederic Chase, counsel for the oil company, who had previously argued that a receivership seemed neither necessary nor desirable and that the litigation could be prosecuted and the question settled without it, agreed today that counsel for the creditors should have free access to the books of the companies which, it is pointed out, will keep them occupied for some time.

The receivership is now extended indefinitely, it is understood, with readings and motions to be filed meantime and no hearing on any new trial considered possible much before September. It has already been pending almost two years. Judge Anderson said that counsel should make their future pleadings adequate to the end that further issues may be avoided. The question of a larger bond being set for the receiver was discussed.

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657 Washington St., Codman Sq., Dorchester
7 Harvard St., Brookline Village
1362 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline
399 Broadway, South Boston
673 Center St., Jamaica Plain
308 Washington St., Newton
683 Main St., Waltham
38 Central Sq., E. Boston
309 Broadway, Chelsea

# "PAY-AS-YOU-GO" TO END DEFICIT

(Continued from Page 1)

and the state, but revenues must not be figured twice as assets or income.

"New York's budget is ready Jan. 1. Taxes are collected in April, July and November and there are no deficits and borrowing money for running expenses is unnecessary."

Mayor Nichols' experience as Federal Internal Revenue Tax Collector is proving useful to him now, for he knows that if the collector be given enough taxes to collect and receive the support of the administration deficits will cease, and instead there will be surpluses to use for appropriating purposes and corresponding reduction in the tax rate.

**Recurring Deficits Shown**

The auditor's annual report gives the records of these recurring deficits which Mayor Nichols plans to eliminate hereafter. Under the caption, "Estimated and Actual Income," is shown the sources of the city's income, how much is needed to pay the city's obligations for the year, how much money was actually received, and how great was the surplus or deficit at the end of the fiscal year.

These figures have no bearing on the funded debt of the city. They refer exclusively to the "running expenses," so called, the amount of money needed to pay the expenses of conducting the city's business for each year. A study of the table and a comparison with the years since the operation of the new charter began 15 years ago shows when surpluses or deficits have been recorded.

| End of Year | Surplus | Deficit |
|---|---|---|
| 1910-1911 | $1,486,805.38 | — |
| 1911-1912 | 1,003,244.42 | — |
| 1912-1913 | 557,257.47 | — |
| 1913-1914 | 531,607.03 | — |
| 1914-1915 | — | $69,665.79 |
| 1915-1916 | 273,708.41 | — |
| 1916-1917 | 1,182,721.64 | — |
| 1917-1918 | — | 804,879.38 |
| 1918-1919 | — | 93,210.53 |
| 1919-1920 | 3,769,327.65 | — |
| 1920-1921 | 3,817,250.61 | — |
| 1921-1922 | 2,039,133.57 | — |
| 1922-1923 | — | 792,664.36 |
| 1923-1924 | 998,142.34 | — |
| 1924-1925 | — | 572,301.37 |
| 1925-1926 | — | †1,350,000.00 |

*Estimated.

## CAMBRIDGE GRADUATES 408 FROM HIGH SCHOOL

Diplomas were presented to the 408 members of the senior class of the Cambridge High School in Tremont Temple last evening, the principal, Leslie L. Cleveland, presiding. Francis J. Roche of the School Committee delivered the address. Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, awarded prizes as follows:

Hopkins Scholarships—Patrick J. Maloney and Dorothy Hager, first; Beaumont Herman and Mahala Whitman, second.

Caroline Close English Prizes—Frederick Brown, Elizabeth Gilbert, Barbara Brintnall and Elizabeth Tracy.

William Flynn won the Webster Thierry prize and George Chaffee the Washington and Franklin Medal.

## TEACHER FOR FIFTY YEARS IS HONORED

### Northampton Gives Testimonial to Mrs. Partenheimer

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 10 (Special) — Hundreds of former pupils of Mrs. Caroline Jane Robbins Partenheimer honored her last night at a gathering in High School Hall to celebrate the completion of her 50 years of service as a school teacher. Members of the Northampton city government, the school committee, and former pupils, their parents and friends attended.

Miss Selma Koehler, president of the Teachers' Association, presided in brief exercises. A testimonal was read by Fayette K. Congdon, superintendent of schools, in behalf of the school committee. Mr. Congdon gave Mrs. Partenheimer a purse of $225 in gold.

In September, 1874, Mrs. Partenheimer became a teacher in the West Farms School, remaining there for two years. In 1876 she was married and in 1877, at the request of the school authorities, she resumed teaching. She will be retired with the closing of school this month.

Niagara Falls
Excursion
$10 Round Trip Fare $10
Saturday, June 19
Tickets good only on Special Coach Train leaving South Station, Boston, 5:30 P. M. (Eastern Standard Time). Returning, leave Niagara Falls 5:00 P. M. Sunday, arriving in Boston early Monday forenoon.
ALL DAY SUNDAY AT NIAGARA
Number of Tickets Limited—Purchase in Advance
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A Sale
*DRESSES OF "BOYLSTON STREET" QUALITY AND STYLE*
$29.00
*A GROUP OF TYPICAL "THEODORE" FROCKS —SIMPLE AND DISTINCTIVE. IN STYLES FOR COUNTRY, FOR SHORE, AND FOR TOWN WEAR*
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Featherweight Soles

What Every Golfer Knows

THE secret of a long, clean drive, as you golfers know, is the "follow through." Like golf — the correct choice of footwear is in no small measure a matter of "follow through." It is not sufficient to select good-looking, well-fitted shoes. They must carry you for many months in perfect comfort—retain their shape and smart appearance under all conditions. Over and over again men who have bought their first pair of BANISTERS come to us and say—"Don't they *ever* wear out?" BANISTERS really "follow through!"

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# Student Fails, Not College, Alumnus Replies to Critics

## Whether a Classical Education Does a Man Good Depends, He Says, on How He Uses It

*Educational methods in the United States have been variously criticized as too idealistic and theoretical on the one hand and too specialized and practical on the other. The charge that colleges have failed to equip the student adequately to earn a living has been renewed. Others lament what they consider a lapse in cultural training. Concluding a series of articles in which leading educators have discussed this issue, The Christian Science Monitor asked a 1925 graduate of an eastern college—a young man who, on his own initiative, was able to combine practical accomplishment with notable scholarship, and whose natural ability and a cultural equipment are carrying him successfully into business—to present his views. His article is printed herewith.*

By turning to practical advantage the many opportunities they find in liberal arts colleges, thousands of graduates every year are answering the charges of failure brought by a few of their colleagues against the American liberal arts institution.

Perhaps college students resemble the two frogs which once got into a farmer's cream can, as runs the favorite anecdote of a certain college dean. One frog said: "Well, that's that," and dropped from sight. The other frog began some honest-to-goodness activity, and before long he had churned a pat of butter, upon which he sat until the farmer opened the can, and then he hopped to safety.

**Determined by Our Attitude**

So it frequently is, without carrying the figure too far, in and out of the liberal arts college, where things come to him who hustles while he waits. After the average student leaves the gates of his alma mater, he is likely to find that the training he carries away has been determined largely by his own attitude. A passive attitude, wherever found, is not very productive of results, but the alert and wide-awake student may discover quite as many opportunities in the liberal arts college as he can in any institution. At least, that is the way the writer and many of his mates found the situation. Instead of the college failing its graduates, as some critics contend, graduates more frequently fail their college in neglecting to make use of the opportunities which are presented to them.

In answering partially the armuments of those who claim they have received inadequate equipment from their liberal arts colleges, it is not too trite to recall that opportunity waits everywhere, and only needs a diligent searching out.

That it has been found by a preponderance of students is attested by any number of practical examples. One experience is typical. A student, attending a little college in a small city, had to earn his way, so in his freshman year he began to work as clerk in a chain shoe store. At the same time, he commenced the study of a highly theoretical economics course.

**Links Theory With Practice**

Soon, as he sold shoes evenings and Saturday afternoons, he began to link up theories he was learning in the classroom with the practice which came in the salesroom. By the time he was a senior, he had so successfully coupled theory with practice that he owned a share in a little shoe store and had written a prize-winning theisis on the rather intricate but practical economics of the chain store theory.

Today, four years later, he has two links in a growing chain of stores, and gives the highest credit to his abstract classroom theories in economics.

This experience—that of coupling theory with practice—may be duplicated by almost any student if he has the inclination and initiative. Many is the would-be educator who teaches night school during his college days, and proves his theories in abstract pedagogy. Pre-legal lads have found on their college debating teams the best of forensic practice. Students who intended to enter the practical world of business have started ventures for themselves or managed the affairs of college athletic teams. In one little New England college, organized on a nontheological basis, 10 per cent of the men earn their way and prepare for a career by taking pastorates in tiny country towns. Students interested in sociology and settlement work find no community too small for admirable laboratory work.

Ralph D. Paine organized a newspaper syndicate while he was at Yale University, and cleared thousands of dollars every year. Many another student inclined toward newspaper work has combined classroom theory with city-room practice.

**Should Aim at Definite Goal**

The experiences of so many students clearly proves that no student need emerge from his college gates at a total loss for practical opportunities. It is probably most important to find a definite goal to shoot at as early in the college days as possible, and keep shooting in that direction. The college is glad to assist the student who has some definite career in view. One liberal college dean, in a recent address before the Association of American Universities, pointed out that a great number of the students who come to a liberal arts college are keenly interested in vocationalism as it relates to their own futures.

"The college of liberal arts may congratulate itself," this dean says, "if a majority of the boys who enter its doors have a clearly formed idea of what they wish to do, and an enthusiasm to be about the job. It behooves the college to see that the boy is in a position to progress along the lines which later he is to follow; but while doing so to provide that as he progresses along these lines he acquires an idea of the relationships of knowledge as a whole, a sense of proportion in the estimation of the world of thought, and a real appreciation both of the pleasures and of the resources which the possession of the qualities of intellectual curiosity and enthusiasm bring to the individual who has them, in contrast to him who has them not.

**College Help Is Advocated**

Unless a student is completely dormant during his four college years he will have found plenty of goals to shoot at and will have taken a few practice shots. It should be the task of the college to awaken in the student his responsibility toward these practical things. Most colleges make this effort to a great degree at the present time. Nearly every institution has its appointments committee, and most colleges give vocational advice in one form or another. By no means is the counsel of professors to be scorned, for from their elevated vantage point they generally reach sane conclusions as to the merit and satisfaction to be derived from various lines of endeavor.

The writer attended a small liberal arts college and found there not a professor who did not strive at some time or other to make certain that the student saw before him as clear a goal as was possible under the circumstances. The student has no cause to complain that his college has failed him if he goes halfway in making use of the good offices which are tendered him.

Once a student has found a definite goal at which to take aim, and is fairly sure it is the right one, the rest is lekely to be pleasant progress, full of hard work but crammed with satisfaction. He may enter upon every study with his goal in mind, and he will find few irrelevances. His progress toward the goal is likely to be an unfoldment. All the road will not be visible at once, but it will become more and more clear as time goes on. Every step will ultimately lead in the right direction if guided by right motives, and the journey will be all the more pleasant because it is an unfoldment. There will probably be seeming reverses, but each will teach its lesson and make the ultimate progress speedier.

**It Is the Training That Counts**

After all is said and done, the subject matter studied in college has very little to do with the development and training that a student receives there. Ten years or sooner after graduation, details will have been forgotten, but the training the student received through alertness in seizing opportunities will remain.

Some of the ablest younger technicians of the day spent their academic years within the shades of small liberal arts colleges, where a technical or vocational education was not known. Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company and home director of one of the greatest technical efforts of the age, spent his college years reading for a Bachelor of Arts degree at the thoroughly cultural St. Lawrence University. George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, studied the classics at Colby College and found them to be most admirable training for highly technical work. Oscar C. Merrill, secretary of the Federal Power Commission and chairman of the American division of the World Power Conference, an electrical engineer of note, was prepared through a Bachelor of Arts degree at Bates College.

These men seized the opportunities which were presented them during the days when their studies seemed devoted to classical irrelevancies, and turned to valuable advantage the training they found there.

# GREAT BUILDING ERA FOR NATION

## $165,000,000 to Be Spent in Next Few Years by Washington on Big Program

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 10 — The Federal Government's national building program, postponed by the World War, has been resumed and calls for expenditure of $165,000,000 within the next few years. The sum is divided into three amounts, as follows:

For the District of Columbia, $50,000,000, of which $6,000,000 will be spent this year on new Government buildings.

The sum of $15,000,000 authorized before the war for a list of approximately 60 buildings scattered over the country, for which $6,500,000 will be spent this year.

A sum of $100,000,000 for expenditure for other projects, of which only a few will be started this year. A survey will be undertaken to determine the order of work and a report made to Congress in December.

From the second list, Massachusetts will have two new buildings to be started at once, one at Newburyport, to cost $102,000, and one at Southbridge, at $80,000. In the third list is included the question of the post office for Boston, the site of which is undecided. Two other New England points profit by the second list this year: Branford, Conn., where a new federal building will cost $65,400, and one at Caribou, Me., to cost $70,000. Most of the buildings outside the capital are for post offices. The largest single item outside the district on the second list for this year's inception is the Federal Building at Seattle, Wash., to cost eventually $3,800,000, with expenditure of $500,000 proposed immediately.

The District of Columbia's long delayed building program will start at once under the $50,000,000 grant authorized, and the Nation's capital will soon find some of its bare spots filled with impressive structures. The projects definitely decided upon, their estimated cost and the amount to be spent this year follow:

Archives Building, $6,900,000; to be spent at once, $1,000,000. Internal Revenue Building, $7,950,000; $1,000,000 at once. Agricultural Department purchase of a building now rented; completion of central part of Administration Building, and erection of general office building; total $8,075,000; 1926, $1,925,000 on present structure. Liberty Loan Building, two new stories, $700,000; $500,000 at once. Department of Commerce, new building, $10,000,000; $600,000 in 1926. Government Printing Office, purchase of additional land, $100,000.

Under the second list, about 60 towns, including Juneau, Alaska, will see post offices and other federal structures started this year. The list calls for the acquisition of a site in Newark, N. J., to cost $1,600,000. Pennsylvania leads the list with seven projects in different towns.

In the final list, that will cause eventually the spending of $100,000,000, only a few projects are now recommended, and the major expenditures are for sites in two cities. The site for the Chicago Federal Building will cost, it is estimated, approximately $4,000,000, while that at Pittsburgh will cost over $2,000,000.

# *Soil of the World to Fill School Urn*

## *West Duluth $1,500,000 High Adopts Novel Plan to Amalgamate Nations*

DULUTH, Minn., June 10 (AP)—Soil taken from every civilized country in the world—and some of them not too civilized—will fill a huge urn in front of the new $1,500,000 Denfeld High School now being constructed in West Duluth.

The first shovelful spaded up with appropriate ceremonies at the ground-breaking for the school also will be in the urn, members of the grounds and campus committee plan.

Friends and relatives of the students will send the soil. Nearly all nationalities are represented in the high school, and the committee is now arranging with various denominations who have missionaries in foreign lands to have them furnish earth from far-off places.

The urn will be designed and built by students themselves. The design was made in the art department and the foundry section will cast the model.

Miss Philana Capstan, English instructress, heads the committee which originated the idea. More than 40 samples of soil are now in possession of the committee.

# $650,000 BUILDING FOR BOYS' CLUB

## Anonymous Donor Gives Site for Building in New York

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 10—A site for a new building in 111th Street, between First and Second Avenues, has been presented to the Boys' Club of 287 East Tenth Street by an anonymous donor, according to an announcement just made by the trustees of the club. There will be erected a building which, fully equipped, will cost $650,000. Plans for the building will be completed in two months and it is expected that ground will be broken by Sept. 1. The committee in charge of obtaining the fund for the new project is composed of Charles H. Sabin, president of the Boys' Club; E. Roland Harriman, Charles Hayden, Frederick Strauss and Philip Le Boutellier.

After 50 years of activity in the vicinity of Tompkins Square, the backers of the club, according to the trustees' statement, have planned to extend its influence to other sections of the city, so convinced are they that the work of the club offers the soundest basis for better citizenship.

A survey was conducted to determine the density of boy population and the ratio of juvenile delinquency in various districts in the city, and the location in 111th Street was chosen as one of those in greatest need of such work as is done by the club.

The Boys' Club was founded in 1876 by the late E. H. Harriman, and its membership of 7500 is said to be the second largest of any boys' club in the world.

**S. A. R. ELECT MR. BARRETT**

PHILADELPHIA, June 10 (AP)—Wilbert Hamilton Barrett, Adrian, Mich., was elected president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution at the closing session of their thirty-seventh annual meeting.

*It Can't Be Done*

"All the King's Horses and All the King's Men Couldn't Put Humpty Dumpty Together Again."

# BRITISH GAIN SCHOLARSHIPS

## Two Years' Study in America Awarded to 20 by Commonwealth Fund

NEW YORK, June 10—The award of Commonwealth fellowships to 20 graduates of British universities for two years' study in the United States has been announced. The selection was made in London by the committee of award, under the Commonwealth Fund, which was established in 1918 by the late Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness.

There were 178 applications for the fellowships this year, as compared with 216 last year. Applications were received from students in 13 universities in England, five in Scotland, four teach in Ireland and Wales. The 20 graduates finally chosen are men and women who took first honors in their university work. Most of the appointees are interested in some form of athletics.

The newly appointed fellows, the British universities from which they come, the studies they are to follow and the American universities to which they are assigned follow. Alastair M. Adamson, St. Andrews, zoology at the University of California; Frank N. Astbury, Liverpool, architecture at Columbia; Ian William M. A. Black, St. Andrews, chemistry at Yale; Frank P. Chambers, Clare College, Cambridge, architecture at Harvard; Margaret E. Cranswick, King's College, London, education at Columbia.

Robert Fisher, Hertford College, Oxford, economics at Yale; Isabella Gordon, Aberdeen and Imperial College of Science, London, zoology at Stanford; Hilda A. C. Green, Westfield College, London, literature at Pennsylvania; Donald B. Harden, Trinity College, Cambridge and Aberdeen, archæology at Michigan; Richard L. Lechmere-Oertel, Birmingham, mining-engineering at Columbia; Edward P. Mumford, Christ's College, Cambridge, entomology at California; Keith A. H. Murray, Edinburgh, agriculture at Cornell.

Martin A. Peacock, Glasgow, geology at Harvard; George S. Pryde, St. Andrews, history at Yale; Clifford B. Purves, St. Andrews, chemistry at Johns Hopkins; Richard A. Robb, Glasgow, statistics at Chicago; William Rule, University of Durham, physics at Cornell; J. F. Whelan, University College, Cork, literature at Harvard; Howel Williams, Liverpool University and Imperial College of Science, London, geology at California; Normal C. Wright, Christ College, Oxford and Caius, Cambridge, agriculture at Cornell.

The Commonwealth Fund allows each fellow, on the average, $3000 a year for study in this country and extended travel in the United States during vacations. One of the purposes of the fund is to establish better international understanding between the United States and Great Britain.

# CARY T. GRAYSON RECEIVES DEGREE

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 10 (AP)—William and Mary College has conferred the honorary degree doctor of laws upon Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, personal aide and physician to Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson.

As a lad Dr. Grayson worked his way through William and Mary College and his services as an alumnus, to the upbuilding of the college in recent years, led the faculty to select him to receive a degree, only 100 of which have been conferred in the more than 200 years' history of the institution.

# *Collectors of Autographs Warned of Undue Zeal*

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 3 (Special Correspondence)—Warning that Albuquerque citizens who annoy well-known persons who are passengers on Santa Fe trains by asking for autographs will be taken into court, have been made by officials of the road here. The autograph "fans" have made a practice of asking autographs from film actors, authors and other persons of note when the California Limited makes its half hour stop here.

# BRONX BUILDING TOPS THE RECORD

## Room for 17,805 Families Made to May 31 Cost More Than $70,000,000

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 10—The Bronx is now experiencing the largest building era in multi-family houses that has ever been known in the history of this borough, according to Patrick J. Reville, Bronx building superintendent. The number of new buildings and the amount spent in construction has more than doubled the record for the first five months of 1925. During the period ending May 31 of this year, 757 buildings, housing 17,805 families and estimated to cost $70,799,500, were under construction.

It was the consensus in informed quarters here that this building program will result in lower rentals. In fact, the drop is already noticeable in some sections of the borough.

"From the tenant's standpoint, the outlook is very favorable," Mr. Reville said. "There is no question that rents will be considerably decreased, not only in the Bronx, but in Manhattan as a result of this building. When a landlord suddenly finds that his property is remaining vacant because of the many other available apartments, he will cut his rentals.

"The great amount of building at present in the Bronx only shows that the housing situation is adjusting itself automatically. Home seekers are being driven from Manhattan by the crowding which results from the rapid construction of large business buildings and hotels. The Bronx seems to be the logical setting for multi-family houses. Our land is not so well suited to one and two-family houses. People are going to Brooklyn and Queens for the more suburban type of dwelling. At the same time the Bronx can offer, at a minimum cost, outing privileges that are denied to those living in Manhattan. Bronx residents do not have to go to Coney Island for air. They can pass their Sundays in the public parks. There is Pelham Bay Park, for instance, with 14 miles of water front and a splendid park. These are some of the reasons for the remarkable increase in Bronx building."

Plans for 153 multi-family houses were filed during May alone, according to statistics given out at the building bureau. These will accomodate 3249 families and will cost $11,306,500. During May of last year there were filed 34 plans for such houses to accommodate 1046 families and estimated to cost $4,462,000. During May of this year there were days when more than $1,000,000 was the estimated cost involved in plans filed during a single day.

# BIRMINGHAM FLAG GIFT TO NAMESAKE

## Alabama City to Honor English Original

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 10 (Special)—A replica of the official flag of Birmingham is to be sent to England, as a token of respect to the city for which Birmingham, Ala., was named.

The gift of the local Chamber of Commerce will be presented by a group of Birmingham teachers who are to go to Europe this summer. A visit to England is planned as part of the itinerary, and the teachers will be received by John F. Jewett, American Consul to Birmingham. On June 21, the occasion of the presentation, a reception will be given them by the Lord Mayor of the English city.

The idea of an official flag as well as the design were originated by Mrs. Idyl King Sorsby, vice-president of the Alabama Historical Society. While Mrs. Sorsby designed the emblem, the making of the flag was the work of another Birmingham woman, Mrs. Henry Swope. During the World War the demand for United States flags became so great that Mrs. Swope adopted flag-making as a vocation, and with peace the business continues to thrive.

**EDUCATIONAL PROPOSALS**

TORONTO, Ont., June 2 (Special Correspondence) — The provincial premier's (G. H. Ferguson) proposal to introduce the first year of the university course into the secondary schools in various centers throughout Ontario is criticized by R. Bruce Taylor, the principal of Queen's University, in his annual report to the trustees of the university. He devotes much space to the economic side of the proposed scheme, and says that it would be infinitely more expensive than the maintenance of one great state university and the liberal subsidizing of two other smaller institutions. One advantage of the scheme, it is pointed out, would be to raise the standard of teaching generally.

# BRIAND TO SEE PARTY LEADERS

## Consultation to Be Held, Although Premier Opposes National Ministry

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

*By Special Cable*

PARIS, June 10—The political situation remains troubled, for skepticism is plainly epressed in many quarters, and it is obvious that fresh attacks are being prepared. Aristide Briand, the Premier, it is announced, means to consult with such leaders of various groups as Raymond Poincaré, Edouard Herriot, Leon Blum and Louis Marin. He does not, however, favor the idea of a national ministry, believing it impossible to realize in the present circumstances.

In the hostility which is manifesting itself against the actual composition of the Cabinet two distinct currents converge. One is purely parliamentary, and the other has its source outside Parliament. The Premier as a good parliamentarian declines to allow himself to be upset, except by a formal vote of the Chamber. But the outside forces which put pressure on the Government with a view to a complete shakeup are strong.

It is evident that other battles await M. Briand. The agitation in the lobbies, remarks the Petit Parisien, is far from subsiding. Certain moderates reproach the Government for not deciding to take sufficiently energetic measures for the restoration of the franc, while others belonging to the Left reproach M. Briand and Raoul Peret, on the contrary, with pursuing methods totally opposed to those taken hitherto by the existing Chamber.

A great debate, it is supposed, can hardly be long avoided. The Intransigeant boldly says: "Much trouble was taken to deny that the Finance Minister resigned yesterday. That may create an illusion in a great public, but those who are called initiates do not ignore the truth. They number some hundred of those who in the political and financial world keep informed on lobby incidents. It would be difficult to sustain that resignations successively offered and withdrawn consolidate the position of authority of a minister who needs to be strong."

The atmosphere is not cleared, but it could possibly be cleared were M. Briand now to take advantage of the parliamentary disarray to insist on a comprehensive scheme. The pessimism which peeps out in political circles could be shown to be unjustified were a bold line now pursued. Experts would abolish the vexatious regulations governing financial operations, and would let capital freely enter and leave the country.

**MR. TILSON NEW GEORGIA JUDGE**

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Over the protest of both Georgia senators, President Coolidge has nominated William J. Tilson of Atlanta, a brother of the Republican leader of the House, to be a federal judge in the newly formed middle district of Georgia.


# Nunn-Bush

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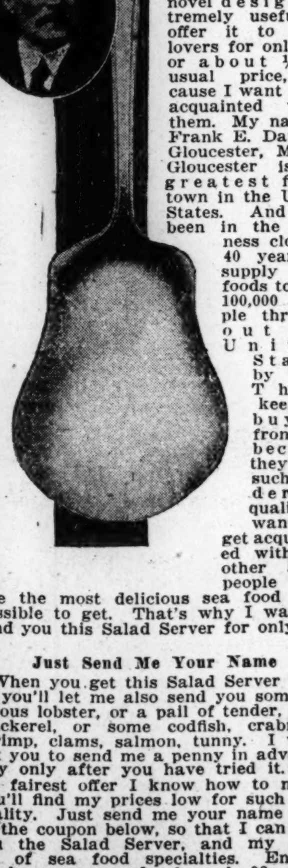
# How to get this New Salad Server at 1/3 price



This heavily plated silver Salad Server is just what you need for serving salads, fish, vegetables and other hard-to-serve foods daintily, without spilling. It is handsome in appearance, very durable and, because of its new and novel design, extremely useful. I offer it to salad lovers for only 98c, or about 1/3 the usual price, because I want to get acquainted with them. My name is Frank E. Davis of Gloucester, Mass. Gloucester is the greatest fishing town in the United States. And I've been in the business close to 40 years. I supply sea foods to over 100,000 people throughout the United States by mail. They keep on buying from me because they get such wonderful quality. I want to get acquainted with another 50,000 people who like the most delicious sea food it is possible to get. That's why I want to send you this Salad Server for only 98c.

**Just Send Me Your Name**

When you get this Salad Server maybe you'll let me also send you some delicious lobster, or a pail of tender, juicy mackerel, or some codfish, crabmeat, shrimp, clams, salmon, tunny. I won't ask you to send me a penny in advance. Pay only after you have tried it. It's the fairest offer I know how to make. You'll find my prices low for such high quality. Just send me your name now, on the coupon below, so that I can send you the Salad Server, and my price list of sea food specialties. Enclose check or money order for only 98c. Your money right back if you are not delighted. Just address Frank E. Davis, Frank E. Davis Fish Co., Dept. 279, Gloucester, Mass.

Frank E. Davis Fish Co.,
Dept. 279, Gloucester, Mass.

Please send me one of your heavily plated silver Salad Servers, for which I enclose 98c. It is understood you will return my money if I am not satisfied. Also please send me complete price list of Davis Sea-Foods.

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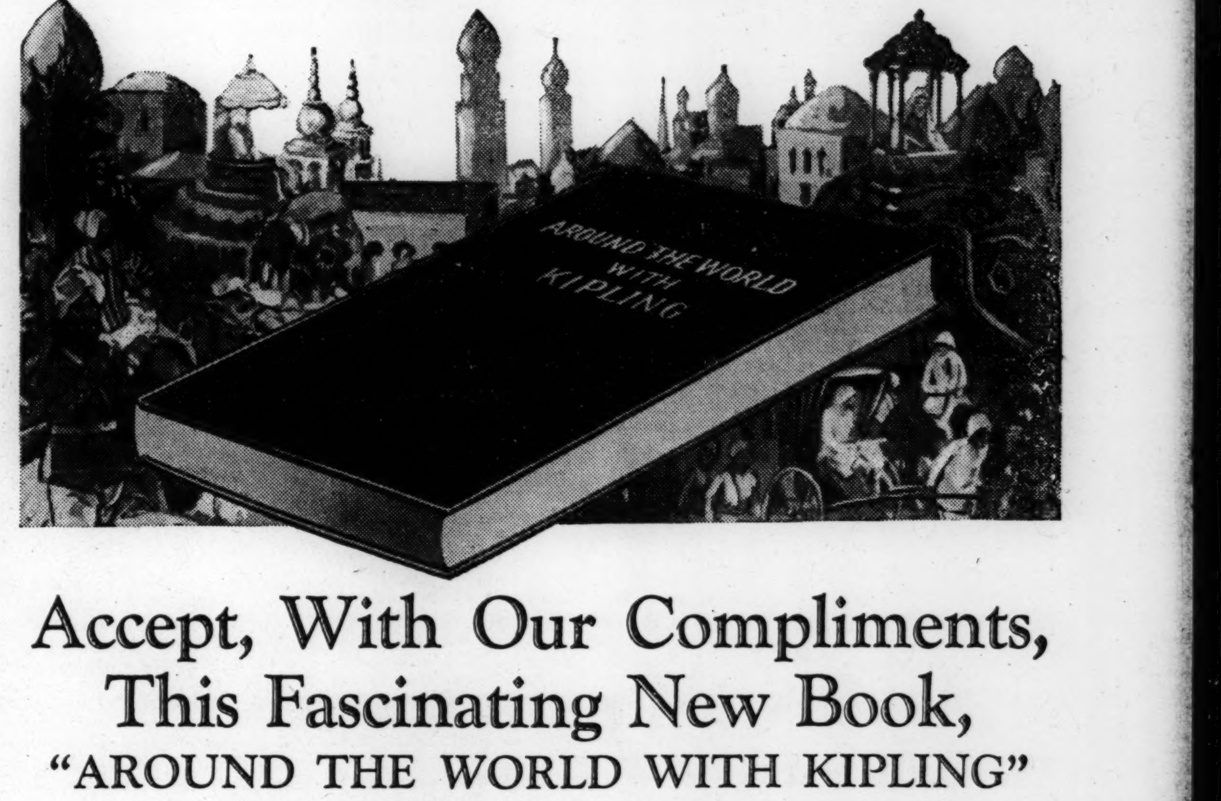
Address ..........
City .......... State ..........




# Accept, With Our Compliments, This Fascinating New Book, "AROUND THE WORLD WITH KIPLING"

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Much of his life can be found in his books—but much of it can not. For those who have wondered at his genius for telling the stories of the East, for those who have marvelled at his unsurpassed ability to sing the *Song of India*, for those who have read him and those who have not, a book of *one hundred twenty-eight* pages has been prepared.

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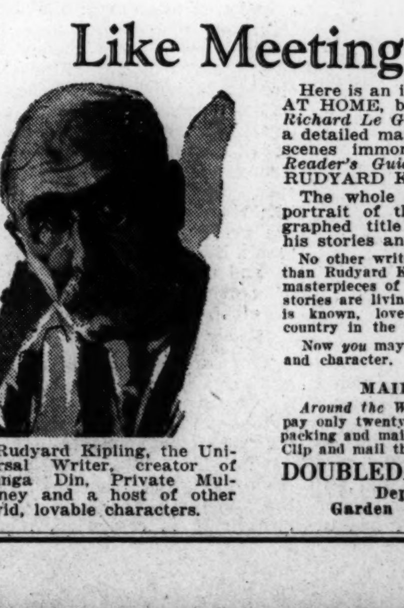
# Like Meeting Him Face to Face



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# FOREIGN TRADE INSTITUTE IS CHAMBER GOAL

## Merchants Feel Need of Better Training Men for Export Industry

Establishment of an institute of foreign trade in Massachusetts, which will provide a more thorough training for students wishing to enter the export industry, will be considered at a meeting of the foreign trade committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on June 15, it was announced today.

Specific recommendations looking forward to the organization of such a school, a need for which was emphasized at the recent New England Foreign Trade Conference in Boston, are expected to be formulated at this time for submittance to directors of the chamber so that they may have, if possible, the official backing of the chamber.

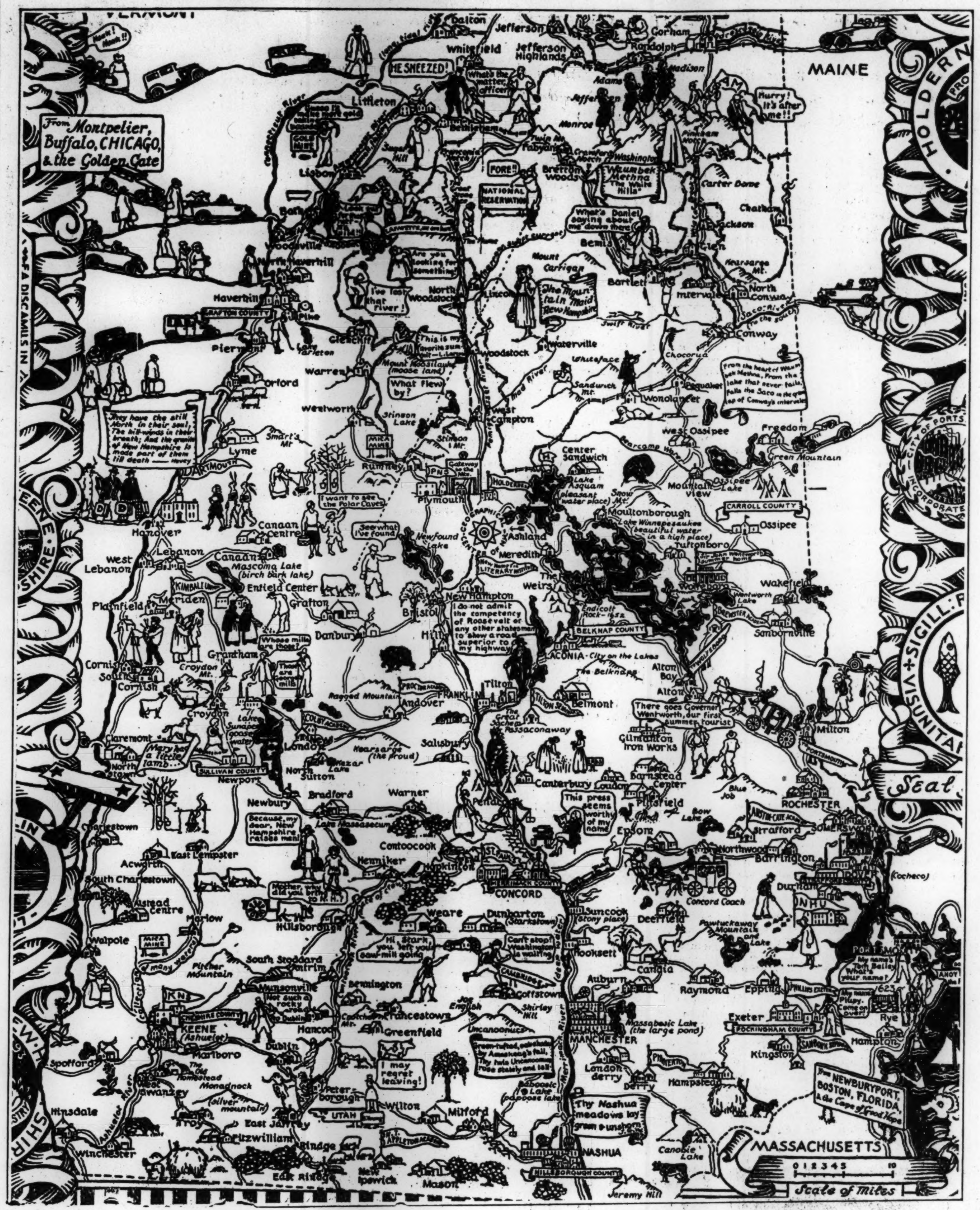
Better co-ordination of foreign trade courses, already being given in various colleges and extension schools, and the establishment of additional instruction so that the preparation for the foreign trade industry will be more complete, is the goal of the proposed institute.

Actual experience and training of those taking the foreign trade courses, in conjunction with the school course, is favored by leaders of New England's commerce and business, who foresee in this plan, the building of a personnel of experts, from which exporters and manufacturers may supply their needs and throw out a network of connections that may obtain for New England a greater prominence in world commerce.

Victor M. Cutter, new president of the New England Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce favors intensified training of those desiring to enter the foreign trade field, by actual experience in foreign countries. He would send young men to the nations where they were to build up trade and there let them acclimate themselves to customs, language and conditions. The recent trade conference, however, favors preparatory methods by a combination of actual experience and intense study.

Members of the foreign trade committee of the chamber include Edmund Billings, former collector of customs for the Massachusetts district; W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank; Alfred J. Kelley, manager of the Boston office of D. C. Andrews & Co.; C. C. McCauley, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Boston; William J. Davidson, president of the New England division of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company; E. C. Johnson, president of the H. A. Johnson Company, and former head of the New England Export Club; Harry H. Ripley, assistant treasurer of the Hood Rubber Products Company; George G. Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard College.

## *What the Map of New Hampshire Suggests to Pictorial Cartographer*

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# AWARDS GIVEN AT WELLESLEY

## Study in American and Foreign Fields Provided in Scholarships

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 10 (Special)—Announcement of scholastic awards to Wellesley College seniors is made by Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of the college.

To Miss Margaret Keister of Harrisburg, Pa., has been awarded a fellowship at the Robert Brookings School of Economics and Government at Washington, D. C. This will entitle her to a year of graduate study in the field of economics. Miss Keister, who is one of America's first undergraduates to win such a prize, wrote her thesis on the problem of "Taxation in the Anthracite Coal Industry," and had for her competitors students from the whole of the United States.

Two of the seven national scholarships given by the Franco-American Alliance for study abroad have been won by Wellesley members of 1926. Miss Catherine Drake of Austin, Tex., has received a fellowship for a year's work at the Lycée de Lyon, and Miss Marion Carter of Chicopee, Mass., for work in the Lycée de Bordeaux. To the Misses Helen Wilcox of Meriden, Conn., and Alice Sachs of New York City scholarships for study at the Sorbonne in Paris have been awarded by the trustees of Wellesley College.

In the department of art, Miss Ruth Erb and Miss Margaret Mesmer of Buffalo, N. Y., have received honors. Miss Mesmer received one of the three honorable mentions of the examining committee of the College Art Association of America. Miss Erb has won a scholarship for a year's study at the School of Fine Arts, Crafts and Decorative Design in Boston.

To the Misses Elizabeth East of Boston and Dorothy Arnold of Washington, D. C., scholarships for research at Woods Hole in the respective fields of zoology and botany have been given.

Further announcement has been made that, starting with the year of 1927 the department of economics will offer an honorary award for the best essay written on the subject of economic history. The prize will have the name of "Katherine Coman," who was for many years professor of economics at Wellesley, as well as one of the pioneers in the province of economic research. Her textbook, "The Industrial History of the United States," is still a standard reference work. The prize will be available to members of the junior class, and is given in order to stimulate interest in the many problems which economic history presents to the investigator.

*Writes Winning Thesis*

MISS MARGARET KEISTER

Wellesley Senior From Harrisburg, Pa., Receives Fellowship for Graduate Study at Robert Brookings School of Economics and Government at Washington by Survey of Anthracite Industry's Taxation.

# RAILROAD VETERANS ELECT NEW OFFICERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10 (AP)—John H. Keller of New Haven was elected president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Veterans' Association at the annual meeting and banquet at Savin Rock last night. Edward J. Pierson, president of the road, was one of the speakers at the meeting which was attended by representatives of every state through which the company operates. Two hundred and fifty were present.

The officers elected were vice-president, W. B. Ingersoll, Great Barrington, Mass.; secretary, Fred J. Curtiss, New Haven; assistant secretary, Mr. Mays, New Haven. Other speakers were Edward E. Regan, general superintendent of railroad; John J. Shaveley of the Waterbury division, and Ben E. Chapin of Newark, N. J., who is editor of the Railroad Employee.

# NEWPORT READY TO GREET PRINCE

## Royal Visitors to Be the Guests at Several Social Events in Their Honor

NEWPORT, R. I., June 10 (AP)—An ancient tower known as the "Old Stone Mill" and once widely believed to be a relic of the Norsemen who, tradition says, visited New England three or four centuries before Columbus, will be inspected by Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden next week. With Crown Princess Louise he will come on June 15 to historic Newport, long famed as a summer resort of families of wealth and social prominence.

Longfellow accepted the Norse legend and celebrated it in poetry. The historian Palfrey established pretty conclusively, however, that the old mill was an exact copy of one in Warwickshire, Eng., and was erected by Benedict Arnold, Governor of Rhode Island, at various periods between 1657 and 1678.

The royal visitors will make the journey from New Haven on the yacht Aloha, owned by Arthur Curtiss James, former commodore of the New York Yacht Club. They will remain in Newport until the morning of June 17. While their visit, being primarily for a brief rest, will be attended by no official welcome on the part of the city, they will be guests of several social events in their honor. They will be shown the great estates and the famous cliff walk.

The Crown Prince and Princess will be entertained at Beacon Hill House, the Newport home of Mr. and Mrs. James. Other members of the Prince's party will be quartered with Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry of New York at Edge Hill and with Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Steffenson at Vedimar, estates adjoining that of Mr. James, and at one of the hotels here.

A dinner at the James home will mark the evening of June 15. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. James will entertain with a garden party, and in the evening there will be a dinner at The Breakers, the residence of Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

On Thursday morning the Crown Prince and his party will leave by automobile for Worcester. There he and the Princess will be guests of honor of the annual midsummer festival of the Swedish National Federation.

# YALE RECEIVES RARE FURNITURE

## Group of Pieces the Gift of A. M. Huntington

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10 (Special)—A group of rare pieces of French furniture from the famous Huntington collections has been given to Yale University by Archer M. Huntington of New York City, according to announcement made by the university. The gift is made expressly for the purpose of furnishing the French Room taken from the Huntington Mansion at Fifth Avenue and East Fifty-Seventh Street, which will be set up in the new Yale Art Museum upon its completion. The gift of both room and furniture is made by Mr. Huntington as a memorial to his mother.

The collection includes many examples of Louis XV furniture, one of the most interesting of which is a chess and backgammon table in marqueterie of colored wood lined with ebony, which is said to have belonged to Mme. de Pompadour. Other rare and beautiful pieces are a large Louis XV writing table which is represented in Tocque's portrait of M. de Boissy, a Louis XV fire screen of carved and gilded wood with Gobelin tapestry signed by Neilson, a Louis XV clock, designed by St. German, which was formerly in the collection of the Marquis de Marigny, a sofa and several armchairs of gilded wood and covered with flowered brocade or stamped velvet, and a console table designed by Delafosse. A Louis XV roll-top desk, formerly in the Armaille collection, and a clock with revolving dial, formerly in the Marquis collection, which are also included, are illustrated in Molinier's "Histoire des Arts Appliques a l'Industrie."

# PATRIOTIC PAGEANT PLANNED BY SHRINE

## Aleppo Celebration, "America," to Be Given 15 Nights

"America" will be depicted by pageant and fireworks for 15 nights, beginning July 8 at Braves Field, by Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Walter W. Morrison, Potentate, announces. The display is to be every night excepting Sundays until July 24.

Batteries composed of hundreds of high-powered electrical lamps will provide lighting effects, against a scenic setting 600 feet long and 40 feet high. Circus acts will be introduced on three stages and 1000 persons are included in the pageant. Characters will represent every nationality in the world.

The pageant will include incidents from the American Revolution, such as the Boston Tea Party, Paul Revere's Ride, the Battle of Lexington and Concord, Washington Crossing the Delaware, the Battle of Yorktown, Cornwallis Surrendering to Washington. Most of these will be done in fireworks.

# QUESTION OF FREE SPEECH CONTINUES TO STIR BOSTON

## Mayor Nichols' Recent Action in Refusing Hall Makes Ever-Recurring Problem Once Again a Pressing Issue in the City

The ever-recurring question of the rights of free speech, and the uses and abuses of these rights, is again a pressing issue in Boston.

The action of Mayor Nichols in refusing the use of Paine Hall for a public meeting, which was thought to have been in the interests of Anthony Bimba, Brockton man who was then charged with sedition but later acquitted, has brought criticism from John S. Codman, Boston member of the National Committee of the Civil Liberties Association, who has contended the Mayor's position was an "extra-legal usurpation of power."

Lately the Old South Association, which sponsors the Old South Meeting House Forum, long an open rostrum for the public discussion of all manner of social and political questions, has entered the controversy by planning a public meeting at which prominent speakers will discuss the varying issues of free speech. This decision followed the declination of Mayor Nichols to attend a meeting of the association's board of managers, of which he is a member, to consider protests about alleged municipal interference with public meetings.

To shed further light on the subject J. Calder Gordon, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs, has now contributed the comment of Wendell Phillips, three former Massachusetts governors, and an eminent legal authority on this much-mooted problem of constitutional rights.

### Reviews Past Defenses

"During the past two or three years in Massachusetts the constitutional rights of citizens concerning freedom of speech, press and assembly have frequently been protested and interfered with, and in a number of cases law-abiding citizens have been denied the right to rent public halls for meetings to discuss current events," he said. "At a time like this when many people perchance may be influenced by that schoolboy prejudice, born of elementary and only partial views of our constitutional traditions on this most vital subject, it may be enlightening to quote from a few eminent public servants of Massachusetts, among them four or five former governors.

"Of the great apostles of the larger freedom no man of the second half of the nineteenth century was a more consistent or scholarly champion than Wendell Phillips, one of the finest thinkers in the history of the Republic, who freely gave his splendid life to the service of oppressed manhood and imperilled freedom. From Milton, Locke and Mill down to Jefferson, and from Jefferson to our day, no thinker has uttered a more vital word in behalf of freedom than did this apostle of progressive democracy in this concrete statement of the fundamental freedom that must underlie a truly democratic state:

### Lips Must Be Free

"'No matter whose the lips that speak, they must be free and ungagged. Let us believe that the whole of truth can never do harm to the whole of virtue; and remember that in order to get the whole truth, you must allow every man, right or wrong, freely to utter his conscience, and protect him in so doing. Entire unshackled freedom for every man's life, no matter what his doctrine; the safety of free discussion, no matter how wide its range. The community which does not protect its humblest and most-hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or hateful, is only a gang of slaves.'

"Mr. Phillips, speaking in Boston Music Hall in December, 1861, on the subject of 'Mobs and Education,' said:

"'Plant deep in the heart of the masses the conviction of the utter sacredness of the right of free speech and free assembly; carve in letters of gold in every schoolhouse this letter of Gov. John A. Andrew, the best word a Massachusetts Governor has uttered since Governor Winthrop gave his fine definition of civil liberty:

"'"The right to think, to know and to utter," as John Milton said, 'is the dearest of all liberties. Without this right there can be no liberty to any people; with it there can be no slavery." I care not for the truth or error of the opinions held or uttered, nor for the wisdom of the words or time of their attempted expression, when I consider this great question of fundamental significance, this great right, which must first be secured before free society can be said to stand on any foundation, but only on temporary capricious props. Rich or poor, white or black, great or small, wise or foolish, in season or out of season, in the right or in the wrong, whosoever will speak, let him speak, and whosoever will hear, let him hear, and let no one pretend to the prerogative of judging another man's liberty. In this respect there is, and there can be, no superiority of persons or privileges, nor the slightest pretext for any.'

### Every Man Entitled to Belief

"Former Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett has said:

"'Every man is entitled to the religious and political beliefs which his judgment approves and should not be placed under any ban on account of it. To blend and harmonize the various elements of which our citizenship is composed, remembering that wherever we were born, whatever our ancestry, whatever our religion, we are all unhyphenated Americans, each in duty bound to extend to all others the same rights we claim for ourselves, is one of the paramount duties of American citizenship.'

"Former Gov. Eugene N. Foss has said:

"'The right of free speech and right of assembly are inalienable, and no laws may be passed to curtail them. The public peace and the public order require that all rights be exercised without encroachment upon the rights of the community. Free self-governing communities need now and then a certain amount of what, at the moment, may be called eccentric thought, and subsequently many times a man who appears to be a crank turns out to be a public benefactor.'

### Progress and Toleration

"Former Gov. John L. Bates has said:

"The world's progress has been coincident almost with man's toleration. I used the word 'toleration' in its historic sense; in the sense of forbearance or endurance of the religious or political views of those that differ from you. It was the intolerance of man, his unwillingness to concede the right to another, to entertain such religious or political views as he pleased, his insistence that he, by reason of his superior strength, must be the instrument of the Almighty to force his own ideas upon his brother man that brought upon the world one of its darkest eras.

"'Persecution, torture and agonies racked the bodies of men, unending wars were fought, tribes and peoples destroyed, and all because of religious intolerance. We call that period the dark ages. It was 1000 years of night, when there was no progress, for without liberty of thought and action and speech there is never progress.

### When Men Forgot

"'As someone said: "It was a time when men forgot how to laugh and how to play, when initiative and originality died at its birth. When for 1000 years the world did not produce a great navigator, inventor, orator or poet. Religious hatred, fear, suspicion, distrust and fanaticism were everywhere in the ascendant. Religious toleration has only been the growth of the last three centuries,"

"And finally we offer the noble utterance of one of the foremost authorities on American law on this subject. Chancellor James Kent, in his 'Commentaries on American Law,' says:

"'It has, accordingly, become a constitutional proposition in this country that every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments, on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and that no law can rightfully be passed to restrain or abridge the freedom of speech, or of the press.'"

**CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM**

California Petroleum, including subsidiaries, for the quarter ended March 31, 1926, reports net income of $1,246,885 after depreciation, depletion, interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with $1,105,739 in first quarter of 1925.

# *NEW HAMPSHIRE IS SUBJECT FOR PICTORIAL MAP*

## *Events Connected With the History of the State Are Depicted*

CONCORD, N. H., June 10 (Special) — Pictorial cartography continues to be a popular pastime among artists. The latest addition to this library is a brightly colored map of New Hampshire enlivened with atmospheric illustrations, which has been announced for publication this week by Elizabeth Shurtleff and Helen F. McMillin of Boston. The map is, roughly, two by three feet and is drawn to the scale of five miles to the inch. It is printed in four colors.

The map, as well as affording amusement, commemorates many events of interest connected with New Hampshire history. For example, John Stark may be seen abandoning his sawmill to join Washington's Army, Celia Thaxter is seen gardening on Appledore in the Isles of Shoals with "one little sandpiper" standing by, Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "bad boy" at Plymouth is shouting to "Plupy Shute" at Exeter, and Eleazar Wheelock may be seen leading his Indians behind him to school in Dartmouth Hall.

The Presidential Range, the Great Stone Face, Peterborough, Franconia Notch, Bearcamp Water, these and many more well-known spots are located and amusingly portrayed. Another excellent feature of the map is the translation which accompanies each Indian name.

As far as the makers of this map have been able to find out, this is the first time a state has been taken for the subject of such a map.

The artist, Miss Elizabeth Shurtleff, is a native of Concord, N. H., and a graduate of the Boston Museum School of Art. Her mural decorations for the Raymond-Whitcomb offices were recently on exhibition at Doll & Richards' Galleries. The publisher, Miss Helen F. McMillin, is a graduate of Wellesley. She was for a time editor of the Granite Monthly, the New Hampshire state magazine, and is still a contributor to its pages.

# TRADE SCHOOL CADETS HOLD DRILL CONTEST

The fourteenth company, Boston Trade School cadets, was adjudged the best drilled company at the annual drill held on the Fenway Playground yesterday. It received from William Crawford, headmaster of the school, the regimental colors. Capt. Chester Oliver commanded the winning company.

The exhibition by the school band brought applause from the spectators when it marched into a position to form the letter "T." The band was led by Lieut. Prolik Kluralla of the cadets. Capt. James Kelley is the military instructor at the Boston Trade School. Major Francis J. Mahoney commanded the twelfth regiment in the absence of Col. Reginald O'Brien.

# RADIO TONIGHT

*Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 9*

## *Evening Features*

**FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 10**

**EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME**

**WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)**

4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, direction of Billy Lossez. 4:20—Vocal selections, Billy Coty and Carl Moore. 4:30—News. 5—"The Day in Finance." 5:05—Livestock and meat report. 6—"The Smilers," conducted by Clyde McArdle. 6:30—"Jim" Hardy and his orchestra. 7:30—Baseball news and weather. 7:45—The2 golf question box, conducted by Ralph Clifford; auspices "Six States Golfer" and the Shepard Golf Shop. 8—Aurora Charron, soprano; Gertrude Bailey, accompanist. 8:30—Joseph J. London, tenor; Frances Kissler, violinist; David A. Leivi, tenor; Rose L. Kissler, accompanist. 9—Florette ensemble; Florence Cohen, violinist; Henrietta F. Konikova, 'cello and saxophone; Brenalta Fink, pianist and accompanist. 9:30—John M. Lyons, baritone; Louise Didion, pianist and accompanist. 10—News. 10:05—Dance music.

**Friday Morning**

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; Bible readings, the Rev. Manley Allbright of Allston; organ selections, from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; E. Lewis Dunham, organist; "The Preservation of Strawberries," Prof. W. R. Cole of Amherst College; soprano solos, Mabel Parkes Friswell; Ruth Spencer, accompanist; "Dame Fashion"; Jean Sargent. 11:30—News.

**WEEI, Boston, Mass. (349 Meters)**

4 p. m.—Eugene's Singing Orchestra. 5—Eliot Daniel, pianist. 5:45—Stock market and business news. 6—Keith's radio review. 6:10—News and baseball scores. 6:44—Announcements. 6:45—Big Brother Club, Mrs. Margaret Tyacke; Anthony Gaverick, harmonica virtuoso. 7:30—Gertrude Wood, contralto; Eric Anderson, tenor. 8—From New York, Zillah Halstead, pianist. 8:15—From New York, the Harvesters. 9—From New York, the Eskimos. 10—From New York, orchestra, direction of Joseph Knecht. Sign-off—Bill Harrison's radio reception report.

**Friday Morning**

7:45 a. m.—Morning watch by Y. M. C. A., the Rev. Alan McLean Taylor, minister at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Mattapan. 10:15—Nate Silbert's Orchestra, Revere High School; reading, Anne Bradford. 12 m.—Keith's radio review. 12:45 p. m.—Farmers' produce market report.

**WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)**

6:55 p. m.—Markets. 7—"Bob" Patterson's Kimball Trio. 7:30—Baseball results. 7:33—Lenox ensemble. 9—The Dervan Trio: Mark Budd, violinist; Juliette Houle, pianist; Mary Dervan, contralto. 9:30—Organ recital by Alice Mabel Shepard. 10—John J. Walsh, tenor; Mrs. Orpha I. Walsh, pianist. 10:30—"The Unknown Contralto" and William Russell, pianist. 11—Weather; ball results.

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

**CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)**

8 p. m.—The Illinois School Band of Jacksonville, Ill., under the musical direction of O. C. Smith, managing officer, in connection with International Kiwanis Convention being held in Montreal, June 7 to 10. 8:30—CNRM orchestral night, director G. R. Markowski.

**CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)**

5 p. m.—Stock quotations. 10—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra, from Sunnyside Beach, Toronto.

**CKCL, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)**

8 to 10 p. m.—Canadian Manufacturers' Association banquet, speakers: Sir James Aikens, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; Col. Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, John M. Taylor.

**WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)**

5:45 to 8 p. m.—Children's period; sport results; talk; the Radio Doughboys.

**WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)**

6:45 to 10 p. m.—"How the Golden Rule Fund Is Spent"; program of music; travel talk; "Eskimos" from New York; from WEAF, orchestra, Joseph Knecht, director.

**WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)**

5:30 p. m.—Program by Jack Denny's Babcock Lake Orchestra. 6:25—Baseball scores. 6:30—Outdoor talk, "Sidelights on Camping," by Ben Wheaton. 6:45—Musical program from WGY Studio. 7:30—Marine Band program from Washington, D. C. 8:30—Salon Orchestra from New York City. 9:30—Two-piano recital by J. Austin Springer and Edna Mereness. 10:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Boisclair.

**WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)**

5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; mid-week hymn sing; Zillah Halstead, pianist; "Harvesters"; "Eskimos"; special orchestra; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

**WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)**

6 to 10:30 p. m.—Vanderbilt orchestra; Judge Jr.; sporting news; "Voice of the Silent Drama"; United States Marine Band, from WRC; salon orchestra; the Record Boys.

**WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)**

5:30 to 12 m.—Employment opportunities; talk by H. L. Stratton; Theo Alban, tenor; style talk, Nat Lewis; Samuel Heller, readings; used car news; Roemer's Homers; Solow Soloists; Columbia Park Entertainers; Suzanne Richmond, soprano; Laurence E. Blenheim, baritone; California Ramblers; Ernie Golden and his McAlpin orchestra; Broadway Night.

**WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)**

5:45 to 10 p. m.—George Hall and his Royal Arcadians; William C. Pike's orchestra; prize play by Young Judea Group, "His Children," by Rufus Learsi, direction Mrs. George West. Cast includes Leon Palevsky, Paul Feinstein, Ella Kanefsky, Samuel Prigel and Edward Shapiro. Anna Thierry, contralto; Oliver Sayler, "Footlight and Lamplight"; Hebron Treble Cleff Trio; interview with Ernst Linnenkamp, famous Viennese portrait painter, "A Tribute to American Women"; T. Edgar Schewe, pianist; Eleanor Edison, soprano; George Hall and his Royal Arcadians; William C. Pike's orchestra.

**WNYC, New York City (526 Meters)**

6 to 9:30 p. m.—Songs; resume of meeting of Board of Estimate; German Lieder, (songs) of Schubert, by Gertrude Clauss, soprano; George Gut, tenor; Martha Reske, soprano; Willy Reske, baritone; baseball results, major and other leagues, with high light of Yankees, Giants and Brooklyn games; German Lieder progras, (continued) "The Lower House," by Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, minority leader; song recital, Virginia Choate Pinner; Selma Slotkin, pianist; lecture service, Board of Education, Winter Russell.

**WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)**

5:45 to 11 p. m.—Fifteen-minute organ recital (request selections); Arthur Scott Brook; Morton dinner music; Ambassador dinner music; Traymore Concert Orchestra; dance orchestra; Joseph Samuels, director (Car Builders' Convention, Million Dollar Pier); Traymore dance orchestra, Clarence Dougherty, director; Eddie McKnight's dance orchestra.

**WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)**

5 to 10 p. m.—Dinner music; Benjamin Franklin Concert Orchestra, direction of W. Irving Oppenheim; baseball scores; United States Department of Agriculture, livestock and produce market reports; Uncle Wip's Roll Call; Collegiate Melody Boys from South Philadelphia School; band and orchestra of the Glen Mills School for boys; artist recital, Edmund DeLuca, pianist; Laura Lanning Fritz, contralto; Minerva Rose Chadwin, soprano; Flora Ripka, accompanist; artist recital, Albert Mahler, tenor; Charles D. Long, basso; Flora Ripka, accompanist; dance music, Benjamin Franklin El Patio Orchestra, under the direction of Jimmie Long.

**WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)**

5:30 to 11:30 p. m.—"Billy" Hays and his Orchestra; Symphony Orchestra, John A Carroll, director; Josh Saddler's Plantation Serenaders; Clifton's Anglers; the Kandy Kids; Barry O'Moore, tenor; the Musical Chefs; Professor Doolittle; sesquicentennial hour; "Charlie" Kerr's Orchestra; Club Madrid Revue.

**WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Radio movie presentation from New York. 7:30—Concert by the United States Marine Band. 9—Salon Orchestra from New York. 10:30—Meyer Davis' Swanee Syncopators.

**WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Program WBAL Dinner Orchestra, Robert Iula, conductor. 7:30—WBAL Sandman Circle "Tales of the Orient," told by Hazel Knox. 8—Organ recital from the concert hall of the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Frederick D. Weaver, organist. 8:30—WBAL Mixed Quartet. 9—WBAL Trio, soloist, John Wilbourn, tenor.

**KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)**

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert played by the Symphony Players, the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Victor Saudek. 6:15—Baseball scores. 8—News and market period with reports on all important livestock, grain, wool, cotton and produce markets. 8:15—Farm program. 8:30—Half-hours with famous composers, Jacques Offenbach, presented by Richard Kountz, Pittsburgh composer and the Symphony Players. 9—Concert by the Symphony Players and Etta Cunningham, soprano. 9:55—Time signals and weather forecast and baseball scores. 10:05—Special program.

**WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert transmitted from William Penn Hotel. 7:30—Address. 8:15—Harvesters. 9—Eskimos. 10—Concert orchestra. 11—Baseball scores.

**WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)**

5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music, Vincent Lopez Statler orchestra; joint with station WEAF, New York City: Harvesters, Eskimos and orchestra, under the direction of Joseph Knecht; weather forecast.

**WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)**

6:15 p. m.—Hollenden orchestra, Carl Rupp directing; baseball scores. 7:15—Harvesters from WEAF. 8—Eskimos from WEAF. 9—Studio program.

**WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)**

4 p. m.—Baseball game. 6—Dinner concert. 7—Concert from New York through WEAF.

**WJR, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Wolff's entertainers. 7:30—"Ide and Meginnity Entertainers." 9—Jean Goldkette's Orchestra, under the direction of Owen Bartlett; soloists.

**WREO, Lansing, Mich. (286 Meters)**

6 to 7 p. m.—Dinner concert from studio by the "Serenaders" and "Ensemble"; miscellaneous bulletins. 8:15—Varied musical program; orchestra, Carl Hall Dewey, director; vocal and instrumental solos to be rendered.

**CENTRAL STANDARD TIME**

**WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)**

5:55 p. m.—Baseball scores. 7—New York program; Eskimos; special orchestra. 9—La Sebana program by Justrite Boys. 10—Weather report, closing grain markets and baseball scores.

**WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Trianon Ensemble and vocal artists in program of music by German composers. 8—Trianon Orchestra, Dell Lampe; Woodlawn Theater Orchestra, Armin F. Hand, Trianon Ensemble, E. Clinton Keithley, Lucille Dorman, Bob Bennett, in popular program.

**WHT, Chicago, Ill. (400 Meters)**

6 to 11 p. m.—Collyer's sport results; dinner organ recital, Al Carney; Paul Rader chapel services; studio features, Cinderella Orchestra; Collyer's sport gossip; weather reports; Your Hour League with Presidents Pat Barnes and Al Barney.

**WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)**

8 p. m.—Special recital; Oriole Orchestra, dance numbers; Ruth Buhl Flick, stories; Indiana Male Quartet, songs; Tennessee Ginger Snaps, songs; Kitty Kelly, special number; news flashes; Oriole Orchestra, dance numbers; Ruth Buhl Flick, stories; Rita McFawn, songs.

**KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)**

5 p. m.—The bedtime story told by Walter Wilson. 5:30—Dinner concert by Joska DeBarbary and his orchestra, and by Ace Brigode and his Virginians. 6—Musical program. 8—"Classical Concert." 9:30—"Congress Carnival" under the direction of Art Linick. 11—Time signals.

**WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)**

4:30 p. m.—Dinner concert; Jack Nelson; Howard L. Peterson, playing Geneva organ; Palmer House Symphony Players; Compton's "I See by the Newspaper" Man; Palmer House Victorians. 7—Mooseheart Studio, music by children of all ages; solos, bands, etc. 9—Palmer House Studio, Palmer House Victorians, WJJD Quartet. 11:30—Knights of the Burning Candle.

**WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)**

6 to 7 p. m.—Dinner concert from the Hotel Gibson; orchestra under the direction of Robert Visconti. 9 p. m.—Three minute message from the United States Civil Service Department; popular concert by the Doherty Melody Boys; Katz's orchestra from the Calico Cat; Henry Theis and his orchestra from Castle Farm; Night Howls by the Sky Terriers.

**WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)**

7 to 9 p. m.—Alvin Roehr and his orchestra; Miss Marie Turner; Bernie Cummins orchestra; classical program; dance music.

**WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)**

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Mixed vocal and instrumental concert under the auspices of Mrs. J. E. Harmon Jr., of New Albany, Ind., contralto; digest of the International Sunday-school lesson for June 13; official central standard time announced.

**WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)**

8 p. m.—Concert program. 10:45—Charles A. Sheldon Jr., organ recital.

# Leitzel Wanted to Be Pianist But Yielded to "Big Top" Call

### Circus Aerialist Talks of Clowns and Other Things, But Most of All About Her Grandmother and Mother Who Are With Her

In the cool shade of the tent of Leitzel, aerial star of the circus, a little group sat, during the afternoon performance, discussing changes that have occurred in the art of clowning. Boisterous applause from hundreds of hands, and the blare of calliope and band filtered from the Big Top, whence Leitzel had just come after 64 turns of her body over her own shoulder, high over the central ring. . . . Warm fingers of the sun just missed the spangles on her costume as she rested placidly in a striped canvas deck chair.

At the edge of the tent two small children played in an improvised sandpile—Dolly Johns, who is Leitzel's protégé, and a smaller person known simply as "Charley." In the square, by the entrance to the Big Top an equestrian act paused for the signal to enter the ring. A youthful clown laughed to himself as he practiced a difficult side somersault, inspected solemnly by a dark mule. . . .

Char-Bino, who speeds down a slender wire on his head, patted the children's heads, and an older clown, smiling under his chalk make-up, paused to build a sand castle for them. . . . Mme. Bradna, equestrienne, exchanged a word about a new horse with her husband, Fred Bradna, equestrian director. . . . May Wirth withdrew to a tent in the middle distance to dress for her act, after looking about at other performers and exclaiming, "Everyone's wearing pink this afternoon. So'm I. . . ."

**Leitzel's Tent Popular**

In Leitzel's tent several clowns idled against tent poles and in deck chairs. Fred Stelling, Felix Adler, Harry Clemings, Jules Tournour. . . . Leitzel thought it would be because of the enormously increased speed typical of today's period that the differences between today's and yesterday's clowning had come about, that the old pantomimic clown had almost disappeared to be superseded by the slapstick clown resorting, not to subtlety for his effects, but to brisk, thinly devised trivialities which could produce quickly an almost primitively humorous response.

Jules Tournour, dean of the circus clowns, forebore to say very much. At Leitzel's behest, to illustrate the older order he bent, however, on one knee, and, with a hand over his heart, sang a madrigal in pantomime, the perfect example of the clown known to the sixteenth century in Europe. But he would say little. Jules has many interests in the circus now besides his clowning. He is mail officer. . . . Some say he is often fairy godfather, too. He is not greedy of praise and there are young clowns whose careers are to be made so will say, diffidently, as he bows himself gracefully out of the tent, "But too much has been written of me. . . . I am of the old guard—it is almost gone now. You should write of the younger clowns who are taking its place. . . . It is their day. . . . You will excuse me?"

**The Butterfly Trick**

Fred Stelling has kept burnished the old butterfly trick, which clowns used in 17th century England, and his fellow clowns say that no clown in all the history of their class ever did it more perfectly. . . . It is ridiculously amusing—a Pierrot figure chasing an elusive white butterfly affixed to the slender thread tied to a light bamboo stick. . . . Chasing, chasing, chasing, never quite capturing it. . . . Stelling stood, with the butterfly stick in his hands, at the edge of the tent, but it was not of the trick he spoke. Instead it was his costume. He had made it himself. . . . Everyone laughed and exclaimed in unison, "How?" The costume was not finished. There were big white butterflies, the veinings of their wings indicated in indelible pencil, later to be filled in with spangles. Already the outlines were spangles. "Such a time as I had with these spangles. It was the first dress I ever made. It took me three weeks to do this much. I have sat up late every night in a sea of spangles.

"I thought to send it to a dressmaker, who would charge me $60, then I thought to do it myself for $10. So each day I wear it and it has a few more spangles on it than it had last night. And one day it will be finished. But I am a better clown than a dressmaker. . . ." And Leitzel said, "But, Fred, I have quantities of little square mirrors that used to be on a costume, and you shall have them to sew on your butterflies, for they will be larger and easier to handle. Mabel will find them for you . . . ," and away went Fred Stelling, who is keeping fresh the delicacy and pantomime humor of the historic butterfly trick, laughing gently over his dressmaking.

**The Family Gathering**

Leitzel spoke with humor of the grandmother and mother who came out to the United States from Prague several years ago to make their home with her after long years of separation. Both were of the circus tradition. It was both who taught Leitzel to be the great performer she is, when she would have preferred to become a pianist. But the circus tradition is not to be lightly lost from a family. Besides, there was a brother to be put through college and other things to be done. It was Leitzel's dream for many years to have her grandmother and mother come to her here. At last they came. "And then grandmother, dear, sweet thing that she is, got a permanent wave. And now she has gone back to Europe on a visit to show the old home town! And Mother has gone with her. But they will be back, and there is nothing to tell you how worth while all the years of hard work were when, at last, they have brought those dear ones to me. For one season they both traveled with me on the road. They had the call of the circus and what troupers they were, even though they no longer were performers. But now they stay in New York, where I have that part of my home which is not here."

*Two Generations of the Circus*

Courtesy of Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus

LEITZEL AND HER GRANDMOTHER

# Fewer Studies at Mt. Holyoke Favored by Student Committee

### Undergraduates Appointed to Consider Curriculum Revisions Make Their Report to President Woolley and Members of the Faculty

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 10 (Special)—Better organization of each individual's course of study throughout the four years, more intimate relations between adviser and student, and greater concentration upon a few studies, is the underlying note of the report of the curriculum committee of the student body of Mount Holyoke College as presented at a meeting with the president and dean of the college and the curriculum committee of the faculty.

The student committee consisted of Helen Hart '27, Burlingame, Calif., chairman; Grace Moore '26, St. Augustine, Fla.; Anne Parker '27, Washington, D. C.; Catherine W. Emig, Scarsdale, N. Y. and Margaret Gentz, '29, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The appointment of the committee grew out of the discussion raised, both among the faculty and the students, by student estimates of the courses and instructors, by name and catalogue number, which have been appearing in the Mount Holyoke College News.

Beginning in a somewhat flippant spirit, with the avowed purpose of warning other students away from courses which were unsatisfactory from the students' point of view, the published estimates steadily lost their somewhat impertinent tone, and grew more serious and comprehensive. Whereupon the faculty invited the students to appoint a committee to consider the whole matter of curriculum.

**More or Less Current**

The report made by the students' committee embodies ideas more or less current among the students. These ideas were discussed both in their individual aspects and in their bearing on larger problems. "What impressed me," said President Woolley, in commenting on this meeting, "was not only the intelligence and earnestness with which the students had worked out the whole problem, but the change in their point of view from that of a few years ago. Three or four years ago, the students were demanding that courses be made more 'practical,' more vocational. Now they are more interested in the correlation of knowledge, and in really thinking out the fundamental question, 'Why should we want an education at all? What are we here for?'"

It was suggested by the students that the relation between adviser and student should be much more intimate. They thought the adviser should assist the student in making out a tentative course of study for the four years, and be ready to talk over the student's work as a whole and plan with her for her future. This, the students felt, would result in converting a perfunctory relation into one of real friendship.

MISS ANNE PARKER

Chairman of Next Year's Mount Holyoke College Students' Curriculum Committee.

To this the faculty replied that the suggested arrangement was undoubtedly the ideal toward which college education is working—that the ideal education on record was that of Alexander, the Great, under Aristotle as a tutor—an ideal student with the full time of an ideal instructor at his command. It was pointed out, however, that with the present staffing of the college, it is impossible for every student to receive this entirely individual advice.

However, at Mount Holyoke College, advisers are already trying to assist their students in mapping out their work some distance ahead, and that, as fast as possible, the students' own ideal teaching adapted to the individual, and a more personal friendship between student and instructor was being realized in the smaller discussion groups, in sections graded on the basis of ability, and in various systems of working for honors.

**Encouragement of German**

Another constructive suggestion of the students was that German be encouraged as an auxiliary language. They were told that practically all their suggestions had already been adopted, and that Mount Holyoke College was planning to open a summer school in the summer of 1927, beginning with two units, of which a school of German would be one.

Other subjects of discussion were the possibility of having three terms, with three five-hour courses, allowing the student to concentrate completely on three subjects of study instead of five or six; the flexibility and rigidity of the cut system, the question whether freshmen should be allowed to take only one reading course, and a better balance between credit hours and preparation demanded.

In each case the basic idea of the students was apparently to do away with the scattering of attention over too many fields of knowledge, and the failure to relate one thing learned to another. In many cases they were rather amazed to learn that suggestions similar to theirs were already being considered by the faculty, but could not be carried out until some mechanical difficulty was surmounted.

Among the minor results of the discussion was the vote of the faculty that to accommodate the students, the whole college schedule be shifted forward 15 minutes, beginning chapel at 8:30 instead of 8:15 and classes at 9 instead of at 8:45. This is intended to synchronize the ending of classes with the movement of street cars to Holyoke and Springfield. This will do away with the uneasiness at the end of the class hour among students who either wish to be excused early to catch the car, or sit restlessly hoping that the car w... minute late in reaching the gate, so that they may still catch it when class is over.

Both the committee of the faculty and the committee of the students felt satisfied with the conference that it is planned to continue these conferences regularly, once or twice a term. Accordingly, the student committee has been reconstituted to serve for 1926-27. Anne Parker will act as chairman next year, and a junior will be elected to take the place of Grace Moore, who is graduating. The committee suggested that in each house, students be encouraged to discuss the curriculum, and to report their opinions to a member who will report to the curriculum committee.

## STORE SERVICE AWARDS MADE

### Prince School Certificates of Graduation Given to Class of 58

Certificates of graduation from the Prince School of Education for Store Service were awarded today to 58 young women, now in various department stores of the city.

The exercises were held in the assembly hall of the Jordan Marsh Company before an audience composed of the families and personal friends of the graduates and representative of the stores participating, including Jordan Marsh Company, Wm. Filene's Sons Company, R. H. Stearns Company, Gilchrist Company, C. F. Hovey Company, E. T. Slattery Company, Conrad & Co., Chandler & Co., R. H. White Company, The Shepard Stores, F. Vorenberg & Co.

Although employed in the stores each of the girls has pursued a course of study for eight hours a week for 16 weeks in store time without loss of pay. This represents a policy of the companies for giving better service to the public.

**Points Way to Opportunity**

Exercises began with the singing of "America the Beautiful," after which B. G. Hawkins, store manager for the Jordan Marsh Company, welcomed the guests and addressed the graduates. The price of success, he said, was found in thought, effort, and willingness to serve. To such as gave that price the door of opportunity was open. The foundation of the service was helping the customer get the thing he wanted.

There followed a playlet, "How My Lady Is Clothed," by the salesgirls. First there was a scene of 1650 when the colonists bartered with the Indians; then a scene 100 years later when gypsies sold to householders. Another 100 years had brought the country store when dress goods and groceries were mixed together. Scene IV showed the year 1900 when the department store was well developed, but it was the period when selling methods still showed many lacks.

Last of all came a scene from a store in 1926. The trained salesgirl, neatly dressed, welcomed the customer pleasantly. She knew her stock, she knew her materials, and the manufacture of them. She was able not only to give the customer the thing the latter asked for, but to lead her to a better choice by her understanding of fundamentals.

**Store Education Traced**

Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, founder and director of the school, awarded the certificates. She spoke briefly of the change in the attitude of the salesgirl from the untrained and inefficient to the professional. A college education was considered none too good to give to it. It offered broadening opportunity, improved conditions, and was found to contain a wealth of interest.

Educating young women for sales service began in Boston in 1905, Mrs. Prince said. For the first 10 years most people were skeptical about it. Even educators who at that time were interested in trade education could see nothing in it. The first member of the college group was trained in 1909. The demand from stores and increased interest of Boston merchants led to the formation of the executive training group made up largely of college graduates.

About 1912 the Boston public schools took up the work of training salesgirls. From 1920-22 the work as carried on by the Prince School was affiliated with the Graduate School of Education of Harvard University. It is now a graduate school of Simmons College and the degree of Master of Science is given by Simmons College to graduates of the school holding a bachelor's degree.

A committee of Boston merchants serving the school in an advisory capacity is composed of George W. Mitton of the Jordan Marsh Company, George B. Johnson of the R. H. White Company, Felix Vorenberg of the Gilchrist Company and E. J. Frost of Wm. Filene's Sons Company.

# Parcels Post Auction Draws Eager Bidders—Some Too Eager

### Auctioneer Would Have Been Glad to Get Dollar Bid on Lot of Canes, But One Kind Person Offered $5—Sold

Another bargain store was opened by the United States Government this morning at the Boston Post Office Inquiry Station on Burlington Avenue. The periodical auction of accumulated unclaimed parcels post attracted, as always, a large crowd of bidders but they were more eager bidders this time than usual and the prices commanded by the various lots of merchandise were higher on the average than those paid at the last auction in March.

C. J. Benkert, foreman of the inquiry division, again acted as auctioneer, and he passed out parcels at the rate of 90 per hour throughout the sale, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning.

The first item to come under his hammer was "Number 260, one lot men's clothing, not new." Now, "men's clothing, not new" is one of the most frequently cried commodities at post office auctions. Bidding is apt to be desultory, and not to pass $2; bidders usually going on the assumption that there is plenty more of the same to follow. When the bids kept coming in on the first lot until it was knocked down at $3.25, it was evident that the crowd in front of the auction block was made up of willing buyers. In the second sale, 18 pairs of women's stockings brought $3.25, and the 12 pairs of ladies' silk stockings which were offered next went for $5.75. A pair of binoculars brought $9.50, an Axminster rug $10.25, and an auto tend $15.75.

The usual calm exterior of Mr. Benkert was temporarily disturbed when one old customer, a second-hand dealer who may be relied upon to buy all sorts of odds and ends, inaugurated the bid for Lot 330, "one lot novelty canes," at $5. Mr. Benkert displayed the green and red and yellow sticks half-heartedly and wondered if he could get $1 for them.

"The cane you ring is the cane you take away. What am I offered for this lot of beautiful swagger sticks?" The auctioneer smiled. The audience laughed outright.

"Five dollars," said the old customer.

"What?" exclaimed the auctioneer.

"Five dollars."

"You don't mean it."

But someone else came into the contest and boosted the price to $7 before it was finally sold to the original bidder.

This welcome surprise, however, was more than counterbalanced by the sale of a mariner's sextant, slightly damaged, but certainly worth in excess of $75. Bidders were few and disinterested, and it was finally sold for $4.

There was an unusually large percentage of private buyers in today's crowd. The dealers were all there, but sprinkled amongst them were persons who kept silent when the large lots were on display, but were active bidders on garden hose, garden tools, and small lots of clothing and table ware. Not contemplating resale for profit, they were willing to go to higher prices and often started at higher levels than they would have been forced to in open contest. On several occasions there was only one bidder, notably in the case of two tennis rackets which were of secondary quality. "Four dollars," shouted a lady by the window. Everyone turned and looked at her in dismay and none would bid above her first figure.

A violin in excellent condition and of considerable age went for $6.75, case and all, topping by only 25 cents "lot 177, 3 blankets, not new."

At the outset of the sale, Mr. Benkert announced that the usual September sale will be omitted this year. For that reason, 720 boxes of Christmas cards went on sale today, but they were not popular numbers at this season. They were selling at from $1.50 to $3 per lot of 30 boxes.

A. F. Woodside, superintendent of the inquiry division, expressed the opinion that the merchandise in today's sale was of higher quality than any that has been previously offered by the Boston Post Office.

## JENNEY GAS PERMIT HEARING REPEATED

### South Boston Protest on Tank Is Presented

Hearing on the application for a permit to erect a 3,000,000-gallon gas tank in South Boston by the Jenney Manufacturing Company, held today before Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety, repeated much of the evidence presented in earlier hearings before George C. Neal, State Fire Marshal, who refused the permit.

The issue in the case revolved largely over the point as to whether due notice of hearings before the Boston Street Commissioners, had been given, and Joseph F. O'Connell, attorney for the Jenney company, testified that one week's notice was given, as required by law.

John W. McCormack, state Senator from South Boston, led the opposition to the permit, and put on the stand many South Boston citizens who objected to a large tank in their district. Objections were based mainly on the fire hazard.

Harry M. Heberd, district fire chief, said that he approved the location and the tank. Harrie H. Whitney, member of the board of fire underwriters, said that the tank would not increase the fire hazard or insurance rates.

Under cross-examination, Mr. McCormack brought out the fact that many of the witneseses who favored erection of the tank have business with the Jenney Company.

## ITALIAN WOMEN AS VOTERS IN FUTURE SEEN BY SAVANT

### Not Yet Qualified, Believes Professor Nikotri, but in the Making—Studies Problems of His Countrymen in America

Although he felt that the Italian woman is not yet ready to take much active share in the political and social aspects of her adopted country, Prof. Gasparre Nikotri, Italian lawyer, archæologist, student of letters and ancient art, on a visit to Boston declared today that the Italian woman was undoubtedly working toward the enfranchised state, and ultimately would become a distinct power for unselfish service in the political fabric of the United States.

Professor Nikotri has been speaking in Boston to groups of Italians on the varied problems concerned in their taking up life in a new country. Speaking through an interpreter, Joseph A. Meranda, Boston lawyer, he recalls that much of his writing has been upon the place of women in the history of moral evolution.

"Every manifestation of beauty, every moral ascension," he says, "every accomplished artistic expression, bears the seal of the feminine. No true progress in the life of a race is possible without going back to its women, their liberties and the destroying of all barriers to the accomplishment of their sacred mission."

**Found a New Venus**

The contributions of Professor Nikotri, an authority on penology, are often ranked next to those of Lombroso on the subject. Among his archæological discoveries in Sicily, "the island which burns in the middle of the sea," is the Greco-Roman "Venus Ericina," found after a remarkably brief excavation. This discovery gave the archæological world its first concrete example of the classical civilization of Italy and is now placed in the museum at Erice. In citing examples of cultural progress in Italy recently, he pointed to the cycles of ancient and modern drama recently given in the ancient amphitheater at Segesta as indicating that the Italian of today is eminently satisfied with the art forms of a much earlier day and desires to see them preserved as an influence in contemporary life.

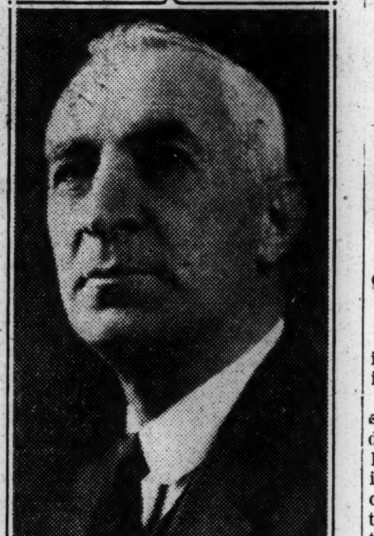
In speaking of the problem of delinquency of English-speaking children of Italian immigrants Professor Nikotri felt that Americans should doubly impress on children the importance of parental authority by themselves showing respect for parents who might not, perhaps, speak English. He emphasized the unbreakable bonds of parenthood throughout the world and said he felt that a respect for parents, encouraged among all races, would have an effect more important than "assimilation."

Professor Nikotri points out that Italy is today conspicuously overcrowded; that it is highly desirable that a portion of her too great population be enabled to remove to other countries, but that it is also of the greatest importance that the racially deep ethical and religious qualities of Italians be preserved from the effects, in new surroundings, of greed for mere commercial gain and materialistic well-being.

Italians who seek to leave Italy today prefer, Professor Nikotri says, to come to the United States which they envision as a dreamland of gold and halcyon living conditions. Some are willing to go to Libia and to Tunis, but the majority are waiting hopefully for the repeal of the Johnson immigration law that they may come to the United States.

Professor Nikotri is particularly interested in the degree to which the typical Italian immigrant will be able to preserve his ingrained love of art and religious devotion in the midst of the more insistent influences of commercialism, and will work, during his several months' stay in the United States for a better understanding between Italy and the United States upon a basis of mutual religious devotion and interest in ancient art forms.

*Discovered New Venus*



PROF. GASPARRE NIKOTRI

Noted Italian Archæologist and Writer.

## ASTORS TO SPEND AUGUST IN MAINE

DARK HARBOR, Me., June 10 (AP)—Viscount and Lady Astor and their children will spend August with Lady Astor's sister, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson and family, at their summer home on Seven Hundred Acre Island, it was learned today.

Lady Astor, the first woman to obtain a seat in the English Parliament, was a frequent visitor there before her marriage.

**CHILDREN DEPOSIT $10,086**

WESTFIELD, Mass., June 10 (Special)—School children this year have deposited $10,086.05 under the weekly collection system sponsored by the Woronoco Bank. More than a third of the total was deposited by pupils in the Abner Gibbs School, whose pupils deposited $3,797.55.

## MARY A. BURNHAM SCHOOL HAS EXERCISES

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 10 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, was to be the commencement speaker at the graduation exercises of the Mary A. Burnham school for girls here this afternoon. His daughter, Lucie Merrill MacFarland, was one of the 34 seniors to receive diplomas.

The exercises were followed by an outdoor pageant by the senior class, "In the Days of Tristram and Iseult." The exercises will close late this afternoon with dancing in the gymnasium.

## LOYALTY TO TRUTH URGED AT BRADFORD

BRADFORD, Mass., June 10 (Special)—Loyalty to truth, ideals and duty above wealth, power or position was the theme of the address at the one hundred and twenty-third commencement of Bradford Academy yesterday delivered by Dr. Clifton Daggett Gray, president of Bates College.

"Your education has failed to give you one of its chief blessings," he said, "if it has not inspired you with a passion for truth and has not put you in the way of learning some of the best methods of ascertaining truth."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Heavy radium silk with hemstitched tops, 4.95
Heavy crepe de chine, lace trimmed, 4.95
Sport satin, hemstitched tops, 4.95
Heavy crepe de chine, tailored, deep hem, 4.95

**3.95**

Crepe de chine, deep hem, hemstitched top, 3.95
Radium silk, tailored, hemstitched top, 3.95
Radium silk, filet lace trimmed top, 3.95
Heavy rayon, hemstitched top, hip hems, 3.95
Radium silk, Irish pattern lace trimmed, 3.95
Crepe de chine, hemstiched top, hip hem, 3.95

**2.95**

Radium silk, deep hem, hemstitched, 2.95
Radium silk, lace trimmed top and bottom, 2.95
Crepe de chine, lace trimmed, deep hem, 2.95
Pongee, deep hem, hemstitched top, 2.95
Radium silk with scalloped ruffles, hemstitched, 2.95
Rayon, double hip hem, hemstitched, 2.95

## 2400 Pieces
## Rayon Underwear

*Manufacturers' Surplus Stock—Great Reductions*

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|---|---|---|
| *Vests* | $1.00 | PINK |
| *Panties* | 1.50 | PEACH |
| *Bloomers* | 1.85 | ORCHID |
| *Combinations* | 1.85 | YELLOW |
| | | WHITE |
| | | NILE |

IT is quite surprising what beautiful underwear can now be obtained made of Rayon. It is especially adapted for summer wear, being a cool and comfortable fabric, properly made and carefully tailored throughout, as these garments are. This rayon is of particularly fine quality, fine close weave, splendidly tailored and comes in all beautiful new summer shades. Most important is the fact that these garments are properly sized, insuring perfect fit.

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*At a SALE Price—Fine*

Lizard grain flat pouch 4.95

## Leather Handbags

Shoe calf pouch 4.95

**2.95 4.95**

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|---|---|---|---|
| Colored pin seal | Roomy pouches | Tans | Red |
| Colored pin morocco | Chanel bags | Greys | Green |
| Colored Russian calf | Flat pouches | Blonde | Copen |
| Colored shoe calf | Square bags | Black | Brown |
| Colored lizard grain | Envelopes | Black and White | |
| | Vanities | | |

*Delayed Shipment*

2400 Hemstitched

## Damask Napkins

**2.95** doz.

*Usual price 4.95 a doz.*

All pure linen, imported direct by Chandler & Co. as a special for the February sale. As they have just arrived we are selling them at this low price for immediate clearance. The most exceptional values. Sizes 14x14 in.

# Americans Express Views on "United States of Europe"

## Necessity of Curbing Exaggerated Nationalism Seen—Woman Advances Novel Theory

VIENNA, May 20 (Special Correspondence) — Americans generally are in sympathy with the idea of Pan-Europe, and of a "United States of Europe," Count Richard N. Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder of the Pan-Europe movement, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview.

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi delivered a series of addresses in the United States last summer, formed a Pan-Europe Committee of distinguished Americans and obtained Nicholas Murray Butler's consent to write a preface for an English translation of "Pan-Europe," which is to be published shortly by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. Count Coudenhove-Kalergi also secured answers from 32 prominent Americans to two questions: "Do you consider a 'United States of Europe' a necessity for Europe?" and, "Do you consider a 'United States of Europe' a possibility?"

Answers to the above questions are now made public for the first time in the current issue of the Pan-Europe magazine. Educators, ministers, generals, writers, financiers, are included among those who answered Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's questions.

**Economic Union Approved**

The result is quite interesting. The practical American, somewhat of an idealist in many ways, on the whole considers a union of the states in Europe, particularly in the domain of economics, a wise step.

The nomenclature—"United States of Europe"—is, however, considered to be misleading in that one immediately thinks of such a federation in terms of the United States of America. Hardly anyone believes it will be possible for many decades to bring about in Europe a similar political unity.

Frederic R. Coudert, of international law fame, put his answer in such a clear way as to suggest that it would have suited as a reply for most of the other Americans. It summed up, with few exceptions, their attitude. He said: "If by 'United States of Europe' you mean a governmental system like that of the United States by which one great nation expresses itself politically through a single government and through locally autonomous states, I cannot but think that Europe is very far from arriving at such a situation.

The 13 British colonies had a common stock of law, language, literature, culture and race out of which to evolve unity. Even under these circumstances the process was long and painful. It involved a terrific civil war and was not really completed until 1865, although the Constitution was adopted in 1789.

**Conservation of Civilization**

"If your question indicates, however, the desirability of a greater solidarity among the European states, I would unhesitatingly say that I think this is not only necessary but essential to the conservation of what we call European or western civilization. Unless some limitations can be placed upon the national ambitions, emotions or appetites, that civilization risks destruction. . . . What form this solidarity will ultimately take no man can predict, but that it will come about through irresistible forces I have no doubt. . . . A complete United States may not come about for centuries, but a more united Europe must come about in the near future. The growing forces of international law and the utility of the League for the solution of political conflicts must serve to curb exaggerated nationalism and to bring about an interest in the preservation of the civilization common to Europe."

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes considered a "United States of Europe" a necessity "if Europe is to survive," adding that "when a thing becomes a necessity, mankind finds the way of doing it."

Now and then an American disapproved Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's division of the world into six political continents, by which Pan-Europe would be minus both England and Russia-in-Europe, the former being allied by him to the British Empire and the latter to the Soviet Union

**Woman's Novel Theory**

Miss M. Carey Thomas, ex-president of Bryn Mawr College, advanced the novel theory that "there should be four great divisions uniting in one world parliament—the United States of Europe and North America; the United States of South America; the United States of Asia; and the United States of Africa."

She found. "The affiliations of the United States of America are with Europe rather than with the South American countries; the United States and Great Britain seem to me to be more united in feeling and in sympathy than any other two nations, and I believe that they ought to co-operate in the same group to prevent war." This viewpoint opens up fresh fields of thought and clashes dia etrically with Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's scheme, except in agreeing with the necessity of drawing Europe closer together.

One of the strongest positions taken by Europeans in stating the case for a united Europe is that the countries over here must unite if they are to face American competition and survive. It must, therefore, be particularly encouraging to such men to find that American opinion welcomes a United States of Europe as an economic unit not only for the benefits hich will accrue thereby for Europe, but also for the United States of America.

The Americans have usually cautioned against overenthusiasm for a United States of Europe, feeling that only a loose organization bound together for the elimination of the most outstanding economic and legal differences can be expected in this century. The bankers and professors of history are particularly reticent about forecasting when such a hope may be consummated.

Frank A. Vanderlip is a conspicuous example of those who wish well of the scheme but see enormous difficulties to be surmounted prior to its realization. He stated, in part: "I regret that I doubt the possibility of forming at the present time a 'United States of Europe.' There are, of course, great obstacles in the nationalistic spirit and varied racial points of view. Conceivably these might be overlooked.

"The obstacle that seems the most to me is an economic one. The first result of a political union of Europe in which all interior tariff barriers were removed would be a domination of those countries most industrially advanced. . . . It would take a generation to readjust the inequalities which would follow the removal of tariff barriers. After the readjustment there would be gains comparable with the advantages which the United States has enjoyed in being free from internal tariff complications."

# GOFF DRY BILL ACTION DELAYED

## Senate Calendar Also Puts Other Measures Over to Winter Session

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 9—An important phase of the prohibition legislation program was denied a place on the Senate preferential calendar by the steering committee which announced a list of bills deemed desirable for enactment this session and which would permit Congress to adjourn by the end of the month.

The bills, in the order they will be called up, as scheduled by the committee, are:

Permitting certain railroads to refund their debt to the Government, the Cummins Bill.

Providing for Government control of radio communication, the Dill Bill.

Forming separate bureaus of prohibition and customs in the Treasury Department.

Placing prohibition agents under Civil Service.

The Goff Bill, consisting of a group of revisions in the prohibition enforcement statutes, recommended for passage by the Senate Judiciary Committee, did not receive a place on the special calendar.

**Coal Bill Laid Aside**

The Copeland coal bill was also laid aside. Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, member of the committee, made a contest in the committee to obtain preferential status for the Goff bill, but was overruled by the majority of the committee. Members of the committee indicated that they foresaw undue prolongation of the session should an effort be made to enact the Goff bill. They declared that wets advised them they were prepared to filibuster and rather than risk this they determined to postpone the issue until the winter sitting.

House leaders have notified Senate managers that they expect consideration of the Rivers and Harbors appropriation measure. This bill, consisting of many local projects, involving a total appropriation estimated as high as $100,000,000, has been threatened with a prolonged contest if put before the Senate in the form passed by the House.

Senators from Great Lakes states have announced their determination to "keep the Senate in session all summer if necessary to defeat the Chicago water diversion provision." There is also some dissent on the Cape Cod Canal purchase clause of the House bill.

**House Program Completed**

W. L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, has announced that he would put the bill before his committee for consideration. Although the measure did not get a place on the special calendar an effort will be made to obtain its consideration by unanimous consent or by a vote if the bill can be reported from the committee.

The House has completed its program of legislation. Its members are anxious to adjourn. House leaders have considered the desirability of instituting three-day adjournments until the Senate has caught up with the calendar but hesitate to do so in apprehension of a charge from the Senate that they were attempting to coerce it. Meanwhile the House is giving its attention to private bills.

The Senate is embroiled in efforts to pass a farm relief bill. Charles McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, author of an important agricultural bill, and floor leader for the farm bloc, has expressed the opinion that it will take the Senate 10 days to dispose of the issue. It was significant that the steering committee did not include ratification of the French debt settlement on its program. It was indicated that they do not believe the matter will be acted upon by the French Parliament in time for the Senate to act upon it. Senate leaders desire approval of the pact by the French Parliament before they ask for ratification.

# SIR ESME HOWARD RECEIVES DEGREES

## George Washington University Makes Him Doctor of Laws

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 9—Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the 105th annual commencement of George Washington University. The degree was also conferred upon Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, ex-president-general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution from 1923 to 1926, and upon Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State.

John Oliver LaGorce, associate editor of the National Geographic Magazine, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Letters, and John C. Fitzpatrick, editor of the recently published "Diaries of George Washington," was granted the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. An alumnus of the university, Thomas A. Grover '98 received the degree of Doctor of Science.

More than 450 graduates of George Washington University received diplomas from Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of the university. Dr. David A. Robertson, assistant director of the American Council on Education, delivered the commencement oration.

A member of the graduating class announced that the class had decided that its memorial to alma mater would take the form of an endowment fund. Each member of the class will pledge himself to contribute $100 over a period of 10 years.

The class of 1927 and succeeding classes are expected to do likewise. When the fund reaches the $100,000 mark, the money will be turned over to the university for the purchase of sites, buildings and equipment. Meanwhile, the university will receive the annual interest from the fund.

A feature of the commencement exercises at George Washington University is the annual pilgrimage by the graduating class to Mount Vernon. This year Huston Thompson, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, addressed the pilgrims as they stood before the last resting place of the first President of the United States.

**DEGREE GIVEN MR. HOOVER**

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of his world-wide services to humanity in the 127th annual commencement exercises of Georgetown University. Dr. Nicholas A. Gallagher of Boston, graduate of the 1909 class, received the honorary degree of Master of Sciences.

**MASONIC LODGE CELEBRATES**

READFIELD, Me., June 10 (AP)—Prominent Masons, from all sections of the State took part in exercises here yesterday in observance of the hundredth anniversary of Lafayette Lodge No. 48, F. & A. M.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Edinburgh, Scotland
Special Correspondence

THE house factors who looked after some property here were troubled because a particular tenement containing 12 flats had received a bad name. The houses were in bad condition, windows and stair railings periodically broken and the property in general presented a neglected and untidy appearance. A small plot of ground which had been set apart as a garden in front of the tenement had become the repository of broken bottles, tin cans, and other refuse.

The idea occurred to one who was interested in the property to make the novel experiment of having a highly respectable couple with whom he was acquainted make their home there, in the hope of improving the situation. With this object in view one of the houses was turned over to Mr. and Mrs. A— on the understanding that they would use their influence to bring about a change.

In a short time a change was apparent and within five years the section was considered one of the most desirable. The windows and railings were no longer broken, the stairways were fresh and clean. The little plot of garden was known throughout the section as Mrs. A—'s garden. Such was the respect for Mrs. A— that the flowers which she had planted and taken care of, although within easy reach of the passer-by, were guarded by her neighbors with such love and care that no one had a thought of touching them.

When asked how she had wrought the change, Mrs. A—'s reply was very simple: "It wasna' that difficult. I just kept my ain door plate and bell brightly polished and my ain bit o' stair and landing clean. I gied my neighbors a helping hand noo and then, till they began to tak a pride in their ain houses and I askit the laddies no to spile the wee bit o' gairden. Ah, it's a fine hoose noo."

*By the Associated Press*

Paris, June 10

WHEN President Doumergue is at the presidential summer residence at Rambouillet he declines all invitations which keep him away from the chateau in the evening.

"You see," said the President, in explaining why he had to decline an invitation, "when I leave Rambouillet after dark the gendarmes all along my route are called out and are not allowed to go to bed until I am back home again. So I prefer not to go out."

# POWER OF DISTRICT JUDGES IS CURBED

The full bench of the Supreme Court has handed down the first decision which curbs the powers of district court judges when they are sitting as superior court judges under temporary assignments given them by Walter P. Hall, Chief Justice of the Superior Court. In this decision in a liquor seizure case, the Supreme Court orders that it be retried because Judge Hayes, a district court judge, presided in Superior Court when liquor amounting to above $1000 in value was declared forfeited. The statutes say that criminal action in cases of this kind where the value of the liquor is over $1000 is beyond the jurisdiction of lower court judges.

The Supreme Court finds that a district court judge is just as much a district court judge and is no more a Superior Court judge when he is sitting on the superior bench by special assignment as when he is presiding upon the district court bench. The temporary appointment does not enlarge the scope of his judicial sphere.

# SILVER BAY DELEGATES FOR RADCLIFFE NAMED

Six hundred and fifty girls, including industrial workers and foreign students, will be present at the Silver Bay Eastern Intercollegiate Conference to be held at Lake George, N. Y., June 18 to 28.

Girls who will go to the conference from Radcliffe are: Emily Hickey '27, Arlington; Greta L. Dyas, Somerville; Marguerite Crowell, Boston; Margaret Robinson '27, Cambridge; Harriet Dow '28, Portland, Me.; Theresa Gratwick '29, New York; Ethel Cummings '27, Boston; Dorothy Gianniny '27, West Medford; Minerva Caldwell '28, West Medford; Esther Washburn '27, Cambridge; Margaret Perea '27, Cambridge; Hester Waldron '27, Somerville; Charlotte Hickey '28, Arlington; Leah Malkiel '27, Roxbury; Catherine Stewart '27, Andover; Elise Eicks '29, Cambridge; Beatrice Copeland '27, Lynn; Wilhelmina Wallace '27, Roxbury; Marion McQuesten, Manchester, N. H.; Catherine Beattie '28, Littleton, N. H.; Barbara Watkins '28, Buffalo, N. Y.

Other colleges which will be represented at the Silver Bay Conference are, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Wellesley, Wheaton, New Jersey State, Skidmore, Elmira, William Smith, New York State Teachers.

# FESTIVITIES BEGIN AT NORTHEASTERN

The first of commencement festivities for the students in the engineering school at Northeastern University comes on Saturday, June 12, when the annual Field Day will be held at Riverside.

Field Day, differing from the senior affairs of next week, is attended by members of every class in the college. Large numbers of alumni are also expected to be present for class reunions. The class of 1923, holding its triennial reunion, is making a special celebration, beginning with a banquet on the preceding evening, Friday, at the American House. The class of 1921 is marking its fifth year out of college with a special get-together on Saturday.

# SMITH COLLEGE PLANS TO HONOR MRS. FISKE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 10 (AP)—Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, for nearly half a century a leading figure on the American stage. will receive a master of arts degree from Smith College at its commencement exercises this month, it was learned yesterday.

The award to Mrs. Fiske places her among the few members of the acting profession to have been recognized by an American college for their contribution to art. Following the usual custom at Smith, President Neilson refused to make any statement regarding the degree.

# OIL DISPUTES END IN SIGHT

## Cameron Bill Passage in Senate Step Toward Settling Issues

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 9—Settlement of long pending disputes over oil leases on executive order Indian reservations, on a basis believed to offer complete safeguards for Indian interests, is in sight, as a result of the Senate's passage of the Cameron oil-leasing bill.

James R. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, said that the discarding of the original Bratton bill in favor of the Cameron bill, which places executive order lands on the same basis as treaty lands in respect to taxation and eliminates the provision for 37½ per cent royalties from Indian-owned oil lands, is a complete victory for leaders of the fight against the Bratton bill.

It is planned to bring the bill to a vote in the House next week, since the Indian Affairs Committee has agreed to its main provisions as set forth in the Hayden bill. Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, led the fight for approval of the Cameron bill.

**Significant Achievement**

Completion of this important piece of Indian legislation at the present session will be one of the most significant achievements of Congress in guaranteeing citizenship rights for the American Indian, Mr. Frear believed.

Under the Cameron bill, which has been supported by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Indian Defense Association and other organizations interested in Indian welfare, only about 20 development leases granted to oil companies by the Interior Department will be validated, instead of over 400 applications, made under an old order of the Fall administration which would have been recognized in the original bill.

The Cameron bill also follows the opinion of former Attorney-General Harlan F. Stone, that the General Leasing Act does not apply to Executive orders, but only to treaty reservations, overruling the opinion of Former Secretary Fall.

In order to protect the interest of oil companies who in good faith expended money under the Fall order, provision is made to validate the leases of the 20 permittees.

**The Bratton Bill**

The Bratton bill putting the Executive order reservations under the general Leasing Act would have given the Government 62½ per cent of the oil royalties, and 37½ per cent to the state in lieu of taxes and would have exempted oil companies from any production tax. According to its opponents, it would have meant a "congressional declaration against the Indian claim of vested rights in 22,500,000 acres of oil lands." Under the bill approved by the Senate, the Indians get the entire royalty less a small production tax.

Another important effect of the Cameron bill will be the dismissal of the case now before the Supreme Court on appeal by the government, to determine whether permits granted on the assumption that the 1920 general leasing act applied to both Executive order and treaty reservations are valid. It was explained in the Senate debate on the bill that if the Supreme Court upholds the decision of the Federal Court of Utah, the Indians own no interest in oil or other minerals on Executive order reservations, but merely possess the right of occupancy, and would have to pay royalties to both the states and the federal government. Charles H. Burke, commissioner of Indian Affairs, stated to the Indian Affairs Committee that the government would dismiss the appeal if the Cameron bill became a law.

Mr. Frear, who has led the fight for adoption of the policies incorporated in the Cameron bill, stated that its passage would insure justice to the Navajo Indians and protect them from exploitation by large oil promoters.

# SESQUICENTENARY TRIP APPLICATIONS MOUNT

Applications for the award of representing Massachusetts at the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia have already been received from schools in 15 towns or cities of the State, with from one to half a dozen individuals applying from each, the Massachusetts Committee for American Youth and Teacher Awards announced today.

No choice will be made by the committee until after next Monday and before this time it is expected that many more applications will be received. One boy and girl and one teacher are chosen from each state to be the guests of the Sesquicentennial Association for the week of June 28, with all expenses paid, including a sightseeing trip to Philadelphia Exposition two days in Washington, and participation in the special Fourth of July ceremonies in Philadelphia.

# SALEM TO FEATURE AN ANTIQUE PARADE

SALEM, Mass., June 10 (Special)—One of the features of the tercentenary celebration in Salem this summer will be the Antique, Horrible and Grotesque parade, which will be held on Monday, July 5, at 7 a. m. Entries are being received from all over New England, drawn by the special prize of $150 for the best feature entered by an individual or organization outside of Salem.

This parade will be a replica of the old-time processions which used to be a feature of Independence Day observances in Salem. Local characters will be caricatured and there will be numerous delineations of men and issues that are before the public eye. Entries have been received from as far away as Manchester, N. H.

# NEW YORK EXTENDS HONOR TO STUDENTS

## Berea College Group Won Trip Exclusively on Merit

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 10—New York has entertained ten students of Berea College, Kentucky, on their first trip as guests of several prominent citizens, in company with Dr. William J. Hutchins, president of the college.

The tour included a visit to Cincinnati and to Washington, where the party was received by President and Mrs. Coolidge at the White House and will end with a trip to Niagara Falls.

The entertainment was accorded them as honor students, chosen by the joint decision of their fellow students and members of the faculty, of a unique institution which has established a reputation for its success in extending educational opportunities of the Kentucky mountaineers.

Berea College, it was explained by those accompanying the party, was established on the edge of the Kentucky blue grass district within access of the mountaineers, in 1855, with the hope of putting education within reach of the young persons around who were willing to work for it. It has now an annual enrollment of 2700, and though it maintains a high enough standard so that its Bachelor of Arts degree is accepted at the larger eastern universities, it is so nearly self-supporting that its budget, drawn from endowment funds and gifts, runs only about $300,000 a year.

All the students, it was explained, must earn at least a tenth of their annual expenses, and have an opportunity if they wish to earn them all. Tuition is free and the total cost for board, lodging and books, with what is earned, runs about $150 a year. Hundreds of applicants, it was said, have to be turned away annually because of insufficient accommodations.

**SUFFIELD TO HOLD EXERCISES**

SUFFIELD, Conn., June 10 (Special)—The Rev. Dr. B. W. Lockhart, of Manchester, N. H., will deliver the baccalaureate sermon in the ninety-third anniversary and commencement exercises of Suffield School Sunday night. Graduation exercises will take place Tuesday when diplomas will be presented to 30 students. Fred Hawley, of Amherst, Mass. class president, will deliver the address to undergraduates.

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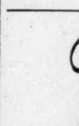
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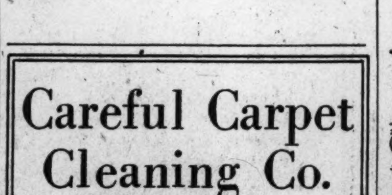


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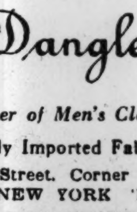
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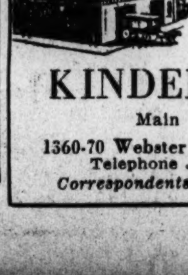
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# EXPANSION SCHEMES OUTLINED IN EGYPTIAN THRONE SPEECH

## Customary Oriental Pomp Marks Ceremony for the Opening of Third Parliament

*By Special Cable*

CAIRO, June 10—King Fuad, with the customary Oriental pomp, this morning declared open the third Egyptian Parliament, in the presence of the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers resplendently uniformed, and a large gathering of notables, including many Egyptian women. The ceremony followed traditional lines, but was very brief, owing to the torrid weather.

Interest chiefly centered on the speech from the throne outlining the new ministry's policy. It related chiefly to domestic affairs envisaging a formidable program of reforms and improvements in many branches of the public service, and made only slight reference to foreign affairs. As regards the Sudan the reference in the speech though couched in terms calculated to give satisfaction to the Egyptian Diehards was, nevertheless, sufficiently ambiguous to avoid clashing with the British susceptibilities.

**To Restore Confidence**

The speech declared that the Government was determined to make constitutional the basis of the governmental regime. The next pressing duty would be the restoration among Government officials of the confidence that as long as they performed their duties faithfully there would be no risk of losing their appointments through governmental desire to fill their places with political proteges.

The next task would be the undertaking of great expansion schemes in public education, and especially the development of secondary, higher and technical education. Public health conditions demanded and would receive special attention, especially in the villages.

The Government hoped to reorganize the present customs system, and also to undertake effective measures for the preservation of the purity and yield of Egypt's staple crop, cotton, lately seriously endangered by the mixture of strains and overcropping resulting from exhaustion of the soil.

**Application to League**

As regards relations with the powers, which the speech said were already excellent, it was hoped they would yet improve, and particularly the relations with the British Government, with which the speech hinted at further negotiations for a definite treaty.

The Sudan reference was as follows: "Our Government considers that the measures taken in the Sudan cannot affect Egypt's legitimate rights which remain what they were, and in this connection the Government will do everything possible to reach a solution acceptable to the country."

Application for admission to the League of Nations was indicated, while finally the speech stated that the agreements concluded by the Ziwar Government with foreign powers, notably Italy concerning the secession of the Jarabub Oasis, would be submitted to Parliament.

It is expected that the present session, which will be short as Parliament normally rises by the middle of July at the latest, will be chiefly concerned with the budget, after which Parliament will recess, leaving the program outlined in the speech to be tackled when Parliament reassembles in the middle of November.

# TURKEY IGNORES DRUG COMPACT

## Opium Committee Points Out League Convention Is Not Yet Ratified

*By Special Cable*

GENEVA, June 10—It is important to note in connection with the report of the opium committee that resolution 6 draws special attention to the illicit traffic in drugs being carried on through certain ports in South and Central America. The resolution goes on to say that the committee has received the annual reports which the League of Nations had asked for from comparatively few countries in South and Central America, and was also without information regarding the laws which had been adopted in a number of those countries for the control of the traffic in opium and drugs, in accordance with the provisions of The Hague convention.

It regrets not having had the assistance of a representative from South American states who was added by the Council to the committee at the request of the Assembly in 1924 and was not in the position to make any definite recommendations.

It desires, however, to ask the Council to make urgent representations to the states which had not furnished annual reports or information as to their laws, in order that the committee may at the ensuing meeting be in the position to examine the situation more closely.

It is also pointed out in another resolution that Turkey undertook in the Lausanne Treaty to ratify the League drug convention, and that since no control over the export of opium from Turkey, in accordance with the provisions of the convention, is being exercised, the opium committee asks the Council of the League of Nations to communicate with the Government of Turkey, urging it to ratify the convention as soon as possible.

The council also considered the reports of the child welfare committee and the economic committee. Finally the new slavery convention was referred to the consideration of the seventh Assembly of the League, when it is hoped it would be signed by the members of the League of Nations.

### HOME FOR WELFARE WORKERS

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 10—A residence primarily for students of social conditions will be opened Oct. 1 by the Union Settlement Association. The building will be known as the Union Apartments and is now in process of construction at No. 250 East 105th Street.

# *Boys Construct $8000 House as Industrial School Project*

## *Building at Weymouth Heights Wins High Praise From Vocational Educators and Has Been Purchased as Residence by Tufts College Professor*

Evidencing the industry and skill of the nine students of the Weymouth Day Industrial School who spent long hours in and out of the classroom schedule to build an $8000 house as a school project under the supervision of Harold S. Jackson, instructor, the house today stands completed, an educational and practical success.

It is an educational success because these students have proved the workability of their classroom instruction, and have acquired a knowledge of construction such as they could in no other way. It is a practical success because it already has been sold, the purchaser being a faculty member of Tufts College.

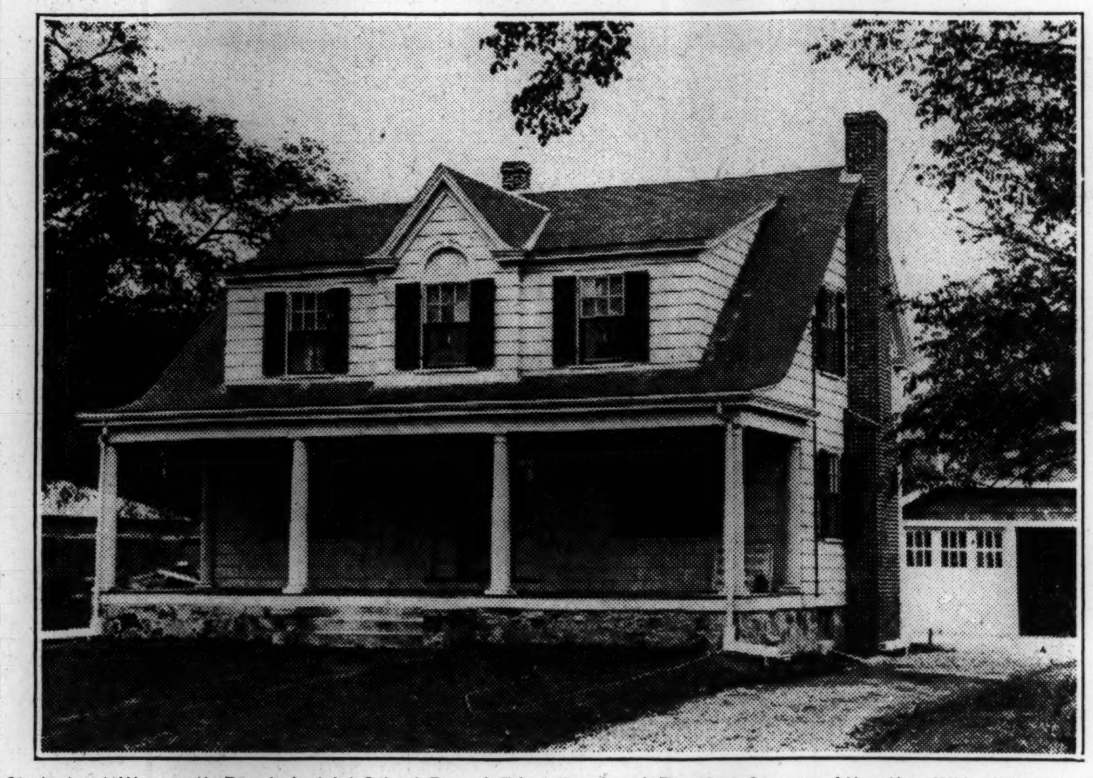
Located near the juncture of Commercial and North Streets, Weymouth Heights, the building is modeled after a house recently erected in Newton at a cost of $14,000.

The attention of vocational educators throughout the east has been attracted to this exceptional enterprise, instructors from numerous schools having visited it while under construction. The work has uniformly won high praise from those who have inspected it.

William Anderson, Fred Corbo, James Doherty, Alfred Longuemare, William Loud, Herbert Ralph, Herbert Sullivan, Henry White, and Louis Zeoli are the nine boys who were engaged on the project. They received a small compensation and certain school credit for their work, which was on a full-time basis last summer, and only part-time during the past year.

The boys did all the carpentry on the house, and the cement work, painting and wiring, excepting such advanced tasks as had not come under their instruction. The grading and landscape gardening was done by the students of the agricultural department of the high school under the supervision of Earl M. Ricker. The plans, patterned after the Newton house, were modified by the pupils in the mechanical drawing deaprtment with the assistance of Ray G. Parker, instructor, and Howard B. S. Prescott, architect of the high school extension.

### *This Is the House Nine Boys Built*



Students at Weymouth Day Industrial School Record Educational and Practical Success, Attracting Wide Attention by the Craftsmanship of Their Product.

# BREAD-WATER DIET UPHELD BY COURT

## Two Nebraska Rum Sellers to Have 40 Days of It

LINCOLN, Neb., June 10 (Special)—An unanimous decision of the Nebraska Supreme Court affirms the action of Orville Chatt, county judge of Burt County, in sentencing two young men who had confessed to a violation of the Prohibition Law, to 60 days each in jail, the first and last 20 days to be upon a bread-and-water diet only.

Their attorneys sought their release on writs of habeas corpus based on the contention that the bread-and-water portion of the sentence constituted cruel and unusual punishment, forbidden by the Constitution.

William H. Thompson, the justice, who wrote the opinion, said that the Legislature is clothed with authority to define crimes and determine their punishment, and where it exercises such discretion within constitutional limits its action is not subject to review by the courts.

Justice Thompson said that the young men had confessed, by their plea of guilt, to having wilfully breached the laws of the State and defied its Constitution, and that as the acts to which they confessed "lead to the indiscriminate distribution of that which endangers the health, morals and ofttimes the lives of our citizens—we cannot say and do not hold that the imposition of a bread-and-water diet, as imposed in this case, was cruel and unusual."

# WET POLL PROTESTED BY DRYS IN ILLINOIS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10 (AP)—Illinois drys will be asked to take no part in the proposed beer and light wine referendum.

"It would be foolish to be stampeded into such a vote," leaders of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, here for the annual meeting of the state board of directors, declared.

"Why should we go out to re-take a fortress we already occupy, just because the wets shout at us, that we couldn't take it again now?" they asked.

A campaign to keep the issue off the ballot this fall will be started during the meeting, leaders said.

### LONDON-PEKING AIR ROUTE

*By Special Cable*

MOSCOW, June 10—Two German aviators, representing the Hansa Air Company have reached the Siberian capital, Novosibirsk, whence they plan to explore an air route from Moscow to Peking, which it is proposed to establish. When this route in opened, direct and continuous air communication between London and Peking will become possible.

# *Cannon Used as Fog Signal in 1719 to Be Exhibited*

## *Visitors to Sesquicentennial Will View It—Modern Apparatus to Be Shown Also*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 10—An old cannon used by the Lighthouse Service as a fog signal in 1719 is going to be exhibited at the Sesquicentennial by the Lighthouse Service, Department of Commerce.

In the early Colonial days, it is explained, ships entering American ports in thick and foggy weather fired their cannon and were answered by cannon from the shore. By the intensities of the discharge the incoming ships were able to steer a safe course into the harbor. It is a cannon of this sort that is to be shown.

There will also be shown a large gas and bell buoy, weighing 12 tons. This aid to navigation carries an automatic flashing light, which burns for three months unattended. The light is carried in the top of the buoy 16 feet above the level of the water. It also carries a bell, weighing approximately 1000 pounds, rung continuously by the motion of the water. In comparison there will be a small cone buoy, handled by one man for use in shallow water.

The first lighthouse lens of the Fresnel system used in this country will be exhibited at the exposition. It was built in France, and first installed in this country in 1841. Many types of modern lenses, giving much higher candlepower and greatly reduced expense, will be placed nearby.

The Lighthouse Service exhibit will also include representative types of other lights, fog signals and buoys, and will be further embellished by models of lighthouses and lightships, as well as by about 80 striking photographic enlargements, each about two feet square, showing typical structures.

The exhibit will be attended by lighthouse keepers, who will be present in uniform to care for the apparatus and explain the operation of the various devices and equipment to the visitors at the exposition.

### WAGE DEBATE SOON TO BEGIN

Hearings on the wage dispute between employees and officials of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway will begin at the State House during the week of June 21, it is planned. John C. Leggat of Lowell, judge of the Middlesex County probate court, was agreed upon yesterday as the third arbiter in a board of arbitration already consisting of James H. Vahey, counsel for the street railway employees, and Fred A. Cummings, vice-president of the railway.

# WOMAN OFFICIAL FINDS ROMANCE IN THE OIL FIELDS OF KANSAS

(Continued from Page 1)

She has worked on shifts, taken over the still man's job, filled the boiler man's place, and worked in the laboratory. In an emergency she could and would pitch into any work at hand, and in carrying her share of the management she is less apt ever to make a slip.

**Hard Work Did It**

How did Mrs. Childers get into such an important position?

"Hard work," says Mrs. Childers. "Once upon a time there was a very young school teacher in Chanute, Kan. This school teacher was only 15 years old, and very small, much smaller in fact than many of her pupils. She had lived in Chanute all her life. While she liked Chanute all right, she did not 'take' to school teaching. She wanted to be something and to make lots of money.

"One day this school teacher read that court stenographers made as much as $100 a month.

"One hundred dollars a month," thought the young school marm. "What a lot of money. If I could only become a stenographer and earn so much money."

A stenographer she became the very next year and started her work in an office at Coffeyville, Kan., at $8 a week. Then one thing led to another until today her salary, that must be set down in five figures, makes the $100 she longed for then look very small indeed.

**Studying Law**

In 1908 the $8 a week stenographer went to Bartlesville, Okla., and began studying law. She married two years later. So in 1912, Mrs. Childers became the law partner of H. H. Montgomery of Bartlesville. In 1914, she was called to Tulsa. There she remained until, in 1918, she was offered a place with the refinery company.

It is interesting to note that Mrs. Childers did not just "read law" but studied it hard, as her record when she took the Oklahoma State bar examination proved. In the group of 160 applicants, Mrs. Childers passed with highest honors.

While with Mr. Montgomery, Mrs. Childers proved again that she was nothing if not thorough. Much of the work of the refinery, for which Mr. Montgomery was counsel, fell to her share.

She did it so well that when the company wanted a new treasurer it turned to Mrs. Childers. She had to handle the accounting end of the business at first and when the treasurer returned from the service, she was made general counsel and secretary.

Mrs. Childers contends that there is no such thing as quick success. "Too many people want to reach their goal without working. I had to work at night at my law and keep steadily at my job in order to make progress."

Mrs. Childers has just built a new home in Arkansas City. A widow without children, Mrs. Childers' greatest hobby is children. She says she did not feel content to become absolutely monopolized by her business activities, so she has adopted a family for herself—a little boy now about four years old and a little girl of two.

*For Sale*
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Detail of Entrance Hall

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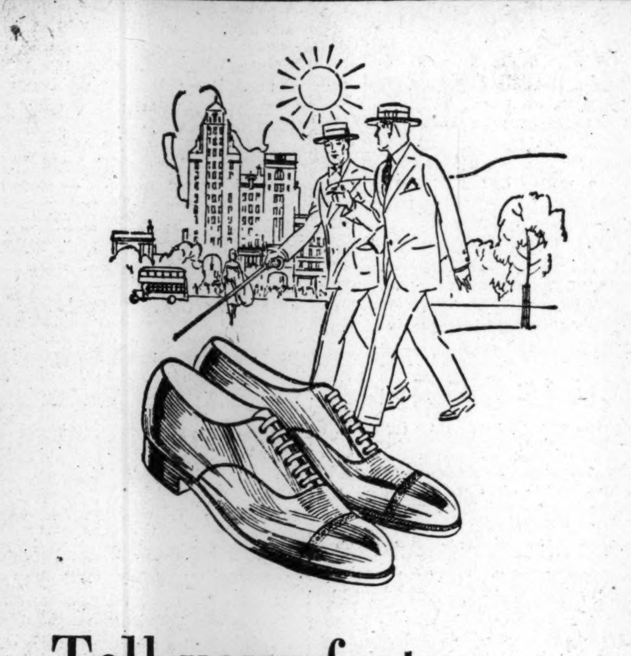

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*Au Quatrieme Announces the Arrival of the First Shipment of Its Great Spring Purchases in Europe*

**Three Large Lorries of English Antiques Have Just Been Unpacked and Placed on View**

*Au Quatrieme's* first shipment of spring purchases in Europe has just arrived in this country . . . three great lorries of English antiques chosen in London during the last two months, and reaching us so promptly because they were packed and shipped before the general strike. Interesting and important as it is this first collection represents but a small proportion of the purchases made in England alone, and from now on practically every ship that touches these shores will bring fresh shipments destined for *Au Quatrieme.*

**Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton Mahogany**

The furniture has been placed on the floor just as it was unpacked and without attempt at arrangement, according to our custom, so that people leaving town for the summer may have an opportunity to view it. Both in size and in intrinsic interest the collection is one of unusual importance, including as it does so many choice examples of Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepplewhite mahogany as well as a smaller group of Queen Anne, Georgian and various country pieces. Certain examples are manifestly of museum quality . . . such as the pair of Chippendale mahogany side chairs, circa 1760, the seats covered with old needlepoint, and the set of four Chippendale chairs covered with Queen Anne needlework.

A charm of association attaches to the intrinsic merit of other examples, in the names of the old families to which they belonged and the country places from which they have come.

**Among the More Important Examples**

A pair of Chippendale side chairs, the seats covered with old needlepoint. From Sutton Scotney.

Chippendale desk or corner chair about 1750.

Sheraton child's desk.

Small Sheraton mahogany writing table.

Sheraton dressing table from Syston Hall, near Grantham.

3 Sheraton bow front chests of drawers.

Sheraton mahogany kidney-shaped writing table. From Earl Howe, Woodlands, Uxbridge.

Hepplewhite four-post bed with painted cornice, from Loudon Castle, Galston, Ayrshire.

Sheraton mahogany sofa, 1780.

Queen Anne corner chair of elm about 1720.

8 side and 2 arm ladderback and robbin Yorkshire chairs, with rush seats.

Small rush-seated country settee.

18th Century mahogany table bookstand with drawer.

17th Century leather knife tray.

Mahogany bow-fronted butler's tray on legs. 18th century.

Mahogany two-tier folding dumbwaiter. 18th Century.

Set of 6 Sheraton mahogany side chairs with carved backs.

Sheraton satinwood tip table.

Set of 6 Sheraton mahogany railback side chairs.

Sheraton mahogany 3-pedestal dining-table, with 2 leaves.

Chippendale mahogany desk on stand.

4 Chippendale mahogany chairs covered with Queen Anne needlework. From Edgecot Park, North Hants.

Fourth Floor, Old Building

JOHN WANAMAKER
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET, NEW YORK

# Tailless Airplane Combines Stability With Flexibility

## Finger-Like Wing-Tip Controls of English Machine Reduce Stalling Difficulty

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 7—Aeronautical engineering for years has been one of the most fruitful of the engineering arts when it comes to invention. New ideas and developments are materializing day by day, and, as a result, there is perhaps a tendency to overlook unfoldments which in another less productive field would receive considerable attention.

Nevertheless, every now and then there is an invention or development of such startling interest that the entire aeronautical field is set alive with discussion. Such is the case at the moment with regard to the tailless airplane which has been developed in England by Capt. G. T. R. Hill.

The tailless airplane is really nothing new. It resembles an ordinary airplane with the exception that, when viewed from above, the wings, which in an ordinary airplane are straight, in the Hill tailless airplane slope backward in the form of a somewhat blunt arrow and there is no tail.

The old-timers in the aeronautical world will remember with some vividness the early Dunne airplane of 1911 and thereabouts. The Dunne machine was a biplane designed as a seaplane. The wings were swept far back and there was no tail as in modern airplanes. The machine flew moderately well, but very poorly compared with modern airplanes.

The question arises, however, as to why it is necessary to build airplanes of such a curious shape compared with our recent ideas of what an airplane should look like. And it is just there, in that very question, that the real significance of the Hill production rests.

**Flexibility Factor**

In the early days of flying there were, among aeronautical engineers, two very distinct schools of thought. Both had a common object in view, since all were striving toward the attainment of stable, safe, controllable flight. However, realizing the difficulties of controlling an airplane, one school was of the opinion that the solution of flight was to be obtained in the production of an airplane which was so stable that it could not be upset, while the reverse was the general opinion that an airplane should be not so much stable as controllable, believing that in the pilot should rest the complete stability of flight.

The Dunne type of plane, the Weiss, the Etrich, and the Geest machines were examples of development from the first school, while all the modern planes of today are direct descendants of the second way of thinking. It is, therefore, obvious that the first school was somewhat unsound, for, with airplanes of the pioneer days capable of a very limited performance in both speed and climb, any further hampering of these qualities by making the machine so completely stable that it could barely be flown out of its straight flight path into a circle, would be extremely detrimental.

The result was that further development of flight possibilities was very considerably hindered in this type of plane. On the other hand, while the unstable type of plane was extremely difficult to fly, nevertheless, there was sufficient latitude for the pilot to improve his ability in piloting, and, thereby, understand the exact nature of the problems to be overcome in perfecting the machine.

The result has been that the present-day airplane is not perfectly stable, as in the early Dunne and Weiss machines, but it is also completely controllable and maneuverable, having a wide range of performance, which the early stable machines did not have even in the smallest degree.

Yet, despite this very apparent defect of the Dunne type plane, it cannot be said in any way that the Hill tailless airplane, resembling, as it does the Dunne, possesses these same deficiencies. The real facts of the case are that, with the very considerable extent to which the airplane is being used in commercial and individual private spheres, the two questions of safety in flight and ease in piloting become of even more immediate importance.

**Research Progress**

A very considerable amount of money and time is being spent both in America and in Europe on this subject. The investigation has centered itself around the problem of obtaining adequate and complete control at slow speeds of flight, a feature which is not very well taken care of in modern airplanes. The reasons for this are twofold.

In the first place, since the control of an airplane is obtained as a result of the action of the moving air upon specially arranged flaps called control surfaces, it stands to reason that the slower the airplane is traveling the smaller will be the efficacy of these flaps to control the plane. Secondly, one peculiarity of surfaces, whether wings or control flaps, is that while the lift force in the case of wings, and control force in the case of flaps increases as the angle of the surface to the wind increases, there comes a time when, in spite of further increases in angle, the force falls off rapidly.

Such is called the stalling condition and it is this feature of every airplane which is the cause of the most trouble, for the slower an airplane is traveling, the closer will be the approach of the stalling condition and the nearer the danger of a sudden falling off in the ability to provide adequate control. And, since this condition arises always when a landing is being made, the dangers of a stalled, uncontrolled landing become paramount.

It is just this problem which has occupied the thoughts of Captain Hill for the last three years. As a result of a close study of the problem, he laid down certain principles which he has adopted in the development of his tailless machine.

Since the sole function of the tail of an airplane is to provide for fore and aft control of the machine, Captain Hill abolished the tail plane and substituted entirely independent control surfaces which are not subjected to the particular attitude of the machine. These will not, therefore, be operating in the stalled attitude when the airplane is stalled, such as in landing.

**Controllability**

The Hill machine is a small monoplane, the wing of which is swept back on each side of the little nacelle or body. At the wing tips, on each side, is a control surface capable of being moved about a lateral shaft from the pilot's cockpit in the nacelle. These control surfaces are capable of controlling the airplane regardless of the particular attitude of the whole machine, and while they are still, of course, dependent upon the forward speed of the airplane for their efficacy, they are immune from any stalled condition in which the wings of the machine may be.

Thus, the question of control at and around the stalled condition is partially, if not completely, solved. It is also interesting to emphasize that the Hill plane, though similar in many respects to the early inherently stable machines of a similar type, is controllable and maneuverable under practically all conditions.

The machine is equipped with a small Bristol Cherub engine such as is used in the tiny light planes which have aroused such wide interest throughout the world. Test flights have been carried out and a maximum speed of 75 miles an hour obtained, while, during landing, it has been found possible to stall the airplane and still maintain complete control up to an angle as high as 45 degrees, which, remembering that a normal airplane usually goes out of control at angles above about 15 degrees, is an extremely significant performance.

As regards the future of the experiments, it is proposed to develop the ideas involved in the Pterodactyl, the name which Captain Hill has given his tailless airplane, owing, presumably, to the finger-like controls which it possesses at its wing tips, into a larger machine capable of carrying several people instead of simply two, as is the case in the present machine.

Whether the details of design will become complicated in the case of a large airplane is a point of considerable interest, but the great encouragement in the success of the Pterodactyl rests in the fact that, while normal design is moving comparatively slowly through conventionality, Captain Hill's ideas represent something entirely new and have been proved to be sound and successful.

# In the Lighter Vein

Chemist: "What precaution do you take with your city water? It looks rather muddy."

Housekeeper: Well, first we boil it—"

"Yes, and then?"

"And then we drink ginger ale."

Little Marion liked to go to bed, but not too early. One evening she was sitting on her father's knee out on the lawn when the curfew was heard.

"There, Marion," said her father admonishingly, "what does that mean?"

The four-year-old looked sweetly up into her father's face and said, "That's time for all little boys to go to bed."

Aussie, Sydney

"Gracious, John, dear; that pie is burning and I cannot take it out for 10 minutes yet!"

As a passenger train was pulling out of the station it was found that the cars had not been properly coupled, and the front section started, leaving the last two coaches unmoved. Soon the communication cord snapped, and a frayed end fell near an elderly woman passenger.

The brakeman announced that the train had broken in two.

The little woman eyed him and said: "And why not? Who would ever think such a small string would be strong enough?"

Part of a suburban railway station waiting room is to be converted into a refreshment room. It is not known what local official will perform the ceremony of laying the foundation bun.—*London Opinion.*

"Mr. Churchill will get what is coming to him," says a leader-writer. He has already got what was coming to us.—*Punch.*

Music Critic (to sweet young thing), "How did you like the barcarolle at the musicale last night?"

"I didn't stay for the refreshments, Mr. Cleff."—*Life.*

Mistress: "Did you notice how my husband went off to work this morning whistling?"

Maid: "Yes ma'am, it was my fault. I made his cereal of birdseed."

Wife: "I wish, dear, you would discuss with me some of the things we need for the house."

Husband: "All right, what are they?"

Wife: "Well, to begin with, we ought to have a new dress."

A number of saddled burros were standing patiently in front of a hotel in the mountains. The tourists who were to use them for a day's outing were on the porch awaiting the last members of the group. Suddenly one of the burros planted himself firmly and gave vent to prolonged braying which fairly made the mountains echo.

When the "hee-hawing" had stopped, six-year-old Henry walked over to his mother and said purposefully: "Well, believe me, I don't want to ride anything that talks like that!"

## UNGAVA WATERPOWER TO BE SURVEYED

GUELPH, Ont., May 29 (Special Correspondence) — News that the Provincial Government is sending a survey party into Ungava, with a view to utilizing Hamilton Falls for electric power, has directed public attention to an immense cataract, the very existence of which was unknown to most people. The Quebec announcement is vague as to the extent and the possibility of the Ungava water powers, but there are people in this city who recall the discoverer of the Hamilton Falls, John McLean, and his stories and written descriptions of the hydro potentialities of the Ungava wilds. John McLean was a resident of this city as an agent of the Bank of Montreal many years ago. While here he wrote "Notes of Twenty-five Years' Service in the Hudson Bay Company." In this volume he described the discovery of the great falls in Ungava which the Quebec Government is now for the first time to survey extensively.

"About six miles above the falls," McLean wrote, "the river suddenly contracts from 600 to 400 feet wide, and then again to 100. It finally narrows to about 50 yards before precipitating itself over the rock which forms the fall, where, still foaming and roaring, it continues its maddened course for about a distance of 30 miles, pent up between walls of rock that rise sometimes to a height of 300 feet on either side."

The falls were visited 52 years after McLean's discovery by Prof. A. C. Kenaston of Washington, D. C., who measured the drop of the water at the falls proper as 348 feet. The total fall in 12 miles is 760 feet. The flow of water in the river he compared with the volume of the Ottawa River.

**BRITISH YOUTHS IN CANADA**

GUELPH, Ont., June 3 (Special Correspondence) — British youths brought out to Canada under government settlement schemes are to be given farm training at the Ontario Agricultural College here. Twenty-six boys ranging from 15 to 18 have already gone into residence at the college. They will have a month's classwork and then will train on "Vimy Ridge" farm on the outskirts of the city, before being placed on picked farms throughout Ontario.

**MEXICAN DELEGATES COMING**

MEXICO CITY, June 10 (AP)—Several delegates from the Foreign, Treasury, Interior and Sanitary Departments will leave shortly for Washington. Their purpose is to discuss with representatives of the same departments at Washington regulations for the anti-smuggling and fishing treaty. The names of the delegates have not been made public.

# INDIA FREEING ANDAMAN ISLES

## Former Convict Establishment Abandoned, and Free Settlers Attracted

BOMBAY, May 8 (Special Correspondence) — The Government of India has issued a press communiqué, explaining their future policy regarding the Andamans, islands in the Bay of Bengal, off the eastern coast of India. In these islands a penal settlement was founded in the middle of last century, and for a period of 60 years prisoners sentenced to transportation were regularly sent there from this country.

The Government of India, however, decided five years ago to abandon the islands as a penal settlement, when the convict population numbered 11,532, one-tenth of whom were self-supporters, and in addition there was a permanent population of about 3000 persons, known as local born. The settlement was then run as a penal one, and in consequence the civil rights and privileges of the local population were few. As cultivators they remained tenants at will and had no real securities as of tenure. They had no rights in any property.

**Future of Islands**

As a result of the decision to abandon the penal settlement and the practical steps taken to give effect to that decision, the question of the future of the islands came into prominence. One important consideration was the existence of the local-born population, who have grown up in the settlement and know no other home. It would be a very serious hardship to them if the Government abandoned the settlement altogether.

Another consideration was that the islands occupy an important strategic position in the Bay of Bengal, have a fine harbor, and are a very distinct asset to India from the naval point of view. The meteorological and wireless stations are also of much value to shipping in the surrounding seas. Apart from these considerations, there is the inherent wealth of the islands' agricultural and forest resources and the possibility of developing them into a valuable asset.

**A Free Population**

For all these reasons the Government policy has for some years been directed toward the conversion of the penal settlement into a self-supporting community. The reduction of the convict population at once began to cause a shortage of labor, and efforts were therefore made to introduce a free population from outside. The islands had received a sinister reputation, as a place of banishment, and the Government thereupon decided to try to induce convicts to remain as free settlers by certain relaxations and granting them tickets-of-leave for obtaining their wives from India.

Another change was the grant to convicts, on a rations and a free clothing basis of relaxations which were designed to remove the stigma of the convict state. These changes have already produced tangible results. There is a great change, says the communiqué in the mental outlook of the convict, and this is reflected in his whole bearing and conduct, in his capacity for work and in his general health. The interests of the free population, which now numbers between 4000 and 5000, have also been receiving attention, and at the same time efforts have been made to attract persons with some capital to take up grants of land.

**Crops Nearly Doubled**

A new regulation will come into effect at an early date, under which the Government will give grants of land with scope for development on a tenure of perhaps 60 years. Under the stimulus of Government assistance the area under annual crops during the last five years has nearly doubled and the Government now proposes to spend about 500,000 rupees a year on reclaiming certain swamps in the neighborhood of the more thickly populated parts of the settlement.

To obtain sufficient labor force to carry on essential public works during the transition period, it is proposed to continue the system of obtaining volunteers from the Indian jails. Only the well-behaved younger convicts of the "star" class will be taken, and especially those men who are prepared to take their wives with them. After arrival in the settlement, these men will be given tickets-of-leave after a brief period of probation. The Government regards this policy as desirable, not only from the point of view of the development of the islands themselves, but also as an experiment in penology which will give the selected convicts an opportunity of rehabilitating themselves in new surroundings.

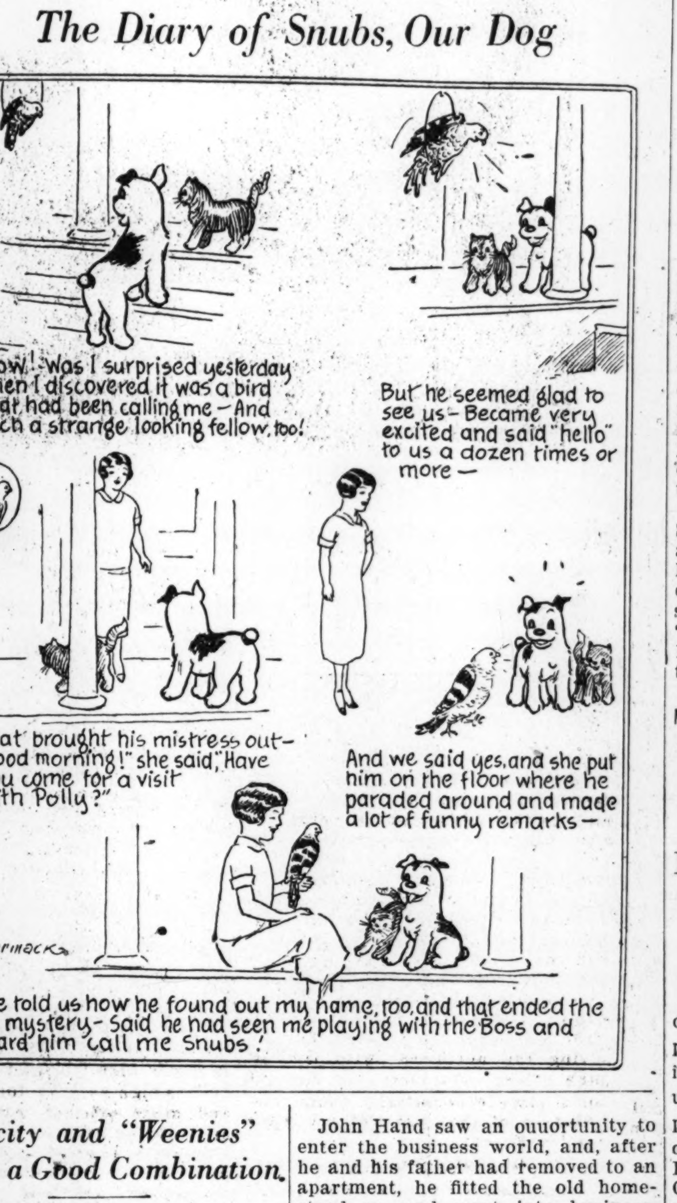
The islands hold out hopeful prospects for coconut plantations. Even without proper care or cultivation, the coconut trees give a rich yield, and there is a good market for their produce. Coffee is also successfully grown, and tea and rice grow in some parts of the islands. There are some 2200 square miles of virgin forest, two-thirds of which is estimated to be capable of profitable working. The existing supply of mature timber is calculated to be about 10 tons per acre or 8,960,000 tons in all.

## CARNEGIE ART EXHIBIT GAINS FOREIGN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, June 10 (AP)—Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of fine arts at Carnegie Institute, here, notified his offices upon his arrival in New York from Europe, that he had arranged to bring more than 250 paintings from 16 nations for the international exhibition at the institute this fall.

To the previous list of European nations represented at the exhibition have been added Norway, Hungary and Rumania, he said.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog




## Publicity and "Weenies" Make a Good Combination

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 10—"Hot Dogs" as a side-line to railroad publicity has been taken up by Pitt P. Hand, who during the day advertises the merits of the New York Central Railroad and during the evening supervise the gathering in of dimes and quarters from hungry motorists who pause beside his estate in Peekskill.

"Let Pitt Hand You One," is a slogan which is being passed around among New York Central men sufficiently affluent to possess motorcars and who drive toward Peekskill to sample the soda water and hot dogs at "Hollowbrook Farm."

The reason for Mr. Hand's adventure into this sideline came about through the importunities of passing motorists, who paused at his bungalow seeking to buy gasoline and something to eat. Finally, his family went West to a Wyoming ranch, leaving Mr. Hand and his son, John, to exchange a cheery word with automobile parties who mistook his bungalow for a place where gasoline might be obtained or food purchased.

John Hand saw an ouuortunity to enter the business world, and, after he and his father had removed to an apartment, he fitted the old homestead up and went into business. Since the opening day, the gross revenue has amounted to $200 a day.

Mr. Hand said that it was fortunate that the Interstate Commerce Commission did not have a hand in determining the maximum rate of return on his new and interesting sideline.

**CANADIAN HONEY FOR BRITAIN**

TORONTO, Ont., May 28 (Special Correspondence)—An extensive market in Great Britain for their product is being built up by the Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative Association. Recent shipments include one of 600,000 pounds from Saint John, and another of 3,000,000 pounds from Montreal. These shipments were graded at the point of shipment by Government graders to insure standard quality throughout.

# SUNSET STORIES

## The Baby Blackbird

THERE was an old tree covered with creeper in Peter's garden, and in it some blackbirds had built their nests of moss plastered with mud. Inside it were four pretty blue eggs covered with brown specks. Peter looked through his bedroom window every morning down on to the nest, to see if the eggs were hatched.

Early in June, four little baby blackbirds appeared, and their mother and father were both kept very busy feeding them. It seemed to Peter that they always had mouths wide open, screeching for food.

One day Peter was playing with his pup, Rags, on the lawn, when suddenly Rags made a dash for something that was fluttering on the flower bed against the wall. Peter ran to take hold of Rags, and to find out what he was trying to catch. Just as he seized his dog's collar, the mother blackbird flew right down on the ground in front of them, and then up again, making loud cries of distress as she flew. Then Peter saw that it was one of the baby blackbirds among the flowers. Peter fastened Rags up, and then went right back to the little bird. It seemed very frightened whenever the little boy stooped to look at it, and its mother was perched on a tree nearby, where she could watch her baby. She was still making a big noise.

Peter did not know what to do to help his little friend, so he ran to ask his mother's advice. She came to look at the baby bird, and said to the mummy blackbird in the tree, "Hush, hush! We won't hurt your baby. We are going to try to put it back in the nest." And the bird seemed to understand, for she stopped her loud crying.

Then Peter's mummy caught the little bird, and held it gently in her hand. It was dark gray in color and had a very yellow beak. It chirped loudly when it was first caught, but finding that nobody was hurting it, it was soon quiet, and Peter's mummy carried it upstairs into the nursery, followed by her little son. By leaning right out of the open window she was just able to put it back by the side of its little brothers and sisters in the nest.

How grateful the blackbird was! She flew back to the nest, and soon afterwards Peter and his mother heard the father blackbird singing one of the sweetest songs he had ever sung. "Listen, Mummy," said Peter. "I expect he is singing, 'Thank you.' I am so glad we were able to save their little baby for them."

# TRADE GAIN LAID TO SCHOOLS' AID

## Fundamentals of Business Recognized by Employees, Irving T. Bush Says

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 10 (Special)—"America is the most prosperous country in the world primarily because the American workman understands fundamental business principles better than the workman of other countries," said Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Company, in delivering the baccalaureate address to the graduating class of the George Peabody College for Teachers here.

Mr. Bush attributed this to the Ameriacn educational system and emphasized the need of a more intelligent co-operation between the business man and the teacher.

"Our public school teachers, who are one of the most potent forces in our civilization, should understand business principles and how they can be made to contribute more and more to the welfare of the whole country," said Mr. Bush.

**Development of Resources**

"Our progress and our prosperity," he continued, "are not due merely to our superior natural resources. In Russia, China and in many other parts of the world there are vast storehouses of natural wealth which lie stagnant. Our success has come chiefly from the fact that our people have been willing to work hard and intelligently to develop those resources."

In illustrating this point, Mr. Bush compared the development of four countries, America and Russia which have great resources, and England and Italy which have comparatively few natural resources. He showed how education has been the determining factor in economics, as it has in political and cultural progress.

He emphasized that America had achieved the highest level of wages which the world has ever known, because the American employer and the American worker have come to understand the paramount importance in business success of low production costs.

"In this country," said Mr. Bush, "the leaders of many industries have said to their work people: 'We are perfectly willing to pay you high wages. In fact, the wages are not what we are thinking about. The really important thing is the unit cost of the article which we manufacture.

**Low Unit Cost Sought**

"'The important thing to you as workmen, and to us as managers, is that the cost shall be low enough to sell in competition with the product of those with whom we compete. If we cannot sell that product we are out of the business and you are out of a job. If we can sell more of that product, and we can only do so if our selling cost is low enough, there will be more jobs for you and more business for us. We will co-operate with you to furnish you the very best machinery possible, and you, in your turn, will put your best efforts into your jobs, with the view to reducing costs and increasing output.'

"The workers of this country have in a large measure understood and accepted that program," said Mr. Bush, "and I believe that one of the chief reasons why American workmen have accepted an intelligent program of this character and have understood it has been because our level of education has been brought to a high average standard. This has been due to the fact that the people of this country have demanded an education for their children, and to the fact that men and women like you in this graduating class today have devoted themselves to supplying that demand."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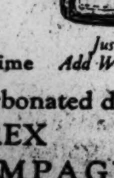


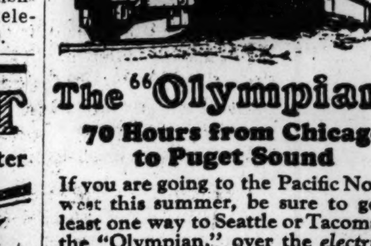
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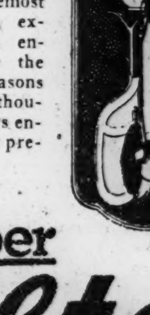
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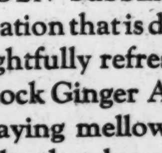
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# MUCH OUTLAY NEEDED IN EGYPT

## Former Minister of Finance Makes Illuminating Address to Bar Association

CAIRO, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—An important speech on Egypt's financial position was recently delivered to members of the Mixed Courts bar in Cairo by Ismail Sidky Pasha, formerly Minister of Finance and, more recently, of the Interior. The address gained interest from the fact that Sidky Pasha seldom makes public speeches and, when he does, not being a "popular" politician, he refrains from the appeal to the audience's emotions which normally forms so large a part of Egyptian political oratory. He is one of the few Moslem Egyptians who have given evidence of marked financial ability and, as a comparatively young man with, in all probability, an important part to play in the near future of his country, his views are of especial interest.

Dealing with the apparently brilliant financial situation of this country, whose budget during each of the past few years has shown a surplus of several million pounds and whose reserve fund now amounts to approximately two-thirds of the annual expenditure, Sidky Pasha emphasized that this apparently satisfactory state of affairs was largely due to the fact that the development and improvement schemes of all kinds have been held up for the last decade.

**Irrigation and Education**

Urgently needed irrigation projects, some of which were now being undertaken, would require many millions of pounds, while putting into operation the decision that there should be universal free education would involve an expenditure not yet accurately computable.

The public health of the country, moreover, was deplorable. In this direction alone, in which, up to the present, practically nothing had been done, there was room for the expenditure of many millions of pounds. Communications, railway, road and river, were as yet very inadequately developed and here again huge outlay would become inevitable in the near future.

From the urgent necessity, in the near future, of incurring heavy expenditure in these many forms of development, Sidky Pasha concluded that the present normal revenue of approximately £E36,000,000 would soon be inadequate for the country's needs.

**Sources of Revenue**

How could the additional revenue be obtained? Here Sidky Pasha proceeded to an examination of the present sources of revenue, emphasizing that, at present, the number of channels through which income flows into the Treasury is very small. Of 25 headings under which receipts are shown in the budget, only the land tax, the buildings tax, the cotton export tax and the customs dues represented the sources from which, in other countries, the bulk of revenue is obtained.

The remainder of the state income was obtained from state lands, interest on invested funds, and from profits on the public services, such as the railways, telegraphs, telephones and posts. Taxation brought in some £E18,000,000 only of the country's annual income. Taxation in Egypt was lower, per head of the population, than in any other country of the world. To bring the per capita ratio to the same level as in France, before the war, a further £E12,000,000 annually would need to be raised by taxation.

**Anomaly of Taxation**

There was another anomaly of taxation in Egypt, for apart from the customs dues, paid by all consumers, practically the whole of the fiscal burden fell upon the agricultural classes. And from this it followed that the burden was on the Egyptians, while the foreigners escaped, for of 2,000,000 landowners in the country only 8000 were foreigners.

While the agriculture of the country was almost entirely in the hands of Egyptians, the country's commerce was practically exclusively controlled by foreigners, who contributed nothing, or next to nothing, to the national revenue. In point of fact, in Alexandria, where the municipality levied local taxes, a business man paid a tax of 2 per cent on the annual rental of his premises. But in other parts of the country he paid nothing. In some countries local rates sometimes amounted to 40 per cent of the national taxes, but in Egypt, for the commercial classes, there were neither rates nor taxes.

This state of things, went on the speaker, was manifestly unfair and must be remedied in any comprehensive financial policy which sought to provide the increased revenue necessary to meet the country's growing needs.

**Adjusting Burden of Taxation**

At present the difficulty in the way of properly adjusting the burden of taxation, so that it should rest equally on foreigners and Egyptians alike was the existence of the Capitulations.

Sidky Pasha proceeded to argue that the Capitulations, originally granted to protect foreigners from inequitable taxation, i. e., to prevent their having to pay taxes not imposed upon the natives of the country, and notably the poll tax formerly levied upon non-Moslems, had since been interpreted, unjustifiably in the speaker's contention, to mean that foreigners would not be liable to the ordinary taxation imposed upon natives, unless the previous consent of the foreign governments had been obtained.

The Declaration of London of March 17, 1885, by which the powers "recognized the equity of their nationals in Egypt being subject to the same taxation as the natives of the country" was quoted in support of the speaker's argument regarding the real intention of the Capitulations. This intention, he went on, had been distorted through the weakness of successive Egyptian governments, which in order to facilitate settlement of temporary political difficulties had yielded and thus created a whole series of precedents exclusively applicable to Egypt.

The Capitulations, as at present interpreted, concluded the speaker, were an insuperable burden in the way of Egypt's progress, for they prevented the imposition of taxes essential to the country's progress. Sidky Pasha proceeded to quote Lord Cromer (Report on Egypt, 1904) and Sir William Brunyate. The former wrote: "I have no hesitation in saying that the system known as the Capitulations, in the form in which it is applied today, is totally incompatible with the present position of Egypt." The Milner Mission's report, said Sidky Pasha, recommended what was, in effect, the abolition of the Capitulations.

Terminating his speech, Sidky Pasha drew attention to the fact that the powers had by treaty terminated the Capitulations in Turkey, stipulating only that foreigners should not be subject to any taxation not imposed upon Turkish subjects. Egypt asked for nothing more. The present fiscal restrictions neither served the interests of the foreigners nor did they allow the urgent needs of the country to be met.

# GDYNIA BEGINS ITS ACTIVITIES

## Work on New Polish Port Proceeds—1925 Tonnage Reaches 11,700

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, May 22—Poland's little port of Gdynia has at last begun to play its part, albeit still only a small one, in the economic life of the country. In 1925, 85 vessels, with a net tonnage of over 73,000 tons, entered the port, while the passenger traffic reached a total of 11,700, a considerable proportion being emigrants.

Imports aggregated 1600 tons and exports 49,700. In the latter are included 36,700 tons of coal and 12,900 tons of timber, chiefly pit-wood and oak sleepers consigned to Dunkirk. Sweden took 13,700 tons of the coal and Latvia a further 10,200 tons. Twenty-six of the ships using the port were French, 14 Danish, and 10 were from Danzig—the port to which Gdynia is designed to be a rival. Neither the British nor the American flag was represented at all.

The construction of the new Polish port is in the hands of two firms, one Danish and the other Dutch, whose operations are being financed by a French syndicate. There is still much work to be done before the port is finished, but the first jetty has been completed at a cost of several million pounds, and a new one begun, and it is hoped that by the end of 1926 the export capacity of the port will amount to about 120,000 tons a month.

In spite of the fact that the port owes its existence to the rivalry between Poland and Danzig, it is not generally considered here that Gdynia is ever likely seriously to interfere with the trade of its larger and older neighbor, for Danzig Harbor lies in a deep indentation with a large promontory to the northward protecting it from the worst rigors of the Baltic gales.

Gdynia, on the other hand, faces the open sea on the shores of a gently curving bay, so that its commerce must be artificially protected by breakwaters. But nevertheless Gdynia gives Poland a harbor that is all-Polish, and therefore it has a significance in Polish eyes which goes far to make up for its somewhat limited commercial potentialities.

### CANADIAN PROHIBITIONISTS

TORONTO, Ont., May 29 (Special Correspondence)—The enrollment of 500,000 women in Ontario for the safeguarding of laws affecting women and children will be undertaken by Mrs. Alexander Walker, chairman of the Ontario Women's Prohibition Union, which is an affiliation of many women's organizations of Church and State. Ontario is the first province in Canada to organize such an organization for women and those behind the movement hope that other provinces of the Dominion will follow the lead. Mrs. Walker is being assisted by Miss I. McCorkindale of Australia, whose wide experience in temperance work makes her an invaluable aid.

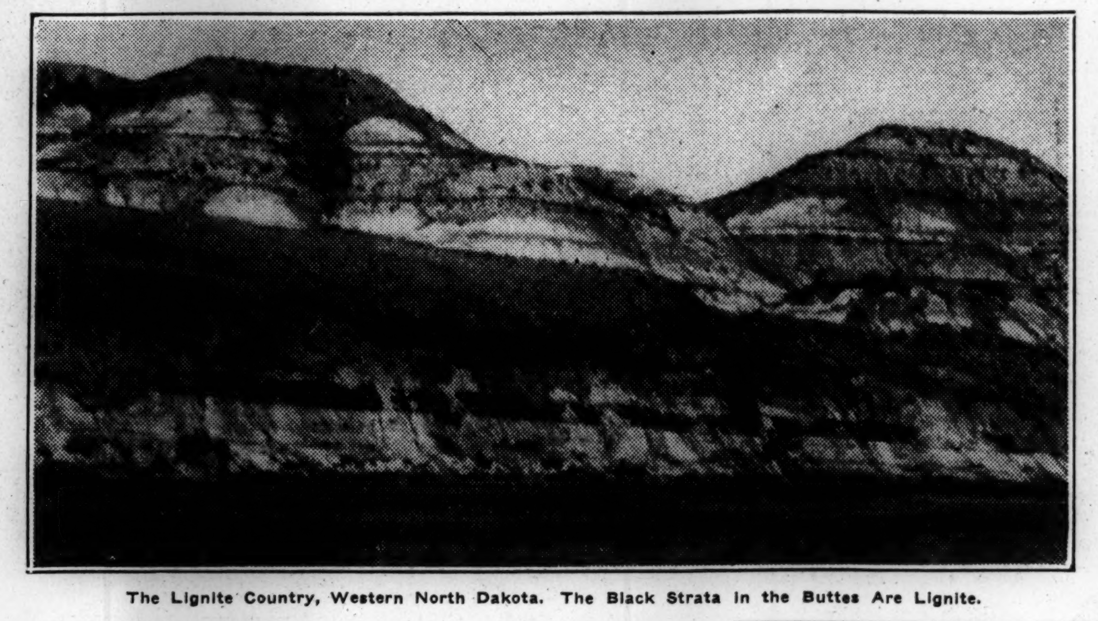
### ROSE SOCIETY TO VISIT

TORONTO, Ont., May 28 (Special Correspondence) — The American Rose Society will visit Canada for the first time in the history of the organization, commencing on July 2. After visiting many Ontario towns noted for their floral beauties the party will reach here on July 4, and will be entertained by Barry Heyes, president of the Toronto Rose Society. J. Horace McFarland, the acknowledged American authority on roses and other experts will be with the party.

# *Lignite Mines of North Dakota May Increase National Wealth*

## *The Perfection of Pulverizing Process Expected to Make Use of This Coal More Common*

UNDER the prairies in western North Dakota are millions of tons of lignite coal waiting to be noticed. The farmers of that section have known this fact for years, and have shoveled their winter's supply of coal from the side of a hill, attracted by the many surface veins of lignite streaking the buttes. Some men of vision have opened mines, realizing the possibilities of furnishing that whole western section with coal. Mining, however, takes capital, and while there are about 260 mines in operation in North Dakota, most of them are on a very small scale, and only a few are able to approach in any way the efficiency of eastern mines in output, advertising, or marketing ability.



The Lignite Country, Western North Dakota. The Black Strata in the Buttes Are Lignite.

**Outside Capital**

The last years, which have brought a continuously unsettled coal situation with strikes or impending strikes and threatened coal shortage, have called attention to these mines; have shown the people of North Dakota what treasures lie under the prairie, and have even attracted outside capital for investment.

That North Dakotans have failed heretofore to make use of their lignite fields to any marked degree is due to the newness of the State, the recent agricultural depression, and the meager amount of capital available in comparison with that at the command of eastern industries. The development of the lignite industry has undoubtedly been discouraged by the powerful and well-organized bituminous and anthracite coal companies and allied interests of the East, which for years have been supplying the northwest with coal at high prices. Moreover, the demand for a more economically sound distribution of coal has not yet made itself sufficiently felt.

**Of National Concern**

It may seem that the development of the lignite industry concerns the people of North Dakota alone. This, however, is not true. The economic problem presented by these vast lignite resources is one of national significance. At present millions are being wasted in unnecessary freight bills for the transportation of eastern coal to midwestern markets. Millions are being wasted in the unnecessary movement of freight cars to carry that coal. At the same time coal is often diverted from eastern industries. This in itself in times when a coal shortage is threatened is a factor to be reckoned with. Even home consumption in New England and other localities, somewhat removed from the mines, is affected by prohibitive prices, if not by actual shortage. On the other hand, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and neighboring states are spending more on coal from the East than can be realized from their wheat crops. They also are borrowing heavily from the East to finance their farming. This balance must eventually be adjusted.

It is not generally known just what immense deposits of lignite lie dormant under the prairies. One-third of the coal deposits of the United States are to be found in North Dakota. To carry comparisons further, to give some adequate idea of the great undeveloped resources of North Dakota, it has been estimated that the coal deposits of England, Germany and France combined are almost equaled by North Dakota.

**What It Is**

Lignite is a quality of coal between peat and bituminous. While it is easily mined, there being many surface veins from which coal can be taken with steam shovels, yet considerable capital is necessary to present it to the public in a desirable form for home consumption and industrial use. It can be used in a great variety of stoves, heating plants, and power plants in the form in which it comes from the mine. However, it is very volatile, and ways and means must be evolved to eliminate waste. The making of briquettes is continually being perfected. In this form lignite is clean and convenient to handle. Properly made briquettes are strong enough to stand the wear of transportation and weather conditions, and have a heating value twice that of an equal amount of anthracite or bituminous coal. A pulverizing process needs to be more adequately developed in order to make lignite practical for industrial use. Since there is great danger of explosion when lignite is stored for any length of time in pulverized form, a process must be perfected by which it can be pulverized just as it is needed for use in various industries. The Great Northern Railroad has done considerable experimenting with the pulverizing of lignite, in order to be able to use it in the road's boiler shops in North Dakota and eastern Montana and for fueling locomotives in this territory, instead of depending on soft coal from the head of the Great Lakes.

The labor situation among North Dakota miners has been tranquil over a period of years. There seems to be a good understanding between miners and operators. The miners are well paid. Few work under union rules.

Lignite sells for about $2 a ton at the mine and $5 retail. This difference is due to high freight rates. Briquets sell as high as $11 a ton. As cheaper and more efficient mining methods are adopted and the selling price of lignite is kept low in comparison with eastern coal, an ever widening market will open up.

North Dakota benefited from the last coal strike. Mine owners, who felt that this strike was impending, made preparations for increased output, realizing that this was an exceptional opportunity to widen the market for North Dakota lignite.

Perhaps the greatest enthusiast for the development of the lignite industry is Maj. Stanley Washburn, who is well known as a solider and war correspondent. His family has been influential in building up the Northwest. The Washburn Lignite Coal Company at Wilton, N. D., operates the largest lignite mine in the world. Its daily output has been about 3000 tons and its employees number about 400. Major Washburn has done his best to arouse the North Dakota lignite operators to their opportunity in the present situation.

**By-Products**

The possibilities in the development of these lignite resources are far reaching. Not only is the supply of coal under the prairies practically inexhaustible, but the subsidiary industries which can be established in connection with the mining of coal forecast a great future for the ingenious business man. To every ton of lignite there are 10,000 cubic feet of gas of a quality of high heating value. The possibilities in making use of this are very great. Petroleum oils are also found in lignite. In fact, lignite is considered by some to contain more oil than Colorado shale. Other by-products of lignite are ammonia and tar. Refrigeration, nitrogen products and fertilizer can be developed from the ammonia. Further experimentation and distillation of the by-products will reveal increasing opportunities for manufacture.

It will be interesting to watch the development of North Dakota in the next 10 or 20 years. Will that prairie State, now known primarily for its wheat crop and the Non-Partisan League, become one of the great industrial states of the Union? Besides the vast beds of lignite which open the way for manufacture and huge electric super-power systems, there are indications of oil in several parts of the State. Excellent transportation facilities are offered by three large railway systems. The opportunities are great for men of vision.

### ACADIA UNIVERSITY SEMINARY CLOSES

HALIFAX, N. S., May 25 (Special Correspondence)—As an indication to what extent educational ideals and systems are changing in Canada, the Acadia University Seminary for Women, which has been an outstanding women's college in eastern Canada for 50 years, has closed its doors, and will be replaced in the activities of the college by a model high school, embodying new ideas.

This model high school will be for both sexes, and will function within the department of education of the university. It will also afford opportunity for university students looking toward the teaching profession, to study school organization and management, to observe expert teaching and to do some practice teaching under expert supervision. A college of household economics and fine arts for which college matriculation is required will become a part of the proposed reorganization. Acadia University is one of the oldest colleges of eastern Canada, and is the largest institution of higher learning of the Baptist denomination east of Toronto. Its growth of recent years has been very rapid.

### CANADIAN CADET MOVEMENT

STRATFORD, Ont., June 3 (Special Correspondence)—Divided on the proposal to recommend the abolition of the entire cadet movement in public schools, London United Church Conference found itself unable to vote unanimously for the elimination of militaristic features of such training. The resolution which finally carried called upon the forthcoming general council of the church "to confer with educational authorities with a view to eliminating the militaristic features of the cadet movement and of making it an instrument for the promotion of peace and good will in the world."

# INDIAN AUCTIONS OF OPIUM CEASE

## Governments of India and Indo-China Agree on Direct Sales

LONDON, May 9—A bref cable dispatch in one or two London newspapers announced recently that the Government of India had concluded an agreement with the Government of Indo-China for direct sales of opium to the latter country. Thus almost unnoticed disappeared the last vestige of the system of holding public auctions of opium in Calcutta, and India entered upon its new era, in which, in the words of Lord Reading, the Government will "reduce progressively the exports of opium from India, so as to extinguish them altogether within a definite period, except as regards exports of opium for strictly medical purposes."

Indo-China imports a large quantity of opium from India. In 1925 no less than 1225 chests (75 tons) left Calcutta for the French colony. The public auction system entitled its merchants of Saigon and other Indo-Chinese towns to purchase as much from the Indian Government as they could obtain import licenses from the French authorities in Indo-China. Ultimately, of course, the amount of opium they can obtain from India will be considerably and progressively curtailed, for the Indian Finance Minister, Sir Basil Blackett, stated recently that the revenue India derived from opium this year would be less by £1,500,000 than last (when it was approximately £4,000,000), that there had been a drastic reduction of the area under cultivation, and that a further reduction was to be anticipated in the near future as a result of a substantial reduction in the prices paid to opium cultivators.

**A Double Amount**

But Indo-China's first new or direct sales arrangement is to be 2400 chests—double what the colony bought at the auction last year. The explanation given by Indo-China of this extraordinary increase was that the country had been living on, and had nearly exhausted, its stocks of opium and must replenish them. In support of this plea it was pointed out that the imports in 1924 had been only 130 cases more than in 1925, namely 1355 chests whereas in 1923 they were no less than 2975. This explanation was accepted by the Government of India.

In India opium is a Government monopoly. In Indo-China the Government sells the right to deal in opium to "farmers" who in turn make what profit they can from the unfortunate drug-addict. It is to be feared, moreover, that the opium "farmers" in Indo-China do not confine their ministrations to drug-addicts in the colony, for last year when the offices of a Chinese firm were raided by the police in Shanghai, a letter was discovered from a European firm in Saigon, the capital of Indo-China, offering to supply up to 375 cases (about 23 tons) of Indian opium "f.o.b. Calcutta, Rangoon, or Madras."

**Explanation Sought**

No expalnation has ever been given of how the Saigon firm was able to get the necessary authorizations to import the opium into Indo-China without which it would not have been able to purchase the opium at the Calcutta opium sales. Furthermore there has been no explanation of the fact that the firm was able to offer to send the opium direct to Shanghai when it ought to have gone to Indo-China, and the conclusion is, therefore, inevitable that the French authorities in Indo-China issue import certificates without taking proper steps to see that the opium is subsequently imported into the country.

Unfortunately, Indian opium from Indo-China goes to other places besides Shanghai. Some 200 miles to the east of Indo-China is the port of Kwang-chow-wan, which the French have leased from China, much as Hong Kong is leased by the British. Kwang-chow-wan gets its opium from Indo-China, and for some time past it has been importing quantities altogether disproportionate to its population. Accordingly Kwang-chow-wan has fallen under suspicion as a smuggling center, but for a long time no definite proof was forthcoming of any nefarious dealings.

**Drug Sold to Seattle Firm**

At last, however, early this year, irrefutable evidence came to hand that it had just sold a large consignment of opium to a firm in Seattle—a fact of which the American authorities were immediately notified by the discoverer. No doubt, knowledge of this transaction strengthened the hands of the Government of India in its negotiations for "direct sales" to the Government of Indo-China, for the Government of India had been trying to negotiate such an agreement for some time previously but without success.

So in future the Government of Indo-China, in common with the governments of the other Far Eastern countries which get their opium from India, must accept full responsibility for all opium imported from India. None of these governments will be able to shelter behind the "farmers" if any of that opium is afterward found to have gone astray.

Two governments—those of the Portuguese colony of Macao, and Persia—have already been informed, both officially and in the world's press, that the Government of India cannot supply them with any more opium because, in spite of repeated warnings, they did not exercise sufficient control over it. It would perhaps be a more difficult matter to hold up to obloquy in this fashion some of the other governments which get their opium from India, so it is to be hoped that India's progressive reduction of its opium exports will proceed so rapidly that the trade will be extinguished altogether, before there is another call for action of such a drastic nature.

### JUDGE PICKS HOLES IN "PICKWICK PAPERS"

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, May 29 — Charles Dickens's "Pickwick," as seen through the spectacles of Sir Frank D. Mackinnon, judge of the King's Bench in Britain, presents many anachronisms. Writing in the last issue of the Cornhill Magazine, Justice Mackinnon says. "Dickens certainly didn't use an almanac. . . . He dashed off his masterpiece in the exuberance of youth with a fine disregard of dates."

He adds: "Let no one suppose that when I note inaccuracies or anachronisms, I do so by way of depreciation; or that, if I compare the greater accuracy of Jane Austen, it is a comparison of merit rather than of method. No one ever derived more delight from "Pickwick" than I. If the old hypothesis—the nightmare of a single book upon a desert island—were to be propounded, and the choice limited to either 'Pickwick' or 'Pride and Prejudice,' I think I should have to toss up."

# TOURISTS VISIT PORT OF DURBAN

## South Africa Greets Americans With Every Sign of Cordiality

DURBAN, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—Durban recently welcomed to its midst a number of American tourists who are touring the world in the Orca. Addressing the visitors in the Orca's saloon the Mayor of Durban said in part:

"Friends from overseas, no welcome could be more cordial than that extended to me by your captain when I first put foot on the decks of this ship. He made me feel as if I were the guest. You have come a long way to enjoy yourselves, which is perfectly natural, and you have also come to learn a little more about the world.

"We are told the Americans are a great people, absorbing everything they can get in touch with. Well, we are content to have you absorb all you can get in touch with here in Durban, because we feel that there is something that you will be interested in and when you get back to America you will have something worth talking about, as we think there is something about Durban that will appeal to you."

After relating some of the details planned by the citizens of Durban for their entertainment the Mayor concluded a very hearty welcome by saying: "Although Americans are perhaps foreigners here, Britishers could never wholly take that view. Why I have just been introduced to a Mr. McDonald among the visitors, and I can assure you that there are quite a number of McDonalds in this country."

The Administrator of Natal, chief representative of the Union Government in this Province, wrote a letter of welcome to the tourists on their arrival, in which he said: "During recent years many visitors from other countries have been attracted to South Africa on account of its beautiful climate and its reputation for mineral wealth. It goes without saying that they have been cordially received. Business interests have been created and not a few of them have settled in the country.

"The party of Americans who are now touring South Africa, representative as they are of the different states of the Great Republic, will, I am sure, receive from the people of Natal a hearty welcome, and there will be nothing wanting to make their visit as enlightening and enjoyable as possible. American interests are well represented in South Africa, and the late war has brought about a closer relationship between the two great sections of the English-speaking races."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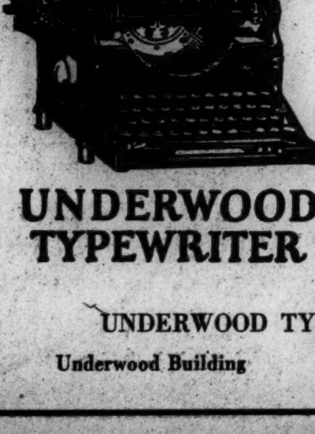

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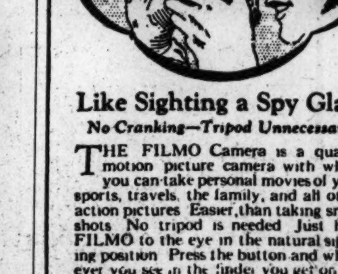

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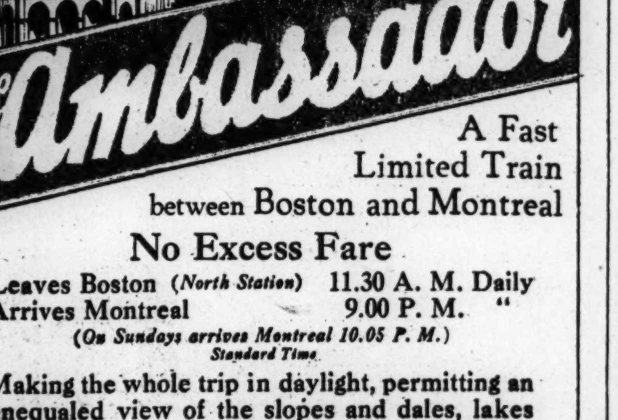


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# RICHARDS OUT OF THE SINGLES

## Henri Cochet Defeats American in the International Hard-Court Tourney

PARIS, June 10 (AP)—Vincent Richards, United States star, was eliminated from the singles of the international hard court tennis championships in the semifinal round today by Henri Cochet of France. The score was 6—1, [illegible]—4, 6—4. With his defeat, the last American disappeared from the men's singles of the tournament. The New Yorker played a mediocre game, while Cochet, who has been brilliant during the present tourney, was at the top of his form.

Previous to his match with Cochet, Richards won the final set of his postponed match with Baron von Kehrling of Hungary today, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Mary K. Browne, the American, who will meet Mlle. Lenglen in the finals of the women's singles, has been wanting to play the French ace ever since the latter assumed her stellar rôle in 1919.

"I just want to see what I can do against her, and incidentally learn some tennis," Miss Browne said today. "I am glad that America will be in on the finals. That is what we have been hoping for ever since we came over, but I didn't dream that I would be the one who would get there."

Miss Browne modestly waved away the idea that she might beat Mlle. Lenglen. "Of course I will do my best," she said, "but to beat Suzanne one must have a phenomenal day and Suzanne must be a bit off form. She is the most wonderful player in the world, although I think Helen Wills might have beaten her if the conditions had been just right."

Miss Browne and Mlle. Lenglen have never met on the courts, but each has been watching the other's game. Experts say that Miss Browne's only chance is to make use of her wonderful volleying ability, to go to the net and to perfect her defense against Mlle. Lenglen's passing drive.

Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan and Miss Mary K. Browne, the American pair, defeated Mlles. Contoslavos and Cousin, 6—2, 6—0.

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen paired with Mlle. Vlasto, defeated the English pair Mrs. I. Shepherd-Barron and Miss Joan Fry, 6—2, 6—1.

## Yale Bowl Getting Two Coats of Paint

*By the Associated Press*

New Haven, Conn., June 10

YALE BOWL is receiving its triennial bath of paint. Every third year the woodwork in the great inclosure is given two coats of paint, a job which takes 20 men three months to complete.

There are 25 miles of seats to be painted and the rows of seats all have backs. Numbers are stenciled on each seat, there being 75,238 numbers to be painted. In all 1170 gallons of paint will be used in the work.

The wire fence extending around the bowl also will receive a new dressing, black asphaltum being used on this job.

The exterior of the bowl is being beautified, scores of pink rambler rose bushes having been planted.

## SECRETARY BARRON ISSUES PROGRAM

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., June 10—Notices have just been sent out by W. A. Barron, secretary, for the twenty-first annual open tennis tournament for the New Hampshire State and White Mountains championship which is to be held on the courts of the Crawford Notch Tennis Club beginning July 24.

Entries should be sent to Mr. Barron and the lists will close Friday July 23 at 6 p. m. The Crawford Notch Challenge Cup will be up for competition again for the men and there will also be a challenge cup for women singles. They will become the permanent property of the first player to win them three times. First and runnerup prizes will also be awarded in each division of play.

H. L. Johnson Jr., of Waban, Mass., was the winner of the men's singles last year, while Miss Gladys T. Hawk won the women's single. Play is to be under the rules of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and all matches will be two out of three sets except the finals, which will be three out of five.

### NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lynn | 12 | 6 | .667 |
| Lewiston | 12 | 7 | .632 |
| Manchester | 10 | 6 | .625 |
| Nashua | 11 | 10 | .524 |
| Haverhill | 9 | 10 | .474 |
| Salem | 7 | 10 | .412 |
| Portland | 7 | 12 | .368 |
| Lawrence | 8 | 15 | .348 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Lynn 6, Nashua 2.
Salem 3, Manchester 1.
Haverhill 11, Portland 0.
Lewiston 11, Lawrence 2.

### EASTERN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 31 | 15 | .674 |
| Springfield | 27 | 17 | .614 |
| Bridgeport | 25 | 17 | .595 |
| New Haven | 22 | 21 | .512 |
| Albany | 22 | 22 | .500 |
| Waterbury | 17 | 25 | .405 |
| Hartford | 18 | 27 | .400 |
| Pittsfield | 12 | 28 | .300 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Providence 1, Waterbury 0.
New Haven 3, Pittsfield 2 (11 innings).
Hartford 3, Springfield 2.
Albany 3, Bridgeport 1.

### ANDOVER WINS AT TENNIS

EXETER, N. H., June 10—The Phillips Andover Academy tennis team defeated Phillips Exeter here, 6 to 3. Every match was closely contested, particularly the singles between Captain Luce of Andover and Holloway of Exeter, which was won by the former after a long third set. Captain Ingraham of Exeter and Thomas of Andover also played a close match.

### KING RECEIVES VAN ORMAN

BRUSSELS, June 10 (AP)—Wade T. Van Orman, the American balloonist who won the recent international Gordon Bennett balloon race, was received yesterday by King Albert. Later he and other American competitors in the race were given a luncheon at the Belgian Aero Club. Ambassador William Phillips will give a luncheon to the American balloonists today.

### PENN M. C. WINS CLOSE GAME

CHESTER, Pa., June 10 (AP)—Pennsylvania Military College yesterday defeated the University of Arizona polo team, 6 to 5, in a thrilling contest. It was the second defeat of the westerners in the three-game series with P. M. C., the local team winning last Saturday, 8 to 6. The third game will be played Saturday.

### McKECHNIE IS SUSPENDED

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—William B. McKechnie, manager of the world's champion Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club, today was indefinitely suspended by President John A. Heydler of the National League, for using offensive language to Umpire William J. Klem, at Philadelphia yesterday.

# Eastern Title Won by Mrs. G. H. Stetson

## Miss Collett Breaks Record for Philmont Course and Finishes Second

PHILADEEPHIA, June 9 (AP)—Mrs. G. Henry Stetson, of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, Philadelphia, is the 1926 women's eastern golf champion having won the title at the Philmont Country Club with a score of 253 for the three 18-hole rounds comprising the tournament.

She was pressed closely by Miss Glenna Collett, of Providence, R. I., United States champion, who played one of her best rounds yesterday and smashed the course record with a 79. This score, which bettered by two strokes the record of 81 set by Mrs. Stetson in the first round, gave Miss Collett a total of 256 and second place.

Third place was taken by Miss Edith Quier, of Reading, Pa., the Central Pennsylvania champion, who with a round of 86 finished the tournament with a total of 259.

Mrs. Courtland Smith of New York, tied with Mrs. Edgar C. Felton Jr., Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, for fourth place. Both had scores of 269. Mrs. Smith scored an 85 yesterday.

Sixth place fell to Miss Helen Meehan, a young Philadelphia player, who held third position at the end of the second round. A 95 gave her 270 for the 54 holes.

Next in line came the dethroned champion, Miss Maureen Orcutt, a school girl. Although she rallied a bit yesterday and scored an 89, she had 275 for the tournament, as did Mrs. Dorothy O. Hurd, a former United States champion. The summary:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Hunt. V. | 81 | 89 | 93—253 |
| Miss Glenna Collett, Prov'ce. | 89 | 85 | 79—256 |
| Miss Edith Quier, Reading.. | 89 | 84 | 86—259 |
| Mrs. Courtland Smith, N. Y. | 94 | 90 | 85—269 |
| Mrs. E. C. Felton, Merion... | 88 | 93 | 88—269 |
| Miss H. Meehan, Cedarbr'k. | 91 | 84 | 95—270 |
| Miss D. Doyle, Torresdale.. | 96 | 92 | 86—274 |
| Mrs. C. E. Armstrong, Wh'm. | 91 | 93 | 90—274 |
| Miss R. Batchelder, Weston. | 94 | 90 | 91—275 |
| Miss M. Orcutt, Wh. Beeches. | 93 | 93 | 89—275 |
| Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Merion.... | 97 | 89 | 89—275 |
| Mrs. E. H. Baker, Boston... | 95 | 91 | 89—275 |
| Mrs. S. D. Waxman, Salem.. | 87 | 94 | 95—276 |
| Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Green. | 94 | 91 | 95—280 |
| Mrs. C. T. Downey, Springf. | 94 | 99 | 91—284 |
| Mrs. E. H. Arnold, Green'ch. | 97 | 96 | 94—287 |

## CHANGES ARE MADE IN THE YALE CREWS

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 10 (AP)—Light workouts for both the Yale varsity and junior varsity crews after the strenuous morning program saw a number of changes in the seating of both eights yesterday afternoon.

R. H. Stewart '26, replaced D. R. Welles '27 as coxswain in the first boat. A. H. Peterson '26 was sent back to his old place at bow in the varsity while E. F. Robinson '28, who has had Peterson's seat since the latter was out, was moved to No. 3 position. W. R. Clark '27, No. 3 in the varsity was transferred to No. 5 in the junior varsity shell.

The freshmen eight paddled about four miles downstream while the combination eight spent the afternoon in long slow paddles also.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 37 | 14 | .725 |
| Philadelphia | 30 | 24 | .556 |
| Chicago | 29 | 24 | .547 |
| Cleveland | 28 | 25 | .528 |
| Washington | 25 | 25 | .500 |
| Detroit | 26 | 27 | .491 |
| St. Louis | 19 | 33 | .365 |
| Boston | 14 | 36 | .280 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Louis 6, Boston 4.
Cleveland 11, Washington 5.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1.
New York 4, Detroit 3.

GAMES THURSDAY

Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

### KOENIG HITS HOME RUN

DETROIT, June 10—Koenig came to the front with a home run for the New York Yankees in the eighth inning and tied the score against Detroit, here, yesterday. This awakened the Yankee hitters to action in the ninth inning in which they scored the winning run on a triple and single, the final score being 4 to 3. The victory gives the Yankees a stronger hold on first place with eight and one-half games now separating them from the Philadelphia Athletics in second place. Detroit made as many hits as the Yankees but of the four extra base hits only one was made by the losers. Cobb again took himself out of the lineup due to a batting slump.

| Innings— | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 | —4 | 10 | 1 |
| Detroit | 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 | —3 | 10 | 1 |

Batteries—McQuaid, Braxton and Collins; Whitehill and Manion. Winning pitcher—McQuaid. Umpires — McGowan and Owens. Time—2h. 15m.

### WHITE SOX GAIN ANOTHER

CHICAGO, June 10—Philadelphia's margin in the league over Chicago was reduced to one half a game when the White Sox defeated the Athletics, 4 to 1, on the brilliant pitching of Thomas, recruit. Both lead-off hitters, Mostil of Chicago and Bishop of Philadelphia had perfect days at bat with three hits in three times up. Two of Bishops' hits were doubles. It was the fourth victory in the last six starts for Chicago. Poor fielding by the Athletics stood out as a big feature in their defeat. The score:

| nInings— | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 x | —4 | 9 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 | —1 | 7 | 4 |

Batteries—Thomas and Crouse; Gray, Heimach and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Gray. Umpires—Moriarty, Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—1h. 47m.

### SENATORS STILL IN SLUMP

CLEVELAND, June 10—Two of Cleveland's players, Burns and Jameison, made four hits in four times at bat here yesterday, and the Indians captured their second consecutive game from the Washington Senators and their fourth victory in the last five starts by the score of 11 to 5. Both Burns and Jameison had two doubles to their credit and the latter also hit a triple. Lacy contributed a home run. Washington's new shortstop, Reeves, appeared in the lineup for the first time and made two hits in two times at bat and made two putouts and three assists without an error in the field. Manager Harris also took himself out of the lineup in favor of Stewart.

| Innings— | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 1 4 2 2 0 0 1 1 x | —11 | 14 | 3 |
| Washington | 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 | — 5 | 14 | 0 |

Batteries—Miller and L. Sewell; Bush, Ogden, Ferguson, Morrell and Ruel, Severeid. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Evans, Hildebrand and Evans. Time—1h. 59m.

### BROWNS KEEP WINNING

ST. LOUIS, June 10—St. Louis won its second straight victory, here, yesterday against Boston, 6 to 4, which marked the fourth game the Browns have won in the last five starts. It also marked the fourteenth straight game that Sisler has hit safely in. Foreman, Boston's new pitcher from the White Sox, pitched part of the game, and allowed two hits in two and a fraction innings. The score:

| Innings— | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 2 0 0 2 0 1 1 x | — 6 | 13 | 2 |
| Boston | 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 | — 4 | 11 | 1 |

Batteries—Giard, Davis and Schang; Russell, Foreman, Ruffing and Bischoff. Winning pitcher—Davis. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Geisel, Nallin and Connolly. Time—2h. 4m.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 35 | 15 | .700 |
| Toronto | 36 | 17 | .679 |
| Buffalo | 37 | 18 | .673 |
| Rochester | 26 | 25 | .510 |
| Newark | 26 | 28 | .481 |
| Jersey City | 21 | 33 | .389 |
| Syracuse | 15 | 33 | .313 |
| Reading | 15 | 40 | .273 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Jersey City 7, Buffalo 5.
Jersey City 5, Buffalo 4.
Toronto 8, Newark 0.
Baltimore 5, Syracuse 2.
Baltimore 5, Syracuse 1.
Rochester 4, Reading 0.
Rochester 12, Reading 4.

# PICK-UPS

HORNSBY has been out of the list of leading batters in the National League so long that fans are beginning to be doubtful about the possibilities of his winning his seventh consecutive batting championship. He has been in a slump that has affected his batting average greatly, although it has not affected the winning of his club as much as fans had expected.

The Yankees' record of 37 victories and only 14 defeats is a remarkably good one to have at this period of the season. Pittsburgh, leading the National League, is 7½ games behind the Yankees' mark. How long the American Leaguers can keep up their stride is a question not easily answered. Fans had generally expected to see them slump earlier because it was believed that as their hitting lost in volume, the club would lose more games. But, despite the fact that the hitting has fallen off, the Yankees keep right on merrily.

Only one team has made any impression on the New York Yankees' losing column. The Athletics have beaten them six out of 10 games. No other club has managed to win more than two games against the league leaders yet and St. Louis and Chicago have yet to win one.

The tilt between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh has just started. In the 12 games between the two, each has won six. The next meeting of the two is not until June 25. By that time fans will know whether or not the Reds are going to remain a potent factor in the race. And if they are, the June 25 meeting will be of especial interest.

Collins' White Sox are gaining ground. Here is one of the best balanced clubs in the majors and it has moved with a steady pace that marks it as a pennant winner in the near future, if it does not surprise the baseball world this year.

Poor pitching still hampers the Boston Red Sox. President J. A. R. Quinn has got together a creditable team that would give Boston fans great encouragement if there were one or two dependable pitchers, but Manager Fohl has not a single pitcher whom he can depend upon to go through an entire game. Sometimes a pitcher works the full nine innings, but it is unusual.

Cuyler of Pittsburgh and Joseph Sewell of Cleveland raised their hitting in consecutive games to 16 Wednesday. Meusel of the New York Yankees also accomplished this feat. Sisler of the St. Louis Browns hit safely for his thirteenth straight game.

The Boston Braves are giving local fans a glimpse of brilliant baseball. How long it will last is a question, but Boston can certainly be convinced that its club has capabilities of making the first division at least. Defeating Cincinnati four straight games is not an easy task for any club. And winning seven straight games with Brooklyn, Cincinnati and Chicago as opponents is not accomplished by a club that has not fine possibilities. Therefore, Boston fans say "Watch the Braves."

In Welsh, the Braves have one of the finest throwing outfielders in the majors. His throws almost invariably are perfect and show the result of his secret practicing last year. He is a steady, consistent and conscientious player and has done much to make the Braves into a good ball club.

J. N. Barbee '28 is rapidly rounding into a splendid varsity pitcher for Harvard. After being batted from the box in the first game against Princeton, the Crimson sophomore defeated the Tigers in the next two games of the series, allowing the Orange and Black only one run and 15 hits in 18 innings. It looks as if he would be first choice to start the series against Yale.

# Harper Is Leader in First Division

## Scores More Goals Than Previous Record for First-Division Soccer

LONDON, May 20 (Special Correspondence)—With an unprecedented total of 43 goals, Edward Harper, the internatinoal center forward of Blackburn Rovers, heads the final list of scorers for 1925-26 in the first division of the English Association Football League. Very few soccer players have risen to fame as rapidly as Harper. In 1924-25 he was reserve center forward for his club, but early in the past season he was placed in the first team and he immediately justified his promotion by netting five times against Newcastel United. He was chosen to lead England's attack against Scotland in April at Manchester; but failed then to do himself justice.

Obtaining 43 goals, Harper has improved by five upon the previous first-division record, held jointly by B. C. Freeman, Everton, and Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers. The highest aggregate obtained in British league football in one campaign is 45 by Duncan Walker, for a Scottish League side, St. Mirven, four seasons ago. The next best tally in all grades of football is Cookson's 44 for Chesterfield last season in the northern section of the third division.

Second to Harper comes David Halliday of Sunderland, who has marked his first season of English soccer with success. Before he crossed the border, he, had of course, a big reputation in Scotland. The honor of scoring the most goals during a single match fell to Louis Page, the versatile Burnley forward, his "bag" being 6, the biggest in the premier section since 1912. Appended is a complete list, compiled especially for The Christian Science Monitor, showing the name, club and total of every player who put more than 10 goals to his credit in the first division during 1925-26:

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward Harper, Blackburn Rovers.. | 43 |
| David Halliday, Sunderland.......... | 37 |
| G. H. Brown, Huddersfield Town..... | 35 |
| James Brain, The Arsenal.......... | 32 |
| L. K. Capewell, Aston Villa.......... | 32 |
| W. R. Dean, Everton.............. | 32 |
| Norman Bullock, Bury.............. | 31 |
| Joseph Bradford, Birmingham....... | 27 |
| Arthur Chandler, Leicester City..... | 26 |
| T. H. O. Jennings, Leeds United.... | 26 |
| Robert Forshaw, Liverpool.......... | 26 |
| Frank Osborne, Tottenham Hotspur.. | 25 |
| Harold Johnson, Sheffield United.... | 24 |
| Louis Page, Burnley.............. | 23 |
| Hugh Gallacher, Newcastle United.. | 23 |
| W. H. Walker, Aston Villa......... | 21 |
| Thomas Browell, Manchester City.... | 21 |
| Frederick Tunstall, Sheffield United.. | 20 |
| Frank Roberts, Manchester City...... | 19 |
| Stanley Davies, West Bromwich Alb.. | 19 |
| Victor Watson, West Ham United... | 19 |
| C. M. Buchan, The Arsenal.......... | 19 |
| R. E. York, Aston Villa............ | 19 |
| Hugh Ferguson, Cardiff City........ | 18 |
| W. R. Amos, Bury.................. | 17 |
| Arthur Lockhead, Leicester City..... | 17 |
| C. H. Rennox, Manchester United..... | 17 |
| Charles Wilson, West Bromwich Alb. | 17 |
| Alexander Jackson, Huddersf'ld Town | 16 |
| Frank McPherson, Manchester Un.... | 16 |
| D. B. N. Jack, Bolton Wanderers.... | 15 |
| Harry Chambers, Liverpool.......... | 15 |
| Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers.... | 14 |
| G. W. Beel, Burnley................ | 14 |
| G. W. Cook, Huddersfield Town..... | 14 |
| Arthur Davies, Notts County........ | 14 |
| T. C. F. Johnson, Manchester City... | 14 |
| James Dimmock, Tottenham Hotspur. | 14 |
| G. R. Briggs, Birmingham.......... | 13 |
| A. L. Rigby, Blackburn Rovers....... | 13 |
| J. R. Smith, Bolton Wanderers...... | 13 |
| E. T. Vizard, Bolton Wanderers..... | 13 |
| W. T. Roberts, Burnley............. | 13 |
| J. R. Ball, Bury.................. | 13 |
| J. H. Carter, West Bromwich Albion. | 13 |
| C. G. James, West Bromwich Albion. | 12 |
| James Ruffell, West Ham United.... | 12 |
| Thomas McDonald, Newcastle United. | 11 |
| S. W. Austin, Manchester City....... | 11 |
| James Duncan, Leicester City........ | 11 |
| Bert Menlove, Sheffield United...... | 11 |
| W. G. Gillespie, Sheffield United..... | 11 |
| Thomas Boyle, Sheffield United...... | 11 |

### AULBACH AND WRIGHT WIN

Fred J. Wright Jr., Albemarle Golf Club and George Aulbach, home professional, defeated William F. McPhail, Norfolk Golf Club and William Ogg, Worcester Country Club professional, in an exhibition foursome on the links of the Arimont Golf Club, 5 and 4.

### ARGENTINE POLOISTS LOSE

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—The Argentine La Pampas polo team was defeated by the Hurricanes, 7 to 4, in the semifinal round of the Ranlaegh open polo tournament yesterday.

# ANOTHER GOOD TRACK SEASON

## Montana Wins All of Its Dual Meets and Expects to Do Better in 1927

MISSOULA, Mont., June 3 (Special Correspondence)—For the second consecutive year State University of Montana has won all its dual track and field meets and tied with University of Washington in the annual Seattle relays. Better still, the Grizzlies placed fourth in the Pacific Coast Conference meet at Palo Alto, May 15, the three California colleges topping Montana in the scoring column.

"Next year Montana should have an even more brilliant year in track," said Coach J. W. Stewart to his proteges at the final meeting of the squad recently. "Frosh prospects are particularly pleasing. We should do well in dual meets and the Seattle relays in 1927, and it is likely that Montana will send an 880-yard relay team to the Drake Relays."

Eighteen letters were awarded track men this spring. Of these, only three will be lost through graduation. They are Capt. Milton V. Ritter, sprints, 440 and relay; Heman G. Stark, sprints, 440 and relay, and Albert B. Blumenthal, shot and discus. Emil L. Blumenthal, a senior, may return for his third year of varsity competition. He runs the quarter mile in close to 50s., the half-mile in about 1m. 57s., and is a valuable relay man.

Eight of the 18 lettermen this year are sophomores. There are between 12 and 14 exceptional men in the large freshman squad to fill vacancies left by the three graduating.

Three Pacific Coast Conference and eight state records were broken by Montana track and field men during the year, while two state records were equaled. The records and their holders are: J. Russell Sweet, 100-yard dash, 9.7s., made at Palo Alto; Arnold S. Gillette, mile run, 4m. 21.7s., and two-mile run, 9m. 30.4s., Palo Alto; Clarence Spaulding, high hurdles, 15.8s.; Jacob K. Miller, pole vault, 12ft. 3¼in.; Otto A. Bessey, javelin throw, 175ft. 1in.; half-mile relay, 1m. 29.3s., Seattle; medley relay, 6m. 25.6s., Seattle. Records tied were: Ritter, 440-yard dash, 50s., and A. B. Blumenthal, shotput, 43ft. 10in.

J. Russell Sweet and Gillette will compete in the National Collegiate A. A. track and field meet at Chicago.

The first meet of the season for the Grizzlies was the quadrangular meet with Montana, State College of Washington, University of Idaho and Gonzaga entered. Montana placed its 17 men in all events they entered and scored 70¾ points against 57 for Washington State, 30¼ for Idaho and 4 for Gonzaga.

Montana tied for first place at the Seattle relays in number of events won, with the University of Washington. Grizzlies won the 880-yard relay, the medley, 100-yard dash and placed second in a slow mile relay. Colleges which entered teams were Montana, Washington, W. S. C., Idaho, Oregon and Oregon Agricultural College.

In the dual meet with the University of Idaho, held at Missoula, Montana won 89 to 41. In the state intercollegiate meet here between the State University, State College and Intermountain Union of Helena, the Grizzlies won 98 to 33 for the Aggies, and 5 for Intermountain Union.

Sweet and Gillette have been elected by their team mates to pilot the 1927 track and field squad under a joint captaincy.

# DIRECTOR BINGHAM WATCHES OARSMEN

## F. R. Sullivan Tried as Harvard Varsity Coxswain

RED TOP, Conn., June 10 (AP)—With F. R. Sullivan '27 as coxswain in the varsity shell, the Harvard crew rowed down to the railroad bridge, a distance of about four miles, in one stretch, this afternoon. On the return trip, the crew used a series of short spurts at a stroke of 29 or 30. C. H. Pforzheimer '28 was coxswain in the morning workout, but no final selection has yet been made for the position.

The freshman eight paddled downstream about three and one-half miles and on the return at each half mile put in about 20 long, hard strokes. The combination boat paddled about two and one-half miles.

Edward J. Brown, coach of the two second varsity crews, tried out the shells in a half-mile spin with John Watts '28 stroking one and G. E. Smith '26 the other. From the two crews he will pick nine men to make up the junior varsity eight for the race with Yale.

William J. Bingham, director of Athletics at Harvard, arrived at the training camp and announced he would remain two or three days. He watched the practice from one of the training launches and expressed pleasure at the showing made by the crews.

# CHICAGO MAY LOSE N. C. A. A. TRACK MEET

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 10—Unless followers of sport in this city turn out strong Saturday at the Soldiers Field Stadium, Chicago may lose the honor of annually holding the track and field championship games of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. This is the statement made here in a letter by Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran athletic director at University of Chicago, who is chairman of the national committee in charge of the meet.

One city, understood to be Los Angeles, has offered a guarantee of $10,000 to secure the meet for next year, it is stated by Prof. Stagg. The games have been held in Chicago because of its central location, making it possible for more athletes to reach the meet from all parts of the country without disproportionate expense.

"The N. C. A. A. meet was first held in Chicago and has never been held anywhere else," said Prof. Stagg. "Are the sportsmen and the 50,000 college men of Chicago willing to let this biggest event of its kind in the world go elsewhere? Sportsmen of Chicago, the decision is in your hands."

### SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Orleans | 37 | 18 | .673 |
| Birmingham | 34 | 21 | .618 |
| Nashville | 33 | 26 | .559 |
| Memphis | 33 | 26 | .559 |
| Atlanta | 27 | 29 | .482 |
| Mobile | 22 | 33 | .400 |
| Chattanooga | 21 | 34 | .382 |
| Little Rock | 18 | 38 | .321 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Memphis 4, Mobile 0.
Mobile 4, Memphis 3.
New Orleans 6, Little Rock 5.
Atlanta 4, Nashville 3.
Birmingham 8, Chattanooga 7.

### PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles | 38 | 23 | .623 |
| Missions | 32 | 31 | .508 |
| Seattle | 33 | 32 | .508 |
| Oakland | 30 | 30 | .500 |
| Sacramento | 31 | 32 | .492 |
| Hollywood | 30 | 33 | .476 |
| Portland | 30 | 33 | .476 |
| San Francisco | 27 | 37 | .422 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

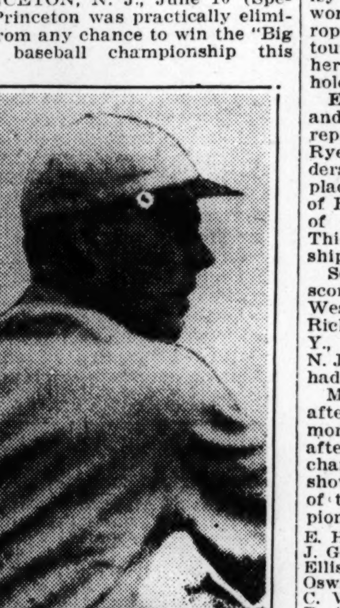
Oakland 4, San Francisco 1.
Sacramento 7, Seattle 6.
Los Angeles 11, Missions 2.
Portland 2, Hollywood 1.

# Harvard Winner of Princeton Series

"BIG THREE" BASEBALL STANDING

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yale | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Harvard | 2 | 1 | .667 |
| Princeton | 1 | 3 | .250 |

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10 (Special)—Princeton was practically eliminated from any chance to win the "Big Three" baseball championship this



J. N. BARBEE '28
Harvard Varsity Baseball Pitcher.

spring while Harvard put itself in line for the title when the Crimson defeated the Tigers in the third game of their series here yesterday by a score of 10 to 1. This gave Harvard two out of three of the games played. the scores being 16 to 6 in favor of Princeton and 5 to 0 and 10 to 1 in favor of Harvard. Both of the Harvard victories were secured here.

Harvard owes its victory yesterday to fine pitching on the part of its star sophomore boxman—J. N. Barbee '28. He allowed the Orange and Black only eight scattered hits, struck out five batsmen and gave only one base on balls. In addition he was given fine support by his teammates in the field as well as at bat.

The Crimson batsmen had their eyes on the ball, all but H. W. Burns '28 and W. B. Jones '28 making at least one safe hit. Princeton used four pitchers. The score:

| Innings— | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harvard | 1 0 0 1 1 0 5 0 2 | —10 | 12 | 0 |
| Princeton | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 | — 1 | 8 | 3 |

Batteries—Barbee and deRham; Hendy, Goeltz, Kellogg, Rankin and Lewis. Umpires—Pfirman and Cramer. Time—2h. 21m.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 27 | 19 | .587 |
| Cincinnati | 29 | 21 | .580 |
| Chicago | 25 | 22 | .532 |
| St. Louis | 27 | 25 | .519 |
| Brooklyn | 24 | 23 | .511 |
| New York | 25 | 26 | .490 |
| Boston | 19 | 27 | .413 |
| Philadelphia | 17 | 30 | .362 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 6, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 3 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 9, Philadelphia 7 (10 innings).
St. Louis 4, New York 2.

GAMES THURSDAY

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

### CUYLER'S HIT WINS GAME

PHILADELPHIA, June 10—Cuyler's single in the tenth inning not only enabled the Pittsburgh world champions to win their game against Philadelphia here yesterday, by the score of 9 to 7, but it placed them in first place in the National League for the first time this year. It was the seventeenth straight game that Cuyler has hit safely in. Gooch was the heaviest hitter of the day with two doubles and two singles, while Philadelphia had three players who made three hits each, one of them Huber, who contributed a home run and two singles. The latter's home run with a man on base in the ninth inning tied the score. Thirty-one hits were made in the game, Philadelphia using five pitchers. The score:

| Innings— | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 0 1 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 2 | —9 | 16 | 3 |
| Philad'phia | 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 2 0 | —7 | 15 | 3 |

Batteries—Yde, Kremer and Gooch; Carlson, Maun, Baecht, Knight, Ulrich and Henline. Winning pitcher—Kremer. Losing pitcher—Knight. Umpires—Hart and Klem. Time—2h. 25m.

### BRAVES DELIGHT BOSTON FANS

Playing a style of baseball that delighted the eyes and hearts of Boston fans, the Boston Braves captured their seventh straight game of the season yesterday against Chicago by the score of 6 to 3. Boston scored four runs in the first inning on three bases on balls, two hits and an error, also some fine "heads up" baseball. In the second inning the Cubs had a man on first and second with no one out. Genewich struck out the next man and Freigau on second at the time started to third on the hit and run play and was caught by the quick throwing of Catcher Taylor. With Grimm on second, Cooney singled and Grimm was caught at the plate by a perfect throw from Welsh in right field. The Braves' playing was of a fine type that Boston fans have not seen for some time by a local team. The score:

| Innings— | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 4 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 x | —6 | 10 | 1 |
| Chicago | 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 | —3 | 10 | 1 |

Batteries — Genewich and Taylor; Blake, Milstead and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Blake. Umpires—Wilson, Sweeney and Moran. Time—1h. 42m.

### CINCINNATI LOSES LEAD

BROOKLYN, June 10—Cincinnati's losing run was increased to sixth straight when it lost to Brooklyn and Vance, here yesterday, 4 to 3. The Brooklyn pitcher was back in his best form for he struck out 14 men and allowed seven hits. It was the seventh defeat in the last eight starts for the Reds, yesterday's loss forcing them out of first place in the league standing, which place they had held for some weeks. Critz hit a home run for the losers but his poor throw in the tenth inning let Brooklyn score the winning run after it had tied the score in the ninth. The score:

| Innings | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 | —4 | 9 | 0 |
| Cincinnati | 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 | —3 | 7 | 3 |

Batteries—Vance, McGraw and DeBerry, Hargreaves; Donohue, Rixey and Picinich. Winning pitcher—McGraw. Losing pitcher—Donohue. Umpires—Rigler, McLaughlin and Moran. Time—2h. 19m.

### GIANTS KEEP SLUMPING

NEW YORK, June 10—St. Louis forced New York farther down in the league standing by defeating the Giants here, yesterday, 4 to 2. Sherdel was back in top form, holding the Giants to seven hits. Tyson, in his return to the Giants' outfield, hit a home run in the second inning. The score:

| Innings— | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 | —4 | 10 | 2 |
| New York | 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 | —3 | 7 | 1 |

Batteries — Sherdel and O'Farrell; Ring, Davies, Fitzsimmons and Snyder. Losing pitcher—Ring. Umpires—Reardon and Quigley. Time—1h. 41m.

### CREWS REACH PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10 (AP)—The varsity and junior varsity crews of the University of Washington arrived here yesterday for two weeks practice on Carnegie Lake in preparation for the regatta at Poughkeepsie on June 28. Coach R. S. Callow put the eights through a light workout shortly after their arrival. They will race the Princeton crews on June 18.

# DRIGGS WINNER OF QUALIFYING MEDAL

## Leads Field in Metropolitan District Amateur Golf

MAMARONECK, N. Y., June 10 (AP)—E. H. Driggs Jr. of the Cherry Valley and Lakeville Clubs on Long Island won the qualifying medal in the metropolitan amateur golf championship tournament on the Winged Foot course here. He registered 156 for the 36 holes, with a pair of 78s.

Ellis Knowles, former Yale athlete and intercollegiate champion in 1907, representing the Apawamis Club at Rye, N. Y., was tied with John G. Anderson of the Winged Foot for second place with 161, while Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, N. J., and C. V. Benton of Yonkers, N. Y., each had 162. Thirty-two qualified for the championship.

Several of the favorites failed to score well, including C. S. Paul of Westchester-Biltmore and Rye, N. Y., Richard A. Jones of White Plains, N. Y., and Lauren Upson of Englewood, N. J., former California collegian. Each had 163.

Max Kaesche of Ridgewood, N. J., after leading the field with 77 in the morning round, took an 88 in the afternoon. William M. Reekie, former champion from Montclair, N. J., showed 86 and 84 for 170. The cards of those who qualified for the championship division:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. H. Driggs Jr., Lakeville.. | 78 | 78 | 156 |
| J. G. Anderson, Winged Ft.. | 78 | 83 | 161 |
| Ellis Knowles, Apawamis ... | 83 | 78 | 161 |
| Oswald Kirby, Englewood.... | 85 | 77 | 162 |
| C. V. Benton, Hudson River | 85 | 77 | 162 |
| R. A. Jones Jr., Westch. Hill | 83 | 80 | 163 |
| Lauren Upson, Englewood.. | 80 | 83 | 163 |
| C. H. Paul, Westch. Biltmore | 83 | 80 | 163 |
| G. J. Gillespie Jr., Oakland.. | 83 | 82 | 165 |
| M. B. Kaesche, Ridgewood.. | 77 | 88 | 165 |
| C. E. VanVleck, Garden City | 83 | 83 | 166 |
| John Mackie Jr., Inwood..... | 86 | 80 | 166 |
| G. M. Lawyer, Briarcliff.... | 85 | 81 | 166 |
| E. L. Beard Jr., Pomonok .. | 87 | 80 | 167 |
| E. W. Conklin, Westch. Bilt. | 86 | 81 | 167 |
| A. F. Poinsette, Newsp. Club | 86 | 81 | 167 |
| M. A. McCarthy Jr., Old Flat. | 86 | 81 | 167 |
| E. E. Sturges, Scarsdale .... | 82 | 86 | 168 |
| L. A. Wilson, Upper Montcl. | 87 | 81 | 168 |
| A. G. Whitsam, Port Chester | 86 | 82 | 168 |
| Harry Fisher, Englewood... | 84 | 85 | 169 |
| L. L. Bredin, Morris County. | 83 | 86 | 169 |
| W. F. Purcell, Winged Foot | 84 | 85 | 169 |
| W. E. Carlson, Siwanoy..... | 87 | 83 | 170 |
| A. L. Brodbeck, Siwanoy.... | 86 | 84 | 170 |
| J. W. Brown, Homestead.... | 83 | 87 | 170 |
| M. I. Issler, Suburban....... | 87 | 83 | 170 |
| W. M. Reekie, Upper Montcl. | 86 | 84 | 170 |
| Stephen Berrier, Up. Montcl. | 88 | 83 | 171 |
| Warren Ackerman, Plainfield | 85 | 86 | 171 |
| J. Walsh, Scottish American | 87 | 84 | 171 |
| F. S. Douglas, Nassau...... | 82 | 89 | 171 |

# Favorites Win in N. E. Tennis Play

## Tilden and Chapin Loom as Almost Certain Survivors for Final

HARTFORD, Conn., June 10 (AP)—Favorites rode through to the round before the semifinals of the New England tennis championships yesterday without any upsets, with William T. Tilden 2d. of Philadelphia defending champion and A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., looming as almost certain survivors for the final which will be played Saturday.

Tilden breezed through two opponents, winning without extending himself, while Chapin appeared even more impressive in his two matches yesterday. Tilden defeated George Stadel of Stamford, Conn., 6—2, 6—1, and J. R. Gow of Simsbury, 6—3, 6—4. The champion's play was listless and he erred frequently, while Chapin in overcoming T. E. Hapgood of Hartford, 6—0, 6—0, and F. W. Less also of the capitol city, 6—2, 6—2, stroked with precision and terrific force.

The other six players who went through the preliminary round yesterday are: Elliott Binsen, New York City; H. H. Bassford, Scarsdale, N. Y.; F. Smith, Waterbury, Neil Sullivan, Philadelphia; Hobey H. Hyde, Hartford and Lee H. Wiley, Hartford.

In a first-round doubles match, Samuel Hardy and W. L. Pate, United States veteran doubles champions conquered A. W. Merriam and Joseph Thurston of Hartford, 9—7, 6—0. Tilden and Sullivan, the Quaker City pair, were victors over A. L. Hopkins and Comstock of New Haven and a newly arranged team of Chapin and Binzen were impressive in their triumph over H. L. Davenport and C. M. Bennett of Springfield, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southborough, Mass., a ranking player, won a brilliant court duel with Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., ranking No. 8, 6—4, 8—6. The steadiness of Mrs. Corbiere surpassed Mrs. Chapin's play, which fairly sparkled at times and was erratic at others. Tilden and Mrs. Corbiere won an exhibition set from Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, 6—4.

# NAVY OARSMEN TO CAMP NEAR VASSAR

## Leave Annapolis June 20 for Poughkeepsie

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 10—The United States Naval Academy rowing squad will leave Annapolis for Poughkeepsie on Sunday, June 20, and will occupy quarters there just off the campus of Vassar College.

The party will be in charge of Lieutenant Commander William A. Greenman, representative for rowing of the Navy Athletic Association. Robert Butler, head coach, will have direct charge of the oarsmen, others of the party being Assistant Coach Buck Walsh and Manager John Walsh. There will be 12 oarsmen and coxswain Seabring.

The shells, two eights and a four, will make the start the previous Friday, Ensign Gleim, a former Navy crew man, having charge of them. Riggers Cantler and Davidson will also start then.

There were two practice sessions yesterday, the longer one being rather late in the afternoon. Due to a high wind and rough water in the morning, the shell shipped a lot of water. In the afternoon the wind had dropped and much better conditions prevailed.

### CHICAGO ELECTS McCONNELL

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 10—A. B. McConnell '26, shortstop and one of the best hitters on the team, has been elected captain of the baseball nine of the University of Chicago. He succeeds J. E. Gubbins '26, star pitcher. McConnell won his letter for two years and made the trip to Japan with the team last fall. His home is in Fayetteville, Ark.

### CHAPMAN WINS RACE

REVERE, Mass., June 10 (Special)—George Chapman won the 10-mile three-cornered motor-paced cycle race at the local track last night by taking the first and third heats and finishing second to Frank Keenan in the other heat. The latter established a new record for the distance when he won the second heat in 13m. 25⅗s. The former record was 13m. 31s.

### RENICK CAPTURES TROPHY

ST. THOMAS, Ont., June 10 (AP)—William Renick of Detroit, Mich., captured the international handicap trophy, feature event of yesterday's trapshooting tournament here. Shooting from the 17-yard mark, Renick cracked 96 rocks out of a possible 100. Breaking 478 birds out of a possible 500, the Michigan State team captured the five-man event.

### GRAFTON MADE CAPTAIN

KINGSTON, R. I., June 10 (AP)—Walter Grafton of Providence yesterday was elected captain of the Rhode Island State College track and field team.

# Gadd Looms as Likely Winner

## United States Professionals Fail to Show Up Strong Enough

LIVERPOOL, Eng., June 10 (AP)—George Gadd, with an aggregate of 296, looked a likely winner with the final round about half completed in the British Northern Professional Golf Championship tournament.

None of the American professionals were left with even a fighting chance after William Mehlhorn's fine try proved not quite good enough. Mehlhorn, with an aggregate of 146 for the first two days' play, scored 76 this morning and 77 this afternoon for an aggregate of 299.

Aside from Gadd, W. H. Davies and C. A. Whitcombe seemed to have the best chances. They needed 74 to win, while either H. C. Jolly or Aubrey Booker, the other possibilities, required 71, which seemed an unlikely score under the inclement weather conditions of late afternoon.

James M. Barnes and Joseph H. Kirkwood were disqualified from further play today because they were not at the first tee on scheduled time for this morning's round. Walter C. Hagen, who was also late, but not as badly delayed as the other two, was allowed to continue.

William Robertson, a British player, was also disqualified for late starting. Barnes, Kirkwood and Hagen were allowed to play the morning round under protest. The starter at the first tee said that Hagen responded when his name was called, and this resulted in the committee allowing him to continue to play.

Many of the players left the scene before the draw last evening. Both Kirkwood and Barnes, who are stopping at a hotel several miles away, claimed they were unable to learn their starting times early enough this morning to enable them to appear when they were due. Usually 15 minutes leeway is allowed in such cases and Hagen appeared within this period.

The weather which was threatening all day, turned worse by mid-afternoon with occasional short bursts of rain which swept in from the Irish Sea.

A. A. Watrous, United States, broke the Formby course record by two strokes with a splendid 68 in the third round this morning. He went out in 34 and came back by the same score. His card included two 2s, one on the 181-yard ninth and the second on the 404-yard fifteenth. The latter was decidedly the more remarkable, the Grand Rapids professional holding a full iron shot against the wind for an eagle. His card:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Out ... | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2—34 | |
| In .... | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4—34 | —68 |

Hagen played the third round smoothly for a 73. Trouble in a bunker on the thirteenth cost him a 6.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee | 34 | 17 | .667 |
| Louisville | 33 | 18 | .647 |
| Indianapolis | 30 | 21 | .588 |
| Kansas City | 29 | 22 | .569 |
| Toledo | 24 | 25 | .490 |
| St. Paul | 24 | 28 | .462 |
| Minneapolis | 19 | 32 | .373 |
| Columbus | 10 | 40 | .200 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Paul 6, Kansas City 5.
Milwaukee 12, Minneapolis 4.

### NEBRASKA ELECTS STEPHENS

LINCOLN, Neb., June 10 (Special)—R. M. Stephens '27 of University Place, Neb., was elected captain of the 1927 University of Nebraska track team it was announced at the university athletic office yesterday. Stephens won second place in the broad jump in the Missouri Valley Conference meet here recently and fourth place in the 100-yard dash. He holds the Nebraska University broad jump record. He was also quarterback on the Nebraska football team last season.

### NO IMMEDIATE ACTION

HALIFAX, N. S., June 10 (AP)—H. R. Silver of this city, chairman of the trustees of the international fishermen's race trophy, said last night that no immediate action was contemplated on the challenge of Capt. Angus Walters. Captain Walters, skipper of the champion Nova Scotia fishing schooner Bluenose, declared his craft was ready to race any schooner in the United States fishing fleet. There has been no international race since 1923, when Captain Walters declined to resail a disputed contest here.

### McQUILLAN SUCCEEDS GOWDY

MILWAUKEE, June 10 (AP)—George W. McQuillan, former major league pitcher, today was appointed manager of the Columbus Baseball Club of the American Association, succeeding Henry M. Gowdy. McQuillan started in the major leagues as a pitcher for the Philadelphia Nationals in 1907, and in 1911 was with Cincinnati. From the Reds he went to Pittsburgh, then back to the Phillies, and in 1918 was with Cleveland.

# BUSY DAY FOR HUDSON CREWS

## Changes Being Made in Columbia Varsity Eights—Wisconsin Looks Good

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 10—The three Columbia crews which are in training here for the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta which will be decided June 28, had a strenuous drill on the Hudson River yesterday. Under the direction of the Glendons the crews left their boathouse in the evening at Crum Elbow and rowed more than 16 miles before they returned to their quarters.

Columbia did not go down the river, and those who were waiting at the dock near the high bridge for them were disappointed as Glendon headed his shells north and there remained until long after sundown.

The Blue and White freshmen showed up the best. This 170-pound eight is becoming better day by day, and by the time of the races at the end of this month the crew will be just as smooth as Glendon would like to have it. While Columbia is pleased with the freshmen, there is not much optimism over the junior varsity. Whether Coach Glendon will be able to do anything within the next few weeks to improve it remains to be seen.

Pennsylvania had three crews working up and down the Hudson during the greater part of the morning as well as the afternoon. Coach Fred A. Spuhn is well satisfied with the way the Quakers are settling down and in the practices he is gradually quickening the beat. C. T. Hill '27 is back in camp and has been restored to his place at bow in the varsity, sending J. R. Bailey '28 to the juniors.

Coach Spuhn is watching the coxswains, trying to find a little man to hold the tiller ropes. J. P. Berry '28 appears to be drawing the biggest number of assignments with the varsity. No changes will be made in the boatings of Pennsylvania unless necessary, as Spuhn is pleased with the way the men are performing their tasks.

Wisconsin, out of the middle West, paddled around in their usual brisk way. The Badgers are in tip-top shape and eager for the first test of the year. Coach Harry Vail had the men speed it up, and after the exhibition every one in boathouse row was convinced that the middle Westerners have their eye on a place in the first division in the regatta.

# CRICKET MATCH IN CEYLON IS DRAWN

BOMBAY, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—The twenty-fourth annual cricket match between the Europeans and the Cingalese played recently in Colombo, on the Colombo cricket ground, in the presence of a large crowd and on a perfect wicket, ended in a draw. The Cingalese, who won the toss, elected to bat, and in their first venture they could muster only 108. This total was the lowest in Ceylon since 1913.

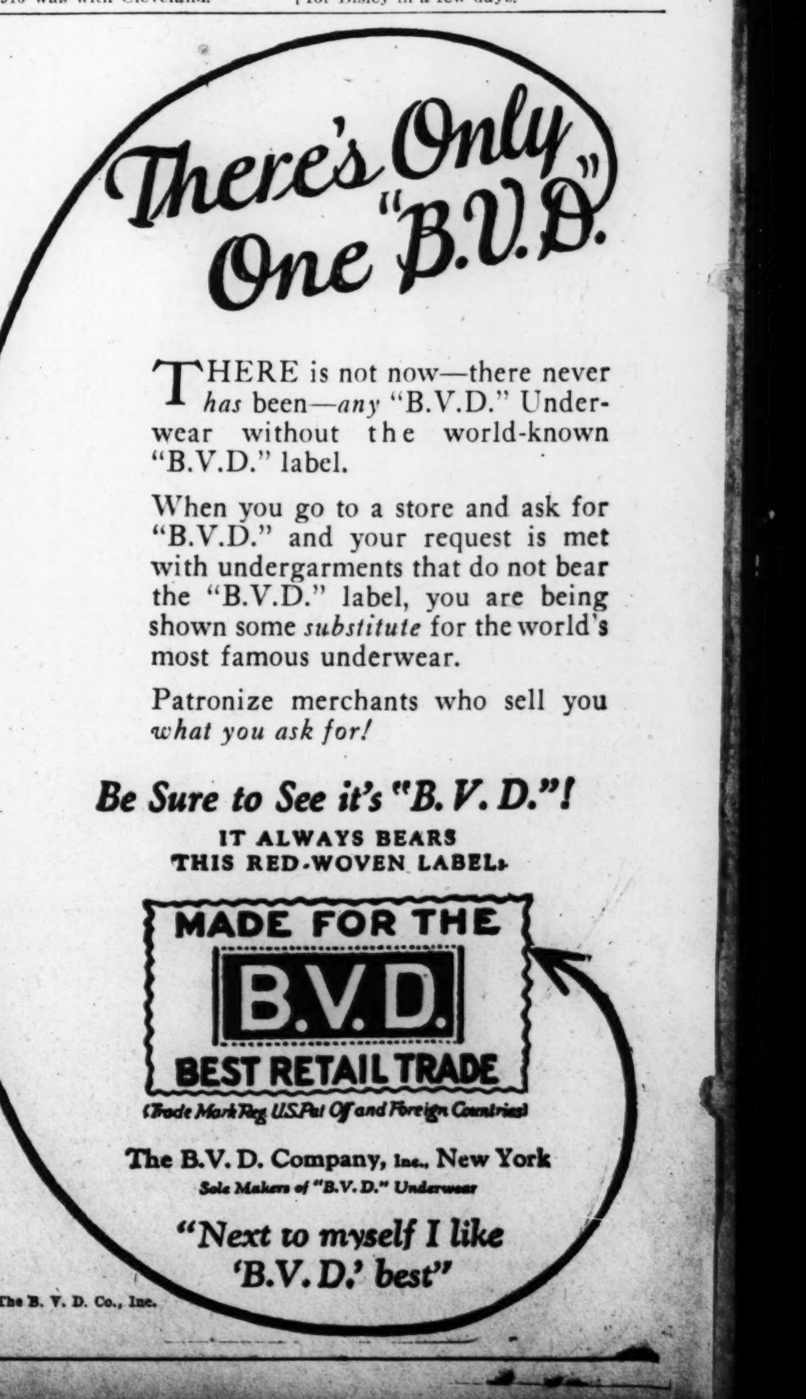
The Europeans' play in the beginning was very streaky, and they lost six wickets for 61 runs. But a grand seventh wicket partnership raised the score from 61 to 141. The innings terminating for 246. With a deficit of 138, the Cingalese opened their second innings poorly, losing two wickets for only one run; but they recovered splendidly and made 310 in the second essay. The Europeans were left with 173 to make to win in two hours. They went out to force the pace and thereby threw away several valuable wickets. At 113 for 8 and with half an hour left, the ninth wicket pair played out time. The closing score was 140 for 8 wickets.

### DUTTON WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

AUBURNDALE, Mass., June 10 (Special)—George C. Dutton of the Woodland Golf Club is the New England Senior Golfers' Association champion for 1926. He won the title on the links of the Woodland Golf Club yesterday when he finished the 36 holes of play with a card of 165. This was just two strokes better than the card turned in by William H. Thayer of the Wollaston Golf Club, the 1925 champion. A. B. Jenks, president of the Manchester (N. H.) Country Club, was third with 169.

### VICTORIA TO SEND SIX

VICTORIA, B. C., June 4 (Special Correspondence)—Out of 18 marksmen chosen to represent Canada at the British Empire rifle competitions at Bisley, Eng., no less than six are from Victoria. This is said to be a record number for any one city to furnish for the Canadian shooting team. The marksmen will sail for Bisley in a few days.

# RADIO

## BIG INTERESTS CLAIM TUNED R. F. CONTROL

### R. C. A.-G. E. Group Bring Suit Against Splitdorf Company

TRENTON, N. J., June 10 (AP)—Charging the Splitdorf Electrical Company of New Jersey with infringing on patents on the selective tuning system used on radio receiving sets, trial of the suit brought by the Radio Corporation of America and the General Electric Company of New York, has started in the Federal Court here before Judge Bodine.

No specific sum is demanded by the plaintiffs, but they demand an accounting of profits on all of the alleged patented devices sold by the defendant and ask the court to assess damages accordingly. The case is being tried without a jury and will likely occupy the entire week. In addition to the accounting of profits, a perpetual injunction is sought to restrain further manufacture and sale of the tuning device by the Splitdorf Company.

The plaintiffs maintain they hold exclusive patent rights on the tuning systems now in general use on radio sets. The device is said to have been invented and patented in October, 1913, by Ernst F. W. Alexanderson, who later sold the patent right to the General Electric Company. The latter firm licensed the Radio Corporation of America to make and sell the invention. It is charged that Splitdorf radio receiver type R—500 embodies the patented device.

The Splitdorf Company, on the other hand, declares that the instrument involved was in popular use before Alexanderson's patent and contends that the patent does not comply with federal statute requirements. They add that they are licensed by the United States Navy Department and are working under this Government license.

This opens up another interesting and probably most vital issue in radio litigation. The Radio Corporation of America and its allied groups have had a strong hold on regeneration and the superheterodyne receiver, giving them a monopolistic control of these two vital radio patents.

For a time it appeared as though the independent manufacturer would be forced out of business by these issues, when suddenly the value of tuned radio frequency was shown and almost every independent concern adopted this in one form or another. Tuned radio frequency is covered by one of the German patents which the Government took over during the war.

Since that time the Government has licensed a number of concerns to use this patent. Now the R. C. A. group claim that Mr. Alexanderson's patent gives them the control of tuned R. F. If a decision is given in their favor it is difficult to see where the radio industry will go other than through the R. C. A. group, as they will then have complete control of practically all the essential radio patents.

This group has not been willing to license independents on such patents as they now hold on any reasonable terms, if at all, and there is no reason to expect them to be any more lenient if they get control of the tuned R. F. situation. This case, therefore, assumes great importance and is being closely watched by practically every independent radio manufacturer. V. D. H.

## Question Box

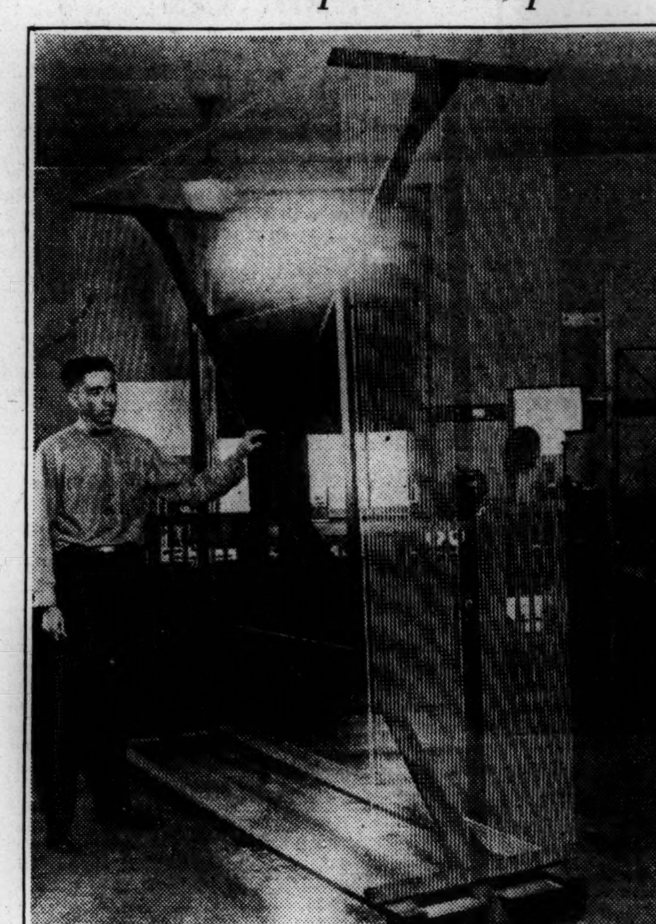
Referring to the B-D receiver as published in your March 1, 3 and 5 editions of the Monitor, I notice some changes in construction and balancing of same. I have in my set the National condensers and coils. The condensers are the S. L. W. type. The antenna coil has 50 turns silk insulated wire and the transformer 75 turns of the same. Having the mechanical ability, would it be possible to rewind these coils with enameled wire spacing same as stated in those editions? (45 turns antenna, 75 transformer, No. 22 enameled wire). Is this correct? Has there been any change in the primary and tickler winding of my coils and the latest makes? Could you give these windings if there has been a change? H. V. P.
Minneapolis, Minn.

(Ans.)—It would be quite possible for you to rewind the coils according to the specifications we give. There have been no changes in the primary and tickler windings.

### WNP AGAIN ON AIR

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10—The radio section of the Department of Commerce has reassigned the call letters WNP to Commander Donald B. MacMillan, and he will be permitted to use the amateur wavelength when he goes on his Arctic expedition for the Field Museum at Chicago. This expedition will said from Wiscasset, Me., on June 19. These are the same call letters and the same wave band which Commander MacMillan used last year when he started on his trip to the North Pole.

## This Loop Gets Europe



© Henry Miller

IT IS easy to get European stations with a loop; that is, with a loop of the type pictured above. This one belongs to Uncle Sam, and is part of the equipment used by the United States Bureau of Standards. M. S. Strock, one of the Government radio experts, is standing beside the large coil. Signals from many high-powered stations across the Atlantic have been picked up with this loop, and it is also used to check their frequencies or wavelengths.

## Radio Programs

*Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B*

### Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 11

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

**CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (312 Meters)**

9 p. m.—Dominion Department of Agriculture radio service; studio program. Complying with hundreds of requests, Fabien Arsenault and his old-timers will be with us again. 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

**CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)**

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by Luigi Romanelli and his King Edward Hotel concert orchestra. 7—Address, a radio talk on Alaska. 9—Studio concert, a recital by Alfred Heather, tenor, assisted by Arthur Mulliner, violinist; John Adaskin, cellist, and Mildred Gibson, accompanist. 10—Dance music.

**WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)**

5:45 to 10:30 p. m.—News of the day; children's period; sport results; from WEAF, Ben Bernie and his Roosevelt orchestra.

**WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)**

5 to 10:30 p. m.—Keith's radio review; events of the day; Big Brother Club; Four Merry Milkmen; musicale; girls' quintet; musicale; from New York, musicale; Anglo-Persians; Ed Andrews and his orchestra.

**WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 333 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Lenox Ensemble. 6:30—Baseball results, Springfield. 6:33—Talk by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Managing Director of the Chinese Trade Board Bureau of Boston. 7:45—"Stafford Community Entertainers" 9—"Chocolateers." 9:30—Brunswick Orchestra. 10—Weather reports.

**WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)**

6:10 to 9:30 p. m.—Twinkle Story Teller; from WEAF, the Kinney Cub Story, by Blanche Elizabeth Wade; "news review"; program of music; from WEAF, "Anglo-Persians."

**WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)**

5:30 p. m.—Hub Trio. 6:30—Announcements and report. 7—Talk, A. Robbins. 7:15—Naugatuck Community program. 9:30—Arline Talmadge, popular songs. 9:45—WTIC Mail Bag. 10—Emil Heimberger's dance orc'estra.

**WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Dinner program by Van Curler Orchestra, Schenectady, N. Y. 6:35—WGY Orchestra. 7:15—Comedy, "Tangles," by Phoebe Hoffman; presented by WGY Players, directed by Ten Eyck Clay. 9:30—Oneonta night, musical program by artists from Oneonta, N. Y.

**WEAF, New York City (402 Meters)**

5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; Torre and Biviano, violin and accordion; Kinney Club Story by Blanche Elizabeth Wade; "Happiness Boys"; "WEAF at Home"; Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Pelham Heath Orchestra, Lou Raderman conducting.

**WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)**

6 to 9 p. m.—George Olsen's Pennsylvania Grill Orchestra; Serenaders; Bonnie Laddies; Hour of Entertainment.

**WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)**

5:30 to 11 p. m.—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra; talk by H. L. Stratton; employment opportunities; Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra; Quality Boys; Woodmansten Orchestra; Shoe Style Talk; "Muscle Shoals"; Broadway Association Talk; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Serenading Shoemakers; Testing a Used Car; Norman Pearce, readings; Helen Halperin, pianist; Jack Denny's Orchestra; Ray Kleges, Jesse Greer and Lon Alter, songs; McAlpin Entertainers.

**WAHG, New York City (316 Meters)**

7:30 p. m.—Edna Bockstein, pianist. 8—"Great Artist" recital from Skinner Studio, New York City; G. H. Federlein, organist. 9—May McMahon, mezzo-soprano. 9:15—Walter Leary, baritone. 9:30—The Gondoliers. 10—Cliff Ulrich and Ray Sinnott. 10:20—Dance Orchestra. 10:55—Arlington time signals. 11—Weather forecast. 11:02—Dance orchestra.

**WNYC, New York City (526 Meters)**

5:30 to 9:30 p. m.—Elementary and advanced French lessons, by V. Harrison-Berlitz; Sergei Balkanoff, baritone; violin; baseball results, major and other leagues, with high lights of Yankees, Giants and Brooklyn games; Miltonella Beardsley and Anna Cody, piano duo; songs; Civil Service Announcements; songs dramatic recital by Hariette Weems; lecture service, board of education; weather forecasts.

**WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)**

5:30 to 10:30 p. m.—Last-minute news flashes and baseball scores; fifteen-minute organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook; Traymore dinner music; Elks Home dinner music; Bert Estelow, director; educational series; studio program; Ambassador concert orchestra; Harry Loventhal, director; dance orchestra; Joseph Samuels, director (Car Builders' Convention, Million-Dollar Pier); organ recital (popular selections), Jean Wiener.

**WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)**

6:45 to 9 p. m.—Billy Baxter, "Horticultural Question Box"; organ recital by Miss Beatrice Keeper; Seaside trio.

**WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)**

6:30 to 11:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy and his Record Club; talk, "Associated Press," by John H. Reitinger; concert by studio artists; Schickerling artists; meeting of Morning Glory Club; Arcadia dance orchestra; Rufus and Rastus; radio hour; theatrical stars.

**WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)**

5:45 to 10:30 p. m.—Clarence Seaman and his Pennsylvania orchestra; Peter Rabbit and the Kiddies; instrumental trio, Stephen Knopf, director; Sullivan Brothers, songs; Enrico Aresoni, operatic tenor; Virginia Klein, pianist; the Singing Groundhog; Dwight Strickland, the "Poetician"; Regina Crooners; Nasco Jolly Four; McCarthy & Joyce, songs; Archie Lloyd, Tillie Shapiro and Kathryn Jordan, harmony songs; Jack Myers' Musical Architects.

**WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)**

6:25 p. m.—Baseball news of the day. 6:30—Kinney Club story by Blanche Elizabeth Wade, from New York City. 6:45—"Market Summaries for the Consumer," by the United States Department of Agriculture." 6:35—Studio program. 7:45—Popular Science talk under auspices of National Research Council and Science Service. 8—Studio program. 9—Anglo-Persians, from New York City. 9:30—Studio program. 10—Music from the ballroom of Wardman Park Hotel, Washington.

**WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—WBAL dinner orchestra, Robert Iula, conductor. 7:30—WBAL Sandman Circle, conducted by the Playground Athletic League of Baltimore. 8—Musical program; Viola Hewitt, soprano; Wilton Carman, baritone; Bernard Friedenthal, pianist. 9—Municipal Band, Nelson C. Kratz, conductor.

**WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)**

8:30 to 10 p. m.—Organ recital from Peace Memorial Church, arranged by Dr. D. A. Dunseith, presenting Mrs. Howard Moore, organist, and others.

**KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)**

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert from the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Gregorio Scalzo, conductor of the orchestra. 6:15—Baseball scores. 8—News and market period with reports on all important livestock, grain, wool, cotton and produce markets. 8:30—Concert by the KDKA Trio and Patti Rudo Baldridge, contralto, and Eugene T. Baldridge, tenor. 9:55—Time signals and weather forecast and baseball scores.

**WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)**

5:30 to 9:30 p. m.—Dinner concert; children's period from New York; address, current motor topics, auto tours and road conditions; studio program; concert; Anglo Persians; baseball scores.

**WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)**

6 to 12 p. m.—Winger's Entertainers, featuring old-time dances; joint with Station WEAF, New York City; Kinney Club Story, by Blanche Elizabeth Wade; piano recital, by Emmeline Miles Ibbott, of Welland, Ont.; vocal recital, by Marcia Kells, of Welland, Ont.; two piano recitals, by the Gospel Melodists; Solow's Soloists; joint with Station WEAF, New York City; musical program; popular program, by Wilbur Metz, soloist, and friends; Lombardo and Faulis, piano accordion and banjo artists; weather forecast; supper music, Vincent Lopez Hotel Statler Orchestra; John F. Gunderman at the organ.

**WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Children's story, from WEAF. 6:45—Hotel Cleveland Orchestra, Friedereich Janssen directing; baseball scores. 8—Frank R. Wilson's Orchestra. 9:30—Studio program.

**WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)**

4 p. m.—Baseball game. 6—Dinner concert. 8—Detroit Orchestra and soloists. 9—From WEAF.

**WJR, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists. 7:30—The "Arctic Specials." 9—Mulkey Celebrities.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

**WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)**

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, given under the auspices of the St. Paul Association. 8—New York program, Anglo-Persians. 8:30—Musical program. 10—Weather report, closing grain markets and baseball scores. 10:05—Dance program, Nankin Orchestra.

**WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Trianon Duo, Frank Bordner, baritone; Vella Cook, contralto, Hart & McCready, Harmony Duo, Preston Graves, pianist, in old home-songs program. 8—Trianon orchestra, Dell Lampe; Woodlawn Theater Orchestra, Armin F. Hand; W. M. B. B. male trio; Kreuger & Dillon "Banjo Barons"; Andy Anderson, baritone, in popular program.

**WHT, Chicago, Ill. (400 Meters)**

6 to 12 p. m.—Collyer's sport results; organ recital; Al. Carney organ recital; Paul Rader chapel services; musical features; Cinderella Cafe orchestra; Sunbeam Girls; Collyer's sport gossip; weather reports; Your Hour League with Presidents Pat Barnes and Al. Carney.

**WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)**

6 to 11 p. m.—Oriole Orchestra, dance numbers; Eleanor Kaplan, violinist; Pauline Sachs, songs; Oriole Orchestra, dance numbers; Badger Four, songs; Howard Neumiller, pianist; news flashes; Oriole Orchestra, dance numbers; Flo and Ray, songs; Cook Sisters, songs.

**KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Program by artists. 9:30—"Congress Carnival." 11—Time signals and weather report.

**WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)**

4:30 p. m.—Dinner concert; Jack Nelson; Howard L. Peterson playing Geneva organ; Palmer House symphony players; Compton's "I See by the Newspaper" Man; Palmer House Victorians. 7—Mooseheart studio: music by children of all ages; solos, bands, etc. 9—Senator Harold C. Kessinger; Palmer House Victorians; Jean St. Anne. 11:30—Settin' Up Hour.

**WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (238 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Andrew Jackson trio. 7:45—WSM bedtime story. 8—Program arranged by Mrs. Eva Thompson Jones, contralto. 10—Program given by Dutch Ehrhart and his orchestra.

**WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)**

7:30 to 9 p. m.—The Bittick-Benson orchestra, from WHAS extension studio; official central standard time announced.

**WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)**

8 p. m.—Concert program. 10:45—Musicale.

**KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545 Meters)**

7:30 p. m.—Varied musical program.

**WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Mters)**

6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; address, speaker from the Kansas City Children's Bureau. Harry Frank, organist, Newman Theater. 8—Program by the Anglo-Persians. 8:30—Varied musical program. 11:45—Zez Confrey's orchestra. Billy Adair's orchestra. Organ numbers by Ted Meyn; Pantages Theater. Earl Coleman's orchestra.

**WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Radio orchestra.

**WOS, Jefferson City, Mo. (441 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Evening market hour. 8—Condition of Missouri roads by O. T. Steele, State Highways Department. 8:05—Address by Secretary Jewell Mayes, Missouri State Board of Agriculture, entitled "Junetime Farming Conditions." 8:20—Program sponsored by Chamber of Commerce, Cuba, Mo.

**WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)**

7:30 p. m.—J. Worth Allen, banjo soloist, and his banjo club. 8:15—Amelia Reinke, soprano; Rall Grigsby, tenor; C. E. Lee, basso; Iva Hamilton Butler, pianist. 11—Philbreck and his orchestra.

**WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Music review, Hester Bronson Copper. 6:40—Baseball scores. 6:45—Market resume. 6:50—Jaffy and Bravircff. 9—Program of music.

**KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia. (278 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Official United States Weather Bureau forecast. 6:03—Original Ukulele Rag-Pickers. 6:30—Dinner concert, Randall's Royal Orchestra. 7—"The Great Outdoors," conducted by the Omaha Chapter, Izaak Walton League of America. 7:15—Live stock market reports, official road report, baseball scores. 7:30—Walter Jenkins, baritone, Mrs. Walter Jenkins, accompanist, Mrs. W. A. Cutler, soprano; Florence Senior Duerr, piano. 8:30—Jack and Jill. 11—Hotsy-Totsy hour.

**WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)**

4:30 p. m.—Charles Kamaka, Hawaiian composer and performer. 6:30—Orchard Hill Orchestra. 8:30—"Four Hoarse Men," a vocal quartet, and other features.

**WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)**

7:30 p. m.—The Panther Hawaiian Trio playing Hawaiian and popular tunes. 9:30—Musical program arranged by H. T. Croft. 11—Musical program.

**KFDM, Beaumont, Tex. (316 Meters)**

8 to 10 p. m.—Band concert.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

**CNRE, Edmonton, Alta. (517 Metters)**

7:30 p. m.—Children's half hour with the farmer. 8:30—Concert party under the direction of Robert Buchanan, including vocal and instrumental solos. 11:30—Rialto hour, Tom Gardner and his orchestra.

**KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, Brown Palace String Orchestra, Howard Tillotson, director. 7:30—Preview of International Sunday School lesson, the Rev. William O. Rogers. 8—Instrumental program by Scheuerman's Orchestra from Colorado Theater, Denver. 8:15—Studio program celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Colorado's admission to the Union and arranged by the Colorado-Made Goods Club, Mrs. Alvin B. Collins, director.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

**CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)**

7:30 p. m.—Bedtime Story by Aunt Ruby. 8—Talk by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on "Printing and Publishing." 9—Studio program presented by Miss Addie Swales, pupil of Mrs. Holroyd Paull, assisted by Miss Edna Crittenden, violiniste, with Mrs. Holroyd Paull and James Todd at the piano. 10:30—Cabaret Belmont Orchestra, assisted by Miss Bebe Mullar, soprano.

**KJR, Seattle, Wash. (384 Meters)**

6 to 10 p. m.—Reports and studio program.

**KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)**

6 to 12 p. m.—Varied musical program including dance selections and studio specialties.

**KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (420 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—States Orchestra, Waldemar Lind director. 7—"Sports on the Air" under the direction of Harry B. Smith. 8—Program by the Metropolitan Male Quartet: Charles O'Hara, first tenor; Orson Kleiss, second tenor; Chester Craig, baritone; B. J. Richards, bass. 9—Palace Dance Orchestra, Gene James director. 9:10—Book reviews by Harold A. Small. 10—States Orchestra, Waldemar Lind director.

**KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)**

9 p. m.—Dance program by Bob Beal and his Claremont Orchestra, playing at the dinner dance at the Claremont, Berkeley, Calif. 10—Studio program—Intermission solos will be rendered by members of the orchestra continuously during the evening.

**KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)**

7 to 12 p. m.—Courtesy programs and special dance music.

**KMTR, Hollywood, Calif. (238 Meters)**

5 p. m.—Home hour conducted by Mammy Simmons; "Peter Pan" hour: Anna Lee and Barbara Erdman; Harold Ramey, "Pal"; music pupils A. Gosnell Lee. 6—KMTR "Radio Press Agent" hour with the Hawaiian Silver String Quintet and business announcements. 7—Gaylord Wilshire lectures. 7:30—Prof. Alfred Cookman, president of the Los Angeles Nature Club. 8—KMTR Concert Period, presenting the KMTR Concert Orchestra under the directorship of Loren Powell; vocal soloist. 10—Piano recital.

**KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Children's program; Richard Headrick, screen juvenile; Catherine Cotter, and other favorite juveniles. 8—De luxe program. 10—Program of dance music by Clement's Super Six Orchestra.

## League Tries Radio to Aid Understanding

*By the Associated Press*

Geneva, June 10

RADIOCASTING was employed last night for the first time to promote international understanding, as represented by the League of Nations, when 11 countries affiliated with the International Union of Radiophony at Geneva transmitted a program of literature and music of Norway. It is planned to have the literature and music of other countries radiocast subsequently.

## B. U. DEPARTMENTS OBSERVE CLASS DAY

### Seniors of Two Art Classes in Ceremonies

Today was class day for the seniors of two departments of Boston University, the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Practical Arts and letters. Other senior week events were confined to a meeting of the School of Religious Education seniors, scheduled for tonight.

Spacious estates outside of Boston furnished the green and leafy settings for the class day exercises of the two colleges. The program of the College of Liberal Arts was conducted at the Warren estate, "Cedar Hills," at Waltham, where the seniors and their friends and invited guests gathered at 2 p. m. At 2:30 the College of Practical Arts and Letters program began at the Larz Anderson estate in Jamaica Plain.

Miss Dorothy D. Colby, valedictorian of her class at the College of Liberal Arts, held a prominent place on the program at the Warren estate. Miss Colby's home is in Newton Upper Falls. Other events on the program were the presentation of humorous gifts to the seniors by the class presentists, Alice Hackett of Rockland and Elsa Russell of Danvers; the reading of the class statistics by Dorothy Bourne of Bourne, the class history by Josephine Topping of Benton Harbor, Mich.; and the singing of the class ode, the words of which were written by Jean Elwell of Gloucester, and the music by Pauline Curtis of Belmont.

## WESLEYAN ALUMNI TRUSTEES ELECTED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 10 (AP)—Four alumni trustees of Wesleyan University were named in the recent alumni election, the results of which were announced by the university today. Cornelius R. Berrien '06 of Upper Mont Clair, N. J., and Stewart F. Hancock '05 of Syracuse, N. Y., were elected to fill vacancies and George D. Beattys '85 of New York City and Seward V. Coffin '89 of Albany, N. Y., were re-elected for terms of five years.

A total of 964 alumni, or 38 per cent of the eligible voters, took part in the election. This number is 9 per cent higher than that in the election of last year.

### ARMY AND NAVY "Y" EXPANDS

Formal opening of the new wing of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. building in City Square, Charlestown, took place last night in the presence of a large gathering, which included officers and men from every commissioned ship in the yard. Motion pictures and athletic exhibitions were provided.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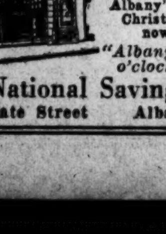


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# Architecture—Art News—Musical Events

## The After-Season in Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, May 21

THE musical season in the proper sense of the word has come to an end. But it would be a mistake to believe that no musical events are taking place. Recent years have brought about a change in the musical life of the German capital. We are still very far from the London and Paris musical seasons, which begin just when the Berlin season closes, but at the present moment artists are heard with greater attention than in preceding months.

The moment has come when we can look back at the musical season now past. It began very promisingly, but during the latter part was handicapped, so far as the virtuoso was concerned, by the unfavorable financial situation. We must take it for granted that Germany is incapable of competing with America in the payment of world-famous artists. If the evolution both of music and musical life wholly depended upon money, Germany ought to give up all hope of ever reaching the level of America.

**Europe and America**

Happily this is not the case. The virtuoso may, by his appearance, increase the glamour of musical life, but he does not decide the fate of music in a country. Musical production may even, in a certain sense, be hampered by the art of the virtuoso, who all too often thinks of himself, instead of attaching real value to music itself. It may be very useful for the discriminating faculty of the average hearer to compare one performance of Liszt or Chopin with another, but the concertgoer who contents himself with this comprison does not gain anything for his musical development.

We have to go to the essence of music. No doubt European orchestras, on the average, have to envy their American brethren for their greater technical refinement, which results from the bigger resources at the disposal of American orchestras. But this does not mean that Europe lags behind America, regarding the art of music. I think that even at the present moment the musically creative elements of Europe have not ceased to exist, in spite of the undeniable technical progress realized by America. We often hear that America strives with great success to make herself independent of Europe. That may be so, but I think it desirable that the two continents should find a way to artistic collaboration. This would better serve the interests of both America and Europe than all the talk about which of the two is more important in matters musical.

**Exchange of Artists**

Do not we see that however great the technical finish of American orchestras may be, a great number of conductors are borrowed from Europe? Cannot we gather from this that America itself thinks it important to acquire a full knowledge of the never resting and still fertile energy of European music? This must be said, with all the tribute of admiration we have to pay to the musical progress of the United States. And the best proof of it is the fact that a man like Fritz Kreisler, in appreciation of whom both continents unite, returns every year to Berlin, fully aware of the intellectual culture still existing and ever growing in this city. It is to be desired that his example should find imitation. The question of American collaboration is no doubt one of the most important for musical life in Germany.

Why have I come to discuss this matter just now? This would be the right moment for American artists to appear before the German public. I mean not only the masters of the concert platform, but also operatic singers whom it would be very interesting to hear in the German capital. Present circumstances and even regulations do not allow German opera houses to pay American artists some thousands of dollars for one evening, but I see no reason why the true artist, even one accustomed to the highest fees, should not show his talent before the German public and critics at a lower rate. It would certainly be helpful to both sides of the Atlantic.

**Opera in Berlin**

Let us not despair. Our European situation is not desperate, even if we remain without Gigli or Galli-Curci or Rosa Ponselle. Our operatic life goes on in a quite satisfactory manner, though, of course, the absence of Bruno Walter, who at the present moment is conducting at Covent Garden, makes itself felt in some respects. The Kapellmeister problem is very urgent. People who are so fascinated by the name of a conductor that they consider a performance without Walter as second rate can hardly be convinced that any man replacing him is equal to his task. Even Felix Weingartner was a disappointment. Egon Pollack of the Hamburg Stadttheater has appeared as guest conductor and has no doubt left a very good impression of his strong and effective leadership.

A noteworthy event in the Municipal Opera House was a ballet evening on this stage. As everybody knows, German dancing has had in the last 10 years an astonishing development. This is perhaps a consequence of the new enthusiasm for sport, which, as in some other countries of Europe, has taken root in Germany. It may be that this marks the beginning of a new era in artistic thinking and feeling, a revolt against intellectualism. Music follows the track of dancing. It is not easy to foresee all the consequences of the change brought about in the German people.

**An Evening of Ballet**

A whole evening devoted to ballet on the stage of the Municipal Opera House means nothing less than a revolution. For the average operagoer feels scarcely inclined to take ballet for opera and to renounce the charm of the human voice. And indeed, the finale of that evening was a one-act opera, the "Opera Rehearsal" by Albert Lortzing, which, as a piece of harmless music, gave all those with an appetitle for singing just what they wanted. This, however, did not in the least conceal the fact that the principal event was the ballet.

We have in Charlottenburg a young ballet dancer, Lizzie Maudrik, a pupil of Fokine, an artist of great talent. She displayed her capacities first in Tchaikovsky's "Nut-Cracker" Suite, then in Richard Strauss' "Suite after Couperin," and last in Alfredo Casella's "La Giara," which had, on this occasion, its first performance in Berlin. As in all his recent works, Casella uses with the greatest freedom and cleverness all the means existing in the wide realm between tonality and atonality. He openly aims at being popular and even avails himself of a canzone popolare at the only moment the hero of the ballet surprises the spectators with singing.

The dancing, of course, was far from perfect. For the material at the disposal of the ballet master does not yet fulfill all the demands called for from the highest artistic standpoint. But compared with what had been done so far, it must be considered as a great improvement in an art always more fashionable in eastern and western than in central Europe. And in this we notice the present revolt against Wagner and romanticism.

## San Francisco Chorus, and the Smallman Choir

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 (Special Correspondence) — A second public test of the Municipal Chorus, which was organized two years ago and has been led by Dr. Hans Leschke, was the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" under the auspices of the city at the end of May. A measure of distinction was guaranteed the production when Louis Graveure was selected to sing the title part.

Dr. Leschke's chorus of 300 was assisted by two girls' glee clubs from public high schools, and the ensemble was backed by the orchestral accompaniment of members of the San Francisco Symphony. Lorna Lachmund, soprano; Radiana Pazmor, contralto; Allan Wilson, tenor, and Stuart Brady, boy soprano, all local artists, had solo parts.

Mr. Graveure's Elijah, distinguished by his superbly used voice and careful study, is without doubt one of the best impersonations of the prophet to be heard today. In a certain sense he is not ideally fitted for the part. His voice lacks the breadth and mellowness that the imagination involuntarily associates with the character of Elijah. Nevertheless the baritone several times during the performance achieved heights of fervor. His singing of the aria, "It Is Enough," was nobly expressive. Occasionally he impaired a long-held vowel sound for the sake of expression when it would have been better to paint subtle variations of tonal color, but throughout the evening his work was generally noteworthy for an exquisite care of vocal production that did not shackle his impersonation.

As the youth who heralded the approach of the cloud "like a man's hand," 9-year-old Stuart Brady sang in a dulcet treble which was scintillant in purity and exhilarating in its sudden emergence from the adult tonal masses. The voices of the girls similarly refreshed the second half of the oratorio in the passage, "Lift Thine Eyes." The other soloists were more than adequate, and the chorus had been thoroughly drilled by Dr. Leschke. Its work in all phases of expression and nuance was especially creditable since the singers are amateurs.

A remarkable pair of concerts had been given earlier in the month by the Smallman A Cappella Choir, visiting this city from Los Angeles. The public response was disappointing considering the quality of the chorus of 40 mixed voices. John Smallman is the able drillmaster of the organization. It is made up entirely of American singers, but they show repentance for their nationality by dutifully assuming colorful gypsy garments which would give the impression that they are another Russian or Ukrainian group.

The Smallman Choir must be one of the best drilled groups of its kind. The voices are of good quality, especially in the bass section, and there is no weak spot. In every type of choral singing, whether intricately contrapuntal, roundly harmonic, or orchestral, the virtuosity of the choir was brilliant. Precision, power of the parts, unanimity in nuance, perfection of intonation were never wanting. Mr. Smallman handles his charges—if the hackneyed comparison may be revived because of its genuine truthfulness in this application—as though they formed a single organ.

The programs of the choir in its two concerts were widely varied in content, for they ranged from the church music of Palestrina, Orlando Lassus, and Bach to arrangements of secular compositions like "Annie Laurie" and the Volga Boatmen's Song. Although most of Mr. Smallman's interpretations are reverent and musical, he has not entirely escaped a pitfall set by the technical skill of his ensemble. In imitating orchestral effect and in the gratuitous demonstration of brilliant dynamic changes he sometimes exercises his singers in tours de force and feats of showmanship.

The organization is planning a transcontinental tour. Its qualities without doubt justify the venture, for the East will have as great pleasure in hearing such a choir as the West has already had.

Vera Barstow, Canadian violinist, was assisting artist on each program. Her style is rugged and virile, but she is erratic in technique, ranging from striking virtuosity to faults of intonation and tone quality.

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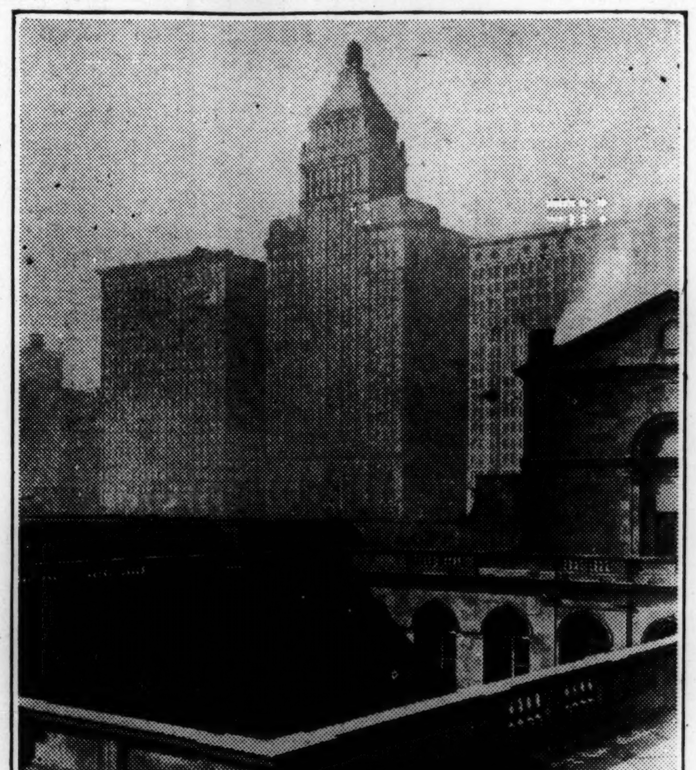
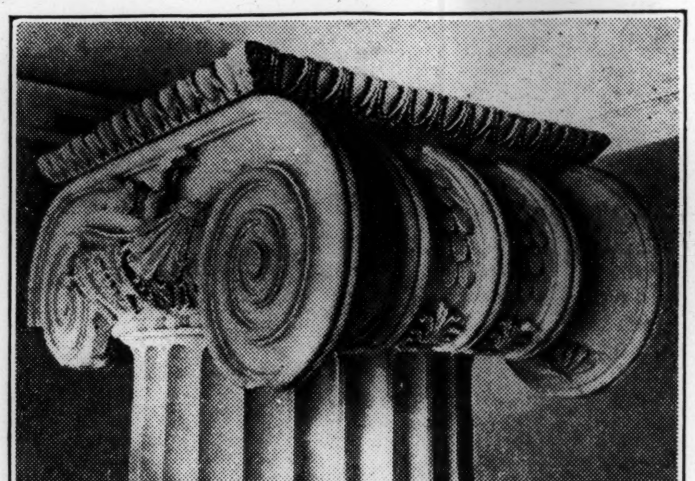
A squad of marines from the marine base at San Diego has pitched camp at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio to help make, temporarily at least, real marines of Lon Chaney and William Haines, who are to play the leading male rôles in "Tell It to the Marines." The actors are to be drilled with the regulars until they are able to take their places with a company of marines aboard ship and then the filming will begin. The picture will be made on battleships and in marine barracks under the direction of George Hill.



Underground Construction, Chicago Art Institute.



Capital of Ionic Column in New Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

## Building Down in Chicago

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

Chicago, June 5

IN DOWNTOWN Chicago, where a building may stick its head into the clearer heights anywhere but in the city's very special lake front park, what is an Art Institute, seated permanently in a limited section of that very spot, going to do when it has to grow? Grant Park should indeed present a stretch of broad drives and lovely gardens eastward from Michigan Avenue to the blue lake. Intervening obstructions, however artistic, must not be allowed, no doubt of that! It scarcely takes a zoning ordinance to enforce it. The answer to the riddle? Everything that can't come up must go down. The Art Institute burrows.

At the northwest corner, on the boulevard, excavations are under way for more storage space. At the southeast corner, reaching to a further drive, the digging means more rooms for the school of industrial arts which is expected eventually to take complete form there. But this is only the most recent burrowing. The wind-lashed observer standing in a swirl of pigeons on the Boul Mich sees his art museum square at the end of Adams Street only. But the wanderer underground, standing in the long hallway with Monroe Street almost over him, learns that the red exit light at the far end of the passage is under Jackson Boulevard, two blocks away.

The school of art fills much of the space. Up and down the halls, working earnestly in every classroom, are animated smocks—pink, lavender, orange, green, hand decorated, scarlet, pied, soprano and bass. Busy at modeling, designing, and painting are these smocks, and so numerous are they that it is said further burrowing is a pressing need.

Beyond the classrooms are shipping departments, shops, a room where judges are deciding what pictures win places in the coming exhibition, a cafeteria, a charming common room used for social affairs (the next being a banquet for 200 exhibiting Chicago artists), and across the Illinois Central tracks by a long gallery, a further section. Here, underground, the Period Rooms are revealed, the collections of Chinese treasures, of musical instruments, of many things rare and beautiful. The entrance to the proposed school of industrial arts is here, three completed rooms being filled from the overflowing art school just left. Beyond at one side, a passageway connects with the new Kenneth Sawyer Goodman Theater, itself below ground. At the other, a long gallery of sculpture, barred with sunlight from the French windows, spells peace. The windows open upon a grassy court planted with flowers and sweet with a jetting pool. Galleries surround it.

Lighting for these burrows? Daylight, for every one! The voyager from the Boul Mich may step to the stone viaduct by which Monroe Street leaps the tracks, and looking upon the balustraded roofs that seem but terraced levels of Grant Park, may discover many skylights. Even in the canyon of the railroad, windows in the blackened walls hint of daylight work underground. And over the viaduct, where a Grant Park drive runs southward past the low Goodman Theater entrance, this same voyager upon ascending four steps to his right, finds himself leaning upon a stone balustrade to view McKinlock Court below. Quiet, peaceful, in its pool-freshened gardens, it yet speaks clearly of long galleries and of burrowings light, useful, and beautiful beyond, all built underground that Chicago's Front Yard might have no unappreciated sky line.

## "Ella Cinders"

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 7—Strand Theater, "Ella Cinders," a motion picture adapted from cartoons by William Conselman and Charles Plumb, directed by Alfred E. Green for First National.

Colleen Moore's large following will be glad to know that she has been given another chance to prove her screen mettle in "Ella Cinders," a modern and very up-to-date version of Cinderella's famous episode with the slipper. Ever since Miss Moore put her quaint personality into the various habiliments of Edna Ferber's "So Big" and achieved thereby something of a triumph in sharp sympathetic screen characterization, she has drifted through one picture after another with little else than her mimetic tricks and drolleries to pull her through. Her "flapperings" have worn well at the box-office, no doubt, but she has had little else to reward her for her pains.

Now, even in the midst of a picture where the old familiar tricks might easily have turned up again, Miss Moore turns face-about and gives a delicate and entertaining performance, varied in its shadings and odd conceits, and decidedly emotional in its general patterning. Just where the credit should go for this fortunate windfall is hard to say. Most likely the lion's share should be laid at Mr. Green's door, for some wisely, wonderfully restraining hand seems to have passed along the sequences of "Ella Cinders" and smoothed out the bumps and cut off the ragged edges. Perhaps much of the credit is rightfully Miss Moore's, since she may easily have refused to remain kittenish and coy any longer.

From what she has done with the rôle of Ella Cinders, and with a very fresh recollection of her work in the earlier part of "So Big," I do not hesitate to advance the idea that her screen career is just begun, and that, if her advisers will cast about sufficiently to find the right material, she can go on into new fields of emotional comedy as yet unexplored. Mr. Green has developed a most amusing picture out of this perennially charming story, and for the most part the treatment is fresh and original. The personable Lloyd Hughes is present in another of his walk-on-and-off parts, which is a pity since he is such good screen material, and the third star of the picture, although he is not mentioned on the program, is Harry Langdon, that priceless comedian. He comes into the action during Ella's amusing attempt to break into the movies for just a few minutes, but what he does and the way he does it is worth the price of admission. Vera Lewis, Doris Baker, Jed Prouty, and Jack Duffy have prominent parts, and help the action along considerably.

R. F.

## The Secession, Vienna

VIENNA, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—It is to the Secession Art Society that one turns most often for signs of fresh inspiration, of creative originality, in Austrian painting. At most exhibitions it is possible to find them; but at this most recent one, the eighty-eighth, they are lacking.

The purpose of the Secessionists, when they broke away from the main group of artists, represented by the Künstlerhaus Society, was to achieve by freedom this opportunity of being unhampered by restrictions. They desired in particular to develop younger talent that showed promise. To a degree, they have certainly succeeded. Herbert Reyl-Hanisch, for example, is a painter still in his twenties, to whom recognition has already come for his exceptional handling of old-fashioned scenes after the Breughel manner. It is improbable that he would have gone as far as he has if the Secession gallery had not been in existence.

In the eighty-eighth exhibition the three water colors by Artur Brusenbach stood out as exceptionally fine, particularly one called "Doline." It depicted a ravine, half blue, heavily snowed in, near a mountain top. Shadows of pine trees give contrast to the slopes, sky and clouds. Seldom are water colors used so skillfully. Igo Pötsch employed oils for another landscape which attracted attention. Clearly influenced by French modernists like André Derain and even by the later Auguste Herbin, Pötsch occupies a distinct place among the Austrian modernists. He possesses power, working in bold outlines and masses. His tones are moderate, which is perhaps a good thing, for otherwise the result would be too intense.

Of the portraitists, two should be mentioned. T. Klotz-Dürrenbach's sensitive portrait of "Herr St.," painted in an easy but decisive way, and Ludwig Wieden's thoughtful and technically excellent study of "Herr H. G." In the field of still life, Aloys Hänisch remains a leader among the Secessionists, as his "Asters" and "Fruit by Green Bowl" exemplified. He is an impressionist with forceful pigment which distance softens.

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The Guerrero-Mendoza Company of Spanish Players, which recently appeared at the Manhattan Opera House, will return for a fortnight's New York engagement next November. Afterward it will make a 10-weeks' tour.

Vernon Steel, Hugh Buckler, Irene Purcell, Carl Anthony, Edgar Stehli, Anita Damrosch, Mary Hone and others have been engaged for the cast of "The Ladder" by J. Frank Davis, which Brock Pemberton of New York will soon produce.


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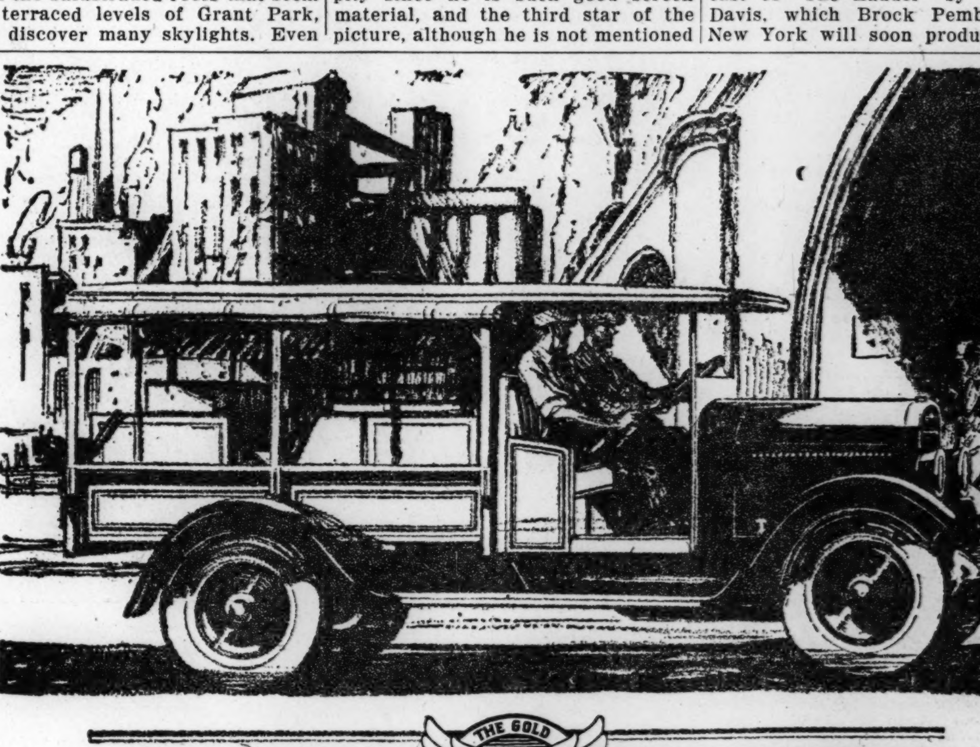

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Letters From the Cities of Books

I HAVE just received the latest news from a certain metropolis in which I have spent a good many happy hours and have been made to feel entirely at home. It comes to me in a trim little pamphlet, well printed upon good paper, which has this ample and dignified title: "A Catalogue of Books in General Literature, including Art, Bibliography, Music, Economics, Agriculture and the Natural Sciences; together with a further Selection of Topography, Publications of the Early English Text Society, Old Plays, etc, etc. Offered for Sale by T. C. Godfrey, Dealer in Books and Prints, Stonegate, York, England."

This, I say, is an ample and dignified title, especially when due weight is given to that "etc., etc." It might almost be called "thunder in the index" if the pages that follow did not show that every word is justified as a modest statement of fact. And this particular catalogue, look you, dated "Spring, 1926," is not by a good deal the first of its kind that has come to me from the same source. I have had news from the same city of books many a time before, and the present pamphlet of almost fifty pages is "No. 113." Said I not rightly that it comes from a metropolis? It is addressed to all who can read in any language, to matron and maid, to boy and man, although the scholar will certainly find more in it that is to his purpose than the unlearned. Merely to cast the eye down its serried columns of book-titles is to be amazed once more at the wealth of the world's literature and to feel much the same sort of humbled wonder that one feels in gazing out over an ancient city crowded with culture.

This particular catalogue of old books, or rather the series to which it belongs, has been endeared to me beyond other publications of the same kind by the charming woodcut which it always carries on its cover-page. It is a picture of an ancient half-timbered structure, dating from the time of Elizabeth or beyond, in which the man who sends me these periodical letters keeps open house for books and for all who love them. A more fitting home for old and wise and fully ripened books could not be framed in fancy, for the house itself is ripe and wise and very old. Many-gabled, many-chimneyed, with uneven roof and mullioned windows, stronger and more beautiful for each of the centuries it has stood there in the center of Old York, this house, I firmly believe, is the most appropriate lodging for books that the world contains. Through all its hundreds of years it has been surrounded by the deep hum and clangor of cathedral bells, by the shouts of hucksters in the market place, by low of cattle and bleat of sheep driven in from the moors, and by the shuffle of incessant feet. It has heard the Latin of the monks, the French of the Huguenots, the Italian of Florentine bankers. It has been visited by all the scholars and lovers of books that have seen the city of York in these many years. Such a history must leave its mark, as the place in which the house stands must have its influence. You need walk only a stone's throw down the street and turn a corner to have the towers of York Minster rise before you, with all that they connote of use and wont, of come and gone, of glories passed away and splendor everlasting. And so the house is a fitting commentary upon the books it holds. No one need feel, while reading here, the slightest effort in stepping back to the time of Elizabeth, for the house itself carries him. Chaucer and Lydgate speak here in almost a contemporary tongue. Here is the best place imaginable in which to pore over black letter and to finger vellum bindings. Here is the place in which to read the drama that Shakespeare read, the plays written while the house was young. If Chatterton could have read here instead of in the bare stone tower of St. Mary Radcliffe, it would have made a difference in English literature, for here he would have found the antiquities of a still more august town than Bristol, brought together in as small a space.

This picture of the house in Stonegate has led me astray, for it is of book catalogues and not of bookshops that I mean to write. The picture always draws me back in memory to the hours I have spent in the house, reading a page here and there or talking with the man who owns them. I am so glad to see this picture turn up in my mail, as it does regularly four times a year, that I sometimes buy a book or two that I find advertised in it just in order to keep it coming. And the books I have had sent over the water to me from this ancient house seem ennobled by their residence there. This sumptuous Cicero, for example, in eight stately volumes and bound in vellum, is a greater delight to me because it lay for a time upon the shelves of the house in Stonegate, York. I never open it without hearing in fancy the sound of cathedral bells.

But the catalogue from York is by no means the only literary news of this sort that comes to my desk. Other similar pamphlets reach me at various seasons of the year from Boston and Paris, San Francisco and Berlin, Philadelphia and Winchester, New York and Edinburgh. I read them all and wish that there were more. I should like to have catalogues from the excellent bookshops of Exeter in Devonshire, and also from New Orleans, Rome, and Vienna. The pamphlets that used to come to me from a famous book auctioneer in Boston, but stopped when he turned to the selling of non-literary antiques, have been sorely missed. I have found nothing that really takes their place, for in them the prices were not marked; you simply wrote down the sum that you were willing to pay for such and such commodities, and once in three or four times you got the books you wanted. Those were the best days of book buying that I have ever had, and the Boston catalogue was more exciting, even—to me at least—than the one from York.

There is only one kind of book catalogue in which I take little interest, and that is the kind that advertises books just off the press. These usually go into the wastepaper basket after the briefest perusal, sometimes into a drawer for future reference, but seldom are they carefully read. Any sort of catalogue that names and describes old books, however, is welcome. The very titles themselves, whether strange or familiar, no matter in what language they may be written or how they may be arranged, are dear to a bookish man. I like the niceties of bibliographical description with all its stereotyped expressions. Consider, for example, the rich and full exactitude of this item that lies before me: "Surtees, (R.S.) HILLINGDON HALL, Or The Cockney Squire, a Tale of Country Life. With 12 coloured plates by Wildrake, Heath, and Jellicoe, demy 8vo, full polished brown russia, richly gilt back, gilt raised bands, double red leather lettering-pieces, broad inside gold border, gilt edges. NIMMO, 1888. Fine copy of the first illustrated edition. Bound by Riviere." After such phraseology as that one feels that the price set upon the book, six pounds and six shillings, is absurdly low.

There is a certain trick of phrase to be found in many of these catalogues by which I am invariably impressed, though I have seen it ten thousand times. I mean their artful use of the definite article. When I come across an expression such as "with the rare subtitle," "with the error in pagination at the end," or "with the additional plates by Charlton," I always feel, even though I have never heard of the book in question before that moment, that here is an important item for which bibliophiles must be contending all over the world. That definite article half convinces me, even today, that my ignorance of the book is culpable and that it should be amended by immediate purchase.

My taste in book catalogues, I repeat, is entirely catholic. Although I have little concern about first editions as such, I enjoy the pamphlets that come to me from shops that deal in nothing else. Lists of de luxe editions and of association copies are amusing also, if only for the fabulous prices at which they are sometimes quoted. It is interesting to learn that there exists a copy of Bacon's "Novum Organum" that once belonged to William Drummond, whose signature is on the fly-leaf—although the information that it may be had for three hundred dollars does not seem to concern me closely. Much more than these, however, I like the catalogues that temper the wind unto the shorn lamb, offering books of moderate price, for in these I take a practical interest. They tell me what ships have come into port here and there from off the sea of literature. And what surprises they contain! Not long ago I found listed in one of them Judge Story's early poem "The Power of Solitude" for which I had been looking for years. The book is now on my shelves. And I do not despair of finding some day Fracassetti's Italian translation of Petrarch's Latin letters, for which half a dozen agents have searched for me in vain. One can find anything in these pamphlets if he looks long enough

O. S.

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## *Cricket Song*

The cricketer marks the mounting sun
That makes an April meadow green;
He knows, as April's course is run,
That May will be as May has been
Since Hambledon men of old renown
Pitched their stumps on a Hampshire down.

The cricketer marks the blackthorn spray
Turn snowy whilst the blackbird sings—
At least he will who knows the way
The Season came in former Springs
When Hambledon men of old renown
Pitched their stumps on a Hampshire down.

The cricketer marks the crease at last,
With flashing arm the ball is bowled;
One cries, "O, Summer, not too fast!"
As one perhaps cried, "Summer, hold!"
When Hambledon men of old renown
Pitched their stumps on a Hampshire down.

—Harold W. Timperley, in The Observer (London).

## A Yorkshire Valley

There is a valley that comes to the thought of one who has seen it when day is still and the sun with its warmth and its glow has dipped below the farthest rim of the earth to say good-morning to those on the other side. It should be called the Valley of Long Ago, although in Yorkshire it is called by another name. When one roams quietly along the gravel path that leads up a woodsy hill-top, something begins to settle around one, a feeling such as comes when stories begin in that delectable way: Once upon a time, long—long—ago.

As one musingly descends into the valley one sees a river—quiet and ripply and narrow—winding like brown velvet among green silken stripes with a dash of light tan on either side for the paths—little paths that are going somewhere too. It dawns slowly upon one that colorful patches, something very pink and flushed among the deep greens, are running away and up the sides of the valley. They are silky to touch, and deep laden with those odors that call to the bees. They are climbing, these masses of rose and green, high, so high, on each side of that brown wrinkling stream, till they meet the blue line of the sky, rub noses with overhanging birches, and smile back at themselves in the slow-running river.

Then a bit farther on, round a half-moon curve, something else moves in that shimmering mirror—six white marble pillars, now complete, now broken, diminutive, glowing with light and mottled with river shadows. Following the evanescent, half-illusive phantom of old Greece, caught like a memory in the heart of the stream, one finds, tucked into the pink and white of the opposite bank, graceful and still, this beautiful dream-temple, its pure Carrara marble half-veiled by the green foliage and silver trunks of a clump of birches. And then, just around a farther bend, long winding stretches away, at the end of the river and the end of the valley itself, rising in still and majestic grandeur among its crumbled walls, stands the ruin of an old abbey.

Silhouetted against the narrow head of the valley is one solitary tower, the ivy swaying gently from its half-broken windows and climbing all down its stone, mellowed by time. The walls are but a memory, scarce more than foundations, and over them gambol the morning-glories, whole sweeps of valerian, ivy-geranium, and old English ivy. Birds twitter and sing all among them, flitting from tree-top to wall and back again.

The quiet river purls round one corner and flows gently along by the old walls, murmuring a soft little song all day and all night, a song of long ago, of the days when this beautiful foundation was laid stone by stone by devoted hands, of the beautiful tower now caught for a moment in the sun-gleaming ripples.

The sun drops below the old tower, kissing each little leaf good night, and lingering over the fledglings in the nests in the empty belfry. It brushes across each flower trailing over the walls, brushes through the old yew by the side of the water, and then it trips softly across the ripples and is gone.

The shadow of the crumbling tower, beautiful and tranquil, creeps out over the little river and sinks to rest in its dark depths; the shadows of the hills creep out too, meeting each other across their companion of the ages, and folding the little river under their black wings, while the winding stream sings on and on, its song of long ago in this little Yorkshire valley.

## A Midnight Beach Combing

A tropical night may be quiet and calm, and yet full of a strange restlessness. It was such a one when I lay . . . close to the grey granite of Boom-boom Point, and watched the low-hung North Star twinkling through the fretwork of mangrove roots. Three great planets added to their separate lustre, Mars overhead in the very heart of Scorpio, Jupiter well down to the west, and Venus just setting, shining with the light of a half moon. It was, however, predominantly a night of the Milky Way. The great luminous highway stretched from horizon to horizon, illuminating hundreds of the tiny mica facets in my rocky couch. Great Cygnus climbed slowly, majestically, along the glowing path, and Pegasus reared his head above the horizon. . . .

I had meant to spend part of the night among the mangroves, but the glimmer of the white sand drew me up instead of down the shore. . . . The tide was half-way down, silent and smooth as a mirror, with every star doubled. As I watched, they were erased, one by one as if the reflections had become water-logged and sunk, and looking up I saw a mist swept by the high trade-winds across the sky, while around me not a breath of air stirred. . . . I worked down lower and lower until I was at the very edge of the water, which is one of the most beautiful spots in the world. . . . The crunch of the sand grains, the leap of the water, the breath of air,—it makes the world very primitive and new. . . .

The wash of the tide made me restless, and I swept my flash about in a survey, when I saw a multitude of little orange-red lamps drifting toward me. Holding the light obliquely, I saw the wraiths of many shrimps with their periscope eyes illumined by my electric wire. They swam steadily ahead, half blinded by the glare, until suddenly there came Nemesis with a rush and a swirl. I caught sight of long waving tentacles, a gaping mouth, flash after flash of glittering silver, and there at my feet was a catfish.—William Beebe, in "Jungle Days."

## *The Island*

She walks amongst the loveliness she made,
Between the apple-blossom and the water.
She walks amongst the patterned bright brocade,
Each flower her son, and every tree her daughter.
This is an island all with flowers inlaid,
A square of grassy pavement tesselated:
Flowers in their order blowing as she bade. . . .
The waving grasses freckle sun with shade,
The wind-blown wavelets round the kingcups ripple,
Colour on colour chequered and arrayed,
Shadow on light in variable stipple.
Her regiments at her command parade,
Foot-soldier primrose in his rank comes trooping,
Then windflowers in a scarlet loose brigade,
Fritillary with dusky orchis grouping;
They are the Cossacks dim in ambuscade,
Scarfed in their purple like a foreign stranger,
Piratical, and apt for stealthy raid
Wherever's mystery or doubtful danger.
Iris salutes her with his broad green blade,
And marches by with proud and purple pennant,
And tulips in a flying cavalcade
Follow valerain for their lieutenant.
The lords and ladies dressed for masquerade
In green silk domino discreetly hooded,
Hurry towards the nut-tree's colonnade,
Philandering where privacy's well wooded;
They're the civilians of this bold crusade,
The courtiers of this camp by blossom tented,
With woodbine clambering the balustrade,
And all by briar roses battlemented.
There, in the sunlit grasses bright as jade,
She walks; she sees her squadrons at attention,
And, laughing at her flowery escapade,
Stretches her hands out to her sweet invention.

—V. Sackville-West, in the Nation and the Athenæum.

## The Golden Arno

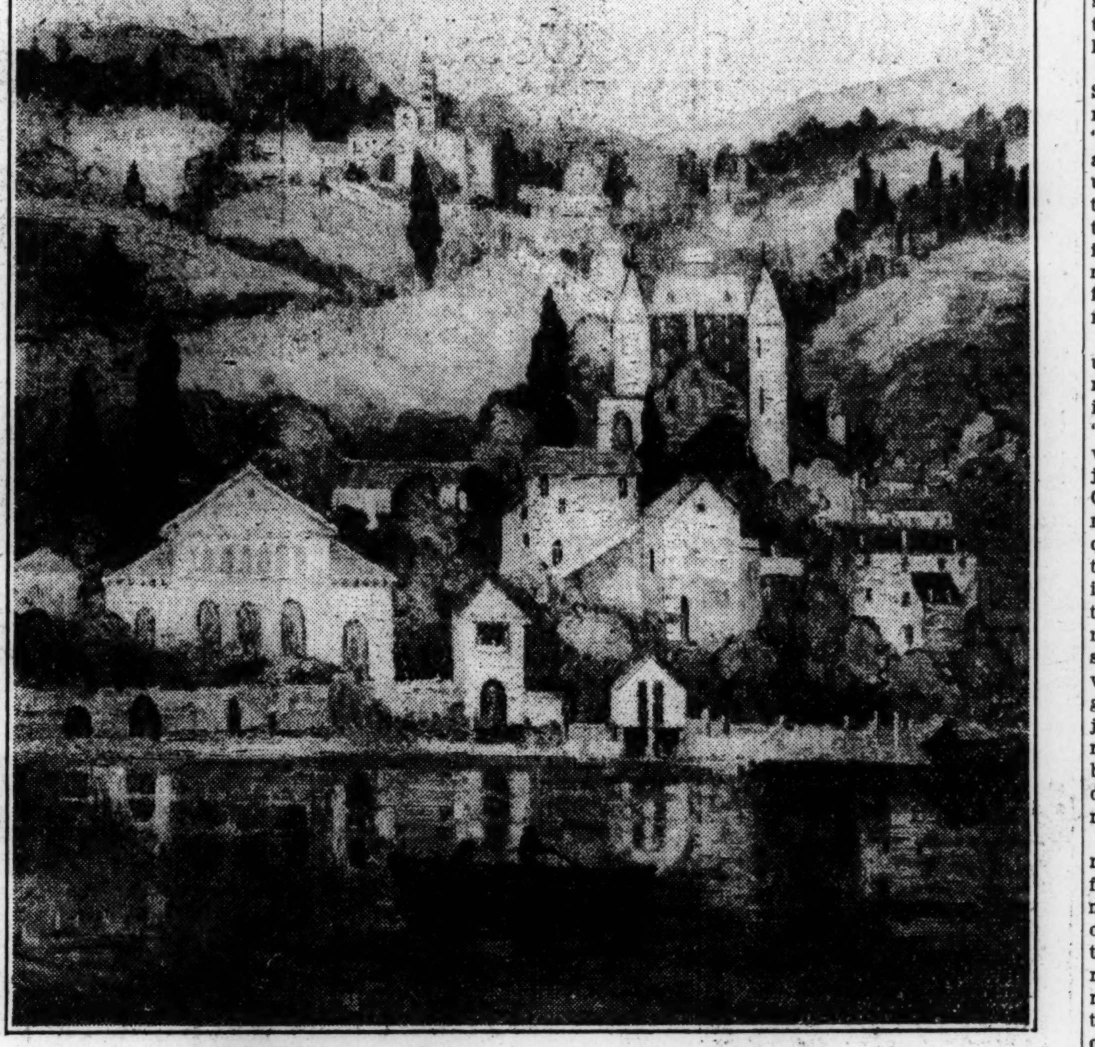
FOR an artist of established standing to wander for the first time through the fascinating villages of Tuscany there is inspiration on every side. Fresh from the simplicity of her Pennsylvania hills, Fern Coppedge stepped eagerly into the romantic beauty that wraps itself about Italy with such insistent appeal.

Out of the wonder of her Italian summer many canvases grew, but no one of them has greater charm or distinction than "The Golden Arno," before which admirers of Mrs. Coppedge's work linger happily. In fact, no painting at the artist's recent exhibition in Philadelphia attracted greater interest than this unusual canvas with its Old World air of mellow loveliness.

Up the steep hillside from the yellow-burnished water climb the oddly shaped buildings of the village, their time-weathered walls washed in warm sunlight, their slender turrets and towers reaching up to rest against the deep, still blue of the sky.

If Mrs. Coppedge is less convincing in her Italian landscapes than she is in the snow scenes that have brought her such recognition, it is doubtless because she has given much of her time to the hills of Pennsylvania, while Italian rivers and mountains are only beginning to appeal to her. It is remarkable that she has responded to their charm with such versatility.

Mrs. Coppedge lived for many years five hundred miles away from the nearest art gallery. When, at the age of fourteen, she saw a great painting for the first time she could not leave the spot, and determined then and there to express her stored-up love of beauty in some definite, positive way. No art student ever began her work with a greater desire or determination to succeed than did this earnest young woman who had so long hungered for color and loveliness in art.



*"The Golden Arno," From Painting by Fern I. Coppedge*

## The House Which Seemed to Chuckle

One would like to know more about the Laughing House, this "Shirley House, Shirley, Connecticut." . . . And in order to do so, one must climb, steeply and breathlessly, up Shirley Hill.

For there were several ways of approaching Shirley House, all of them more or less of a length from Shirley Village, where it nestled in the hollow between the Connecticut hills, but all of them outspokenly up hill, for you could not get anywhere from Shirley Village without climbing your way out. No one ever went beyond it, absoutely no one. "Beyond Shirley" was just a vague country, reaching nowhere in particular. . . . Therefore, unless indeed it were your fate to remain in the village itself, in order to get anywhere from it you had to climb your way out. Gently at first, past the Stanley House—where they kept a parrot in the lobby . . . —and along the Green where they kept a volunteer who . . . lived on a stone pedestal. . . . And so on by the post office, and the First Congregational Church . . . and the Firemen's Hall where the socials were held.

And then, it depended where you were going. If you were going to Shirley House there were several ways. By the big drive for instance, the way for people of quality. A long, winding way, this, pleasant enough in the fall when they were burning little piles of brown leaves in the ditches, and quite superb in the winter time as a toboggan run.

Another way was the Lower Road, from which you could throw rings at the white steeple below—at least you thought you could when you were a child—and again another was through the garden, after a morning in the Upper Meadow, where they were always putting in new fences.

But the best way of all was to climb the steep wooded slope from the other end of the Village—Paradise Ascent, . . . through the Shirley thickets, and along the Ravine, and come to the House across the lawn. . . .

As for the lawn, it was not a lawn at all, really, but just a broad rolling sweep of grass, entirely overrun with clover, and not innocent of weeds. In the evenings the long shadows from the trees stole across it in purple patches, racing each other to the edge, while the robins rushed restlessly about, stopping every few seconds to see if you were watching.

It was a comfortable, roomy sweep of grass, entirely free from restrictions. In fact in some parts of it no grass at all remained. The children had seen to that, all the children, beginning with those who were now great-great-grandfathers and grandmothers in ancient frames on the dining-room walls. Such places, more recently, as the Home Plate, hallowed spot where a little girl, batting for her doll, used to make home runs on the tip of her nose. If you hit over the edge into the Ravine, you were out. And other places where the boys had played football, . . . and other curious Shirley games. . . .

The House stood almost at the crest of the hill, against a background of noble trees behind which the sun set, and before the door was a superb elm, foremost in the childhood memories of Shirley. . . .

And there was another curious Shirley patriarch on the lawn, an oak this one, very closely connected with Shirley childhood lore. This was the Anytime Tree. It was an astonishing fact, vouched for by all the children, that at any time pleasant things could be found growing on its branches. A box of candy, or a new doll—all manner of things quite foreign to the ordinary run of oak trees. . . .

At one side of the House, bordering on the lawn, was the garden, with its masses of irises and roses. It was an old-fashioned garden, with a wide central path passing sedately between vine-clad arbours, and ending at a little summer house surmounted by an urn. . . .

The House, low and rambling as a result of many additions, looked very peaceful and hallowed, seen in glimpses through the branches of its guardian trees. It was always spotlessly white of course, but there was a revelation . . . in the worn-down doorstep and in the sag of the lintel.

And, at almost every period in its history, to one approaching the House from the lawn, there would appear a romp of children. You almost always heard them laughing long before you saw them—it seemed as though in that House someone were always laughing—until at last it seemd as though the House itself were laughing.

That was the first impression of it from the exterior. An air of boundless cheerfulness. . . .

And inside the impression was perpetuated. The old House fairly chuckled to itself out loud, and in quieter moods the dimples were never very far away. The sight of a child's curly head, the sound of little pattering feet along its uneven hallways, and above all the return of one of its grown-up children, set the House wheezing and spluttering with mirth—enough to shake the green window-shutters. And that is probably why it came to be known as Laughing House to all of them.—From "Laughing House," by Meade Minnigerode.

## Sunlight After Storm

It had been wild weather when I left Rome, and all across the Campagna the clouds were sweeping in sulphurous blue, with a clap of thunder or two, and breaking gleams of sun along the Claudian aqueduct, lighting up the infinity of its arches like the bridge of chaos. But as I climbed the long slope of the Alban Mount, the storm swept finally to the north, and the noble outline of the domes of Albano, and graceful darkness of its ilex grove rose against pure streaks of alternate blue and amber; the upper sky gradually flushing through the last fragments of rain-cloud in deep palpitating azure, half æther and half dew. The noonday sun came slanting down the rocky slopes of La Riccia, and its masses of entangled and tall foliage, whose autumnal tints were mixed with the wet verdure of a thousand evergreens, were penetrated with it as with rain. I cannot call it color, it was conflagration. Purple, and crimson, and scarlet, like the curtains of God's tabernacle, the rejoicing trees sank into the valley in showers of light, every separate leaf quivering . . . as it turned to reflect or to transmit the sunbeam, first a torch and then an emerald. Far up into the recesses of the valley, the green vistas arched like the hollows of mighty waves of some crystalline sea, with the arbutus flowers dashed along their flanks for foam, and silver flakes of orange spray tossed into the air around them, breaking over the gray walls of rock into a thousand separate stars, fading and kindling alternately as the weak wind lifted and let them fall. Every blade of grass burned like the golden floor of heaven, opening in sudden gleams as the foliage broke and closed above it, as sheet-lightning opens in a cloud at sunset; the motionless masses of dark rock—dark though flushed with scarlet lichen, casting their quiet shadows across its restless radiance, the fountain underneath them filling its marble hollow with blue mist and fitful sound; and over all, the multitudinous bars of amber and rose, the sacred clouds that have no darkness, and only exist to illumine, were seen in fathomless intervals between the solemn and orbed repose of the stone pines, passing to lose themselves in the last, white, binding lustre of the measureless line where the Campagna melted into the blaze of the sea.—John Ruskin, in "Modern Painters."

## A Cello Discovered

At fifteen I was still devotedly tooting the German flute, which seemed to me the divinest of instruments. Then one morning I chanced upon an old 'cello in the attic, and an instruction book with a long strip of paper, which, pasted under the strings, promised a short-cut to virtuosity; for it pointed out exactly where to put each finger. A few tentative experiments and I fell devoted slave to the strange mechanism. My history now resembled that of "Joy" in Collins's ode, who—

"First to the lively pipe his hand addrest:
But soon he saw the brisk awakening viol
Whose sweet enhancing voice he loved the best."

A week of furtive practice convinced me I could play the 'cello. . . . I found one of those jolly trios which Gurlitt obligingly wrote in notes of one syllable, forgathered with a couple of schoolmates—a brother and sister who played the violin and the piano—and leaped like a flash into King Cole's paradise. . . .

No effect of the concert stage has ever enthralled me more than that first chord of ours, when I heard the 'cello tone mingle deliciously with the violin tone, and realized that my bow had made such blending possible. . . . There first I tasted the delights of real harmony. . . .

For a time I kept on indulging in Gurlitt and considering myself a master. Then I went . . . to live with an enthusiastic violinist. . . . I learned what adult chamber music was. . . . The dreamed-of moment came. I was permitted to try my hand. . . . Then I heard a professional quartet. . . . With amazement I began to realize the subtle potentialities of tone-color. . . . My heart leaped up in response to that complete ensemble—four bows with but a single thought. . . .

Ah, there is nothing like a taste of chamber music to make the idle apprentice industrious. It is the real fiddler's lure—the kindly light that has the power to lead him o'er musical moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till the dusk of mere technic merges into the dawn of attainment. —Robert Haven Schauffler, in "The Musical Amateur."

## "Arise, shine"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

LIGHT is used to symbolize Truth, because it seems to do materially what Truth does spiritually. Light illumines our pathway, and makes clear the dangers as well as the blessings which may surround us. Thus it banishes fear, anxiety, depression, and gives trust, peace, and happiness. So natural has this figure always seemed that Bible writers frequently refer to God's light. The Psalmist joyously sang, "In thy light shall we see light." Darkness is symbolic of ignorance, despair, sadness, and sin. The greatest ignorance is ignorance of God and His boundless goodness, with its consequent inability to make available this goodness in the many and varied human problems.

To many, the coming of Christian Science into their consciousness has made clear the admonition of Isaiah, "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." This light or truth comes to all who will partake of it, to turn their sorrow into joy, their darkness into light, and thereby fulfill a statement of David: "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

When Christian Science comes to us we all are more or less in darkness,—physically, morally, and spiritually troubled. To Truth's call, "Arise," we must be obedient; else we shall not see the light, neither enjoy any good that the light reveals. Christian Science makes strong demands on our thinking and consequent acting. We learn through its teaching that we must lift our thinking out of the slough of ignorance; that we must rise above the vale of materiality into the light of infinite, spiritual Truth. We are obedient when we so arise and cast off the garments of false belief,—hate, fear, jealousy, greed, poverty, and sickness. Then we become clothed in beautiful garments of love, confidence, charity, benevolence, happiness, affluence, and health.

Arrayed in garments of Truth we naturally turn from beliefs of error; for erroneous thoughts—ragged garments of materiality—are ignorance of good. But after learning to do this, let us not feel that we have nothing else to do, and so become negligent and allow ugly or mistaken thoughts to creep within our consciousness. It behooves us to keep our mentality clad in the unsoiled garments of righteousness. To do this we should ever follow Mrs. Eddy's admonition, "Stand porter at the door of thought," as given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 392). Then shall we admit entrance only to good—that which we wish realized or manifested in our lives.

A purified consciousness exposes the subtle beliefs of evil; and if there is even a tiny door ajar, error may seem to enter, and the beautiful raiment become soiled, the peaceful habitation disturbed. But if one desires the spirituality of goodness above everything else, he will faithfully and continuously endeavor to guard and protect his mentality with true thoughts; then error can no longer find entrance. He who makes his consciousness a citadel of righteousness, even if seemingly pursued or assailed by error, obeys an injunction given by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 393): "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man." The contemplation of this statement is always encouraging.

Let us not fail to keep our consciousness cleansed and purified by right thinking; then we shall be qualified to obey the next requirement of Isaiah, to "shine," to reflect the light of Truth. We certainly shall be able to express the good that we have imbibed spiritually. Paul says, "Now are ye light in the Lord: walk as children of light,"—meaning, that we are to express the truth through our lives, manifesting it in words and deeds of goodness, thereby blessing and healing mankind. As we do so, unselfishly, our lives become enriched spiritually. However, if we fail to keep on radiating love, our vision of Truth is apt to fail and our light to become dim. The more we radiate the more we reflect, express; for this light of Truth which has dawned for us is inexhaustible.

Christian Science, through the teachings of its textbook, renders the Bible plain and understandable for us. We gain the assurance that health, prosperity, happiness, joy, peace, and even liberation from sin and death, belong to us. Such is our heritage; and it always has been ours, and may be enjoyed now and forever. This light of Truth is shining for all mankind. The light of Christian Science is a fact demonstrated through its healing, and testified to by thousands of beneficiaries all over the world who have been blessed through its ministrations. Christian Science is a provable religion of freedom from error of every sort. When this light of spiritual understanding, for which we all yearn, enters our lives, we see that "the glory of the Lord is risen" upon us; for naught else can give us "the peace of God, which passeth all [human] understanding."

Fellow-travelers, let us remember that all the power and praise of Christian Science healing belong to God. The teachings of Christian Science always point to God as the only and sufficient source of all good.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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# OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## A Neighbor for Peggy

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part II

PEGGY did see Christine the evening of the housewarming, however. As the young "cateress" bent over an ice cream freezer, she heard steps in the hall, and a moment later a young girl of about her own age hurried into the kitchen

"Will you get me a glass of water, please?" she asked breathlessly; and as Peggy handed her one, she hurried off again, with a perfunctory, "Thank you."

"I suppose she's used to asking people to get things for her instead of getting them herself," thought Peggy. "I mustn't hold that against her." She saw no more of Christine that evening, and, indeed, was too busy even to think of her.

It was Monday when Peggy saw Christine again. She and Bob had almost reached school when a large closed car passed them and stopped before the high school. A young girl alighted and walked quickly into the building, accompanied by a tall man.

Peggy's heart beat fast as she glanced across the history recitation room a few minutes later and saw her new neighbor sitting there. "I'm going to try to get a chance to speak to her, anyway," she thought. But one of the teachers had Christine in charge for the day, and whisked her away after class before there was an opportunity to speak. "I'll try to see her at lunch time," thought Peggy; but at noon the car appeared, and Christine was taken home to lunch, and after school she was whirled off again in the big blue sedan. But the next morning, Peggy dashed across the room as soon as class was dismissed.

**Peggy Introduces Herself**

"You are Christine Melville, aren't you?" she said with her sunniest smile. "I'm Peggy Lewis, and I live in the brown house just up the hill from your place."

"How do you do? It was kind of you to introduce yourself," said Christine rather stiffly. She looked at Peggy with an odd intensity for a moment and then murmured, "I must hurry now, or I'll be late to my next class." And she hastened off.

That evening Peggy told her mother of the incident. "I just felt as if someone had thrown cold water over me. After that, I may as well give up trying to get acquainted. She evidently doesn't care to make friends with us," finished Peggy with a wistful little sigh.

"I think you really have done your part for the present," said Mrs. Lewis thoughtfully. "Perhaps one of the other girls will be more successful."

"They were depending on me," said Peggy, looking troubled. "They said I could get acquainted if anyone could, and being Christine's neighbor and all that, it seemed the natural thing to do. This means we'll have to give up having the festival there, too."

"Don't be discouraged, dear; you can surely find another plan if necessary," said Mrs. Lewis gently. "And let's not misjudge Christine, or form our opinion until we know something more of her."

**Peggy Soliloquizes**

Peggy was thinking of this conversation as she set out for a row on the river on Saturday afternoon. "I suppose we'll have to have our Festival in the Forest Preserve, after all," she said to herself. "It's pretty out there, too, but so public, and there are always so many other picnickers. I'm sure the girls would have felt more at home if we could have had a nice little grove all to ourselves. I wish Christine had been more friendly, not only for the Festival's sake, but because I do feel the need of a chum near by."

Suddenly Peggy laughed outright. "Peggy Lewis," she said aloud, "aren't you a bit ashamed of yourself! You've been wanting to make friends with Christine so that you could have the use of her house and grounds for the Festival—and because you feel the need of a chum. Suppose you think of her side of it for a minute! Maybe she feels a little strange in this new place—maybe it isn't as easy for her to make friends as it is for some people—but all the same perhaps she would like a friend near by, just as much as you would. Supposing, instead of going for your row alone this afternoon, you go and call on Christine. She might like to go rowing, too, if you'd invite her." Peggy stopped short and looked wistfully at the river, then back, a little anxiously at the Melville house. She stood very still for a moment, and then turned resolutely, walked up the curving driveway, and rang the bell.

To her surprise, Christine answered the ring—a very white and untidy Christine. "Oh, I'm so glad you've come!" she cried, her voice full of relief. "The house is full of smoke. I'm afraid it's on fire. I'm all alone, and I don't know what to do! I was just going to try to get help!"

The house was certainly full of smoke, and as Peggy opened the basement door, clouds of smoke poured out. She hesitated for an instant as she looked down into the basement. "You mustn't go down there. I couldn't think of letting you," cried Christine, catching Peggy's arm sharply.

But Peggy had been peeping eagerly down into the basement, and now she surprised Christine by a low laugh. "Let me go!" she said. "I promise to come back safely." She dashed down and was back in a few minutes. "Now open all the windows and doors, and the house will soon air out," said Peggy, blinking a little.

"Isn't there a fire," demanded Christine anxiously.

"Only in the furnace, and that was nearly out," laughed Peggy. "Whoever tended it last did queer things with the dampers, and used soft coal. That accounts for the smoke. I have it fixed now though, I think."

**Breaking the Ice**

"Oh," said Christine. "I guess I must be the guilty one! It seemed a little chilly in here, and everybody was out but me, so I went down and put in some coal and tinkered with the furnace a little myself." Her eyes met Peggy's, which were dancing merrily, and both girls broke into a laugh which made them feel acquainted at once.

"It's a good thing I've got a clever neighbor," said Christine, "someone who knows as much about dampers and soft coal as she does about cakes and ices. But tell me, Peggy, why haven't you come to call on me? Mr. Egan told father I'd have the friendliest young neighbors ever, and here you haven't come near me, and your brother positively scowls every time he sees me."

"Did you really want me?" And Peggy looked so pleased and surprised that Christine was puzzled. Then, suddenly, a light dawned on her.

"I know!" she cried. "That morning you spoke to me, I guess I didn't seem very cordial, and you didn't know how hard I was trying to overcome my terrible shyness."

"I thought you didn't want me—and so did Rob," said Peggy honestly.

"I must have stared pretty rudely, too, for I was trying hard to remember where I'd seen you before, and it flashed upon me that afternoon that you were the clever young cateress we were all so enthusiastic about. In your school dress you looked so different. Do you remember helping me out when I had to get some water in a hurry for a trick the entertainer wanted to get off as a surprise,"

"That's why she was so hurried and short that evening," thought Peggy penitently.

**Christine Explains**

"You see, I've never been with people of my own age much," Christine hurried on, eager to explain her behavior and win Peggy's good opinion. "We've traveled a good deal, and I've had a governess instead of going to school. But when we came here, Father thought I'd better enter high school and learn how to work and play with girls and boys of my own age before I go to college. And we were all so glad to find there were young people just up the hill. Then Mr. Egan told us about your catering and what you and the other girls were doing so as to give some of the girls who need it a jolly good time, and we were all so interested. We were thinking our grove would be a lovely place for the picnic, and we could use the house and garden if we liked—the parlors with the sliding doors would be just right for plays and charades. I'd like to contribute something toward the expenses, too. I've been thinking of lots of ways I could help, but I wasn't sure if you'd like me to interfere with your plans at all—that is, I didn't want to seem interfering—and I didn't know what to do. This very afternoon, though, I decided I would try hard to overcome my shyness and come to you and offer my help if you cared for it."

"Were you really so interested?" cried the delighted Peggy. "We have just wished and wished that you might be—and oh, our Festival will surely be a success now! Your grove will be—well, it's just the very place we wished for. You surely are invited here and now to join our 'Outdoor Club. Would you care to? And won't you come for a row on the river with me?"

"Yes, to both questions," laughed Christine. "I've just been hoping you and I might be chums. I never had a chum, and I thought you'd be just the right kind."

Into Peggy's mind flashed her mother's words, "Well-to-do folks need friendliness and good cheer just as much as those of us who work a bit harder to make ends meet," and "Let's not misjudge Christine; let's not form our opinion until we know something more of her."

"I've wanted you for a chum, too," said Peggy heartily. "Wasn't it nice that your 'fire' came along to melt the ice!"

## A Walk in the Woods

*How Plants and Trees Live in Friendly Co-operation*

HAVE you ever thought, as you have wandered idly through all the beautiful greenery of the spring woodland, what a wonderful thing a wood really is? Most folk look upon a great wood as nothing but a lot of plants and trees growing closely together, all struggling with one another to get the greatest amount of room, the greatest amount of air, and the greatest amount of sunshine. But no matter in what part of the world you may live, you can easily prove for yourself that a wood is something far more than that; and you can prove, too, that instead of there being a constant struggle among the plants and trees which grow there, there is really a very wonderful sort of fiendliness or co-operation. Let us just try, for a moment, to find some evidence of this.

The first think we will notice is that not all the vegetation of the woodland is of the same height. Some of the plants are very small, and some of the trees are very large, and in between the shortest and the tallest are the medium-sized plants and the medium-sized trees or shrubs. Thus in every woodland you may find four definite grades or layers of vegetation, just as though the wood were really a wonderful sort of house with four floors, or stories, each story having its own tenants, and all the tenants living as very near neighbors to one another in a perfectly friendly sort of way. These four layers of vegetation we will call the mosses, the herbs, the shrubs, and the trees—the mosses, of course, being the shortest, and the trees the tallest of all the tenants in the "house."

This Is Not a True Picture of a Wood, But Just a Diagram to Show How All the Plants and Trees Share With One Another All the Different "Stories" in Their Beautiful Woodland "House." Lowest of All Are the Trailing Mosses, Then the Green Herbs, Next the Woody Shrubs, and Last the Giant Trees, Overtopping All.

Now just as there are four stories from the woodland floor upward, so there are four stories, or cellars, from the same level downward. Right on the very surface of the earth is a layer of decaying leaves, which have been thrown off by the plants and trees when their work has been finished. We will call that layer. Cellar No. 1. Cellar No. 2 is the soil itself, and this, of course, lies just beneath the decaying vegetation on the surface. Then beneath the soil we have the subsoil, usually much coarser and more stony than the true soil, and usually, too, a good deal harder. This subsoil forms Cellar No. 3, and just below it are the bottom rocks of the district which form Cellar No. 4.

As you stand today in the center of the wood, with all the lovely flowers and trees around you, and the bees and birds humming and singing in their midst, you should just try to picture in thought for a moment the wonderful "house" you are in. The mosses live on the ground floor, and draw all their food supplies from the stores in Cellar No. 1. The herbs, a little taller, lift themselves out of the way of their neighbors below, and having both longer and stronger roots, they go quite easily down to Cellar No. 2 for their daily supply of food.

Taller still than the herbs are the woody shrubs of the third story, and just as the herbs overtop the mosses below them, so do these shrubs overtop the herbs. Their roots, too, go much more deeply into the earth, and so they have no difficulty in reaching down to Cellar No. 3 for their food and drink. Then, lastly, come the trees themselves, lifting their massive heads far above everything beneath them, and sending their sturdy roots right down to Cellar No. 4.

And so, you see, in the woodland there is room enough for all, not only in the air above, but in the soil beneath, and every plant and tree seems to know this, and to keep itself in its proper story without struggling or quarreling with its neighbors. And what is perhaps more wonderful still is the fact that each layer or story of the vegetation not only has its own part of the great woodland house in which to live, but actually has its own special season of growth. This may at first seem a very simple thing, but it is really a vitally important one.

Most of the trees today are in full leaf, and so cast a dense shade beneath them. Hence you will see at once that if all the woodland plants spread out their foliage at the same time, the lowly ones would be robbed of much healthful sunshine, and the tall trees would get more than their proper share. Now this unfair sort of arrangement never actually happens, and the reason is that the tenants in the different stories seem to have agreed to make their most active growth at successive seasons of the year, beginning with the plants in the lowest story and ending with those in the highest.

Thus even in winter you will find the mosses growing and flourishing, and sending up myriads of their dainty little goblets of fruit. Winter, indeed, is the best time in all the year for the study of mosses, for that is the season when there is little foliage above them to take away the light. Then, following the mosses, come the herbs—the primroses, the anemones and the violets. The early spring is their season, and they make the most of it before it is too late.

Thirdly and fourthly come the shrubs and the trees, with a good month's interval between their dates of leafing. You can watch this successive awakening of woodland plants and trees in any year for yourself, and you will always find that the awakening is from below upward in regular order. In English woods, for instance, the mosses are flourishing in January, the herbs are leafing in February, the shrubs in March, and the tall trees in April. The trees never rush out to steal for themselves all the earliest sunshine, but wait patiently until their little companions below have had their proper share.

You will now see that a wood is not just a large number of plants and trees all huddled together in a sort of senseless confusion, but that it is really a well-ordered community. It is, in fact, a kind of wonderful organism, with all its parts working in harmony. When you understand that great truth, your walks through the flowery trackways will take on a new interest, and you will find yourself peering into the lives and habits of all the fascinating little tenants of this out-of-doors house.

And this is just what you should do, for there is not a single plant or tree there that has not some wonderful story to tell. A woodland in springtime is one of the loveliest places on earth and the more you learn of its many beauties, the more you will grow to love it, and you will go to it again and again to read some new chapter in its inexhaustible volume of nature lore.

© Harris & Ewing

Young William Pat Boland of Newberry County, South Carolina, Who Won a Corn-Growing Competition From Boys in Eight Southern States, Showing His Prize Cup to President Coolidge.

## Double Acrostic

Initial letters, finals too,
Will precious stones reveal to you.

1. A lazy bee who does not care,
   To glean of honied sweets his share.
2. Eastern religion that of old
   Mahomet to his followers told.
3. In concord with the rest to be:
   To fit: to dwell in harmony.
4. A carriage that no horse requires:
   To drive one every boy aspires.
5. A play where speech is limited
   And conversation's sung instead.
6. A book where you delight to read
   Of strange adventure, stirring deed.
7. The shepherd boy who loved to sing,
   And afterward became a king.

Key to puzzle published June 3: Bass, sole, cod, smelt, shad, shark, herring, carp, trout scup

## Current Events

*Abd-El-Krim*

FOR five years Abd-el Krim, the Riffian leader, has led a native rebellion against the European powers in Morocco. Time and time again there have been rumors about him—that he was in flight, that he had surrendered, that he was imprisoned by his own chieftains. But this time the news is authentic. Krim, the "Sultan of Adjir," as he called himself, has surrendered to the French.

It is said that Krim first raised the standard of rebellion because of the corruption in administration which he saw when he was a clerk in the Spanish office of native affairs at Melilla. His career has certainly been a dramatic one. He succeeded in welding 2,000,000 inhabitants of the Riff into a nation, and holding his own not only against the Spanish (who rule northern Morocco, where the Riff is situated), but against the French, who were drawn into the conflict when Krim raided their territory, French Morocco. In this struggle Krim has never had more than 50,000 riflemen, while at one time there were more than 250,000 men in the field against him. But the nature of the country, which is almost impassable to modern armies, gave him the advantage. The surrender of Krim is a great relief to the French, who have difficulties enough at home, in connection with the fall of the franc, to demand all their energies.

*An Indian Council*

When the rays of the rising sun peeped over the picturesque Osage Hills of northern Oklahoma last Monday morning, they disclosed to view a replica of the scenes of 50 years ago, when painted tepees of the Indians studded the green hollows and sunny slopes.

Lying scattered through the hills near Pawhuska the tented cities of Indians from more than a score of tribes were revealed, but the tents were not painted tepees, though some were cleverly given that appearance. The colonies disclosed were those of more than 30,000 modern Indians.

The tribesmen were gathered at Pawhuska for the fourth annual convention of the Society of Oklahoma Indians. They met to study and enlighten themselves as to modern methods of government, and to view the steps taken in the progress of the world about them.

Costly sedans and expensive touring cars were parked beside trucks and wagons where once only Indian ponies grazed.

Each year since the Oklahoma Indians organized to better their own conditions and encouraging better feelings between the red man and his white brothers, the Indians thus have gathered. The 1926 convention was to have been held in Okmulgee, capital of the Creek or Muskogee nation, but plans were changed, and S. J. Soldani, president of the society, called the tribesmen here.

The fourth convention will end on June 12, when Miss Sarah Mayes of Prior, Cherokee nation, is crowned queen of the Oklahoma Indians for the year 1926-27. Princesses of all the tribes will escort Miss Mayes at the coronation.

*Girl Scout Summer Season*

The Girl Scout summer season in the United States will start on July 3, with the opening of a patrol leaders' camp at Gilmanton, N. H. Camp Low has been abandoned and will be replaced next year with a larger camp on Long Pond. A senior Scouts' camp for advanced training will be held from July 31 to Aug. 28.

The seventeenth annual encampment of the first national training school for Girl Scout leaders, of which Mrs. James J. Storrow is director, is to be held at Long Pond from July 11 to 24. All the other camps are under the general direction of the Massachusetts organization.

## The Twisted Daisy

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Down in the meadow near the wood
A group of modest daisies stood,
Each sturdy stem had leaves of green
And petals white with satin sheen.
The golden centers faced the sun,
Rejoicing that warm spring had come.

Some children that from school were free
Were picking flowers happily.
They stopped to breathe the sun-warmed air
And gather garlands for their hair.
They fashioned dainty flower wreaths
With slender grasses and glossy leaves.

One daisy smaller than the rest
Was not with native beauty blessed.
For this she hardly was to blame—
She needed love though just the same.
The children all had passed her by
Until one playmate heard her sigh.

With winsome toss of curly head
The school girl turned and gayly said,
"I must not leave you, dear, behind,
I did not mean to be unkind."
She knelt down in the grassy place
And kissed the twisted daisy face.

Gwladys M. Morgan.

## The Mail Bag

Letters and extracts from letters:

St. Joseph, Mo.

Dear Editor:

I have long been wanting to tell you how very much I enjoy reading Our Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page. I especially like Snubs and the Mail Bag.

Will you please forward the letter I am sending to Mlle. Jeanne V. I have often wished to correspond with someone in France, as I am now studying French. This is a wonderful opportunity, so I am taking advantage of it—and it all came about through the Mail Bag.

Mildred C.

P. S. I do so enjoy the Toothpaste Spencer stories, and I hope we shall have more of them.

[Your letter has been forwarded to Mlle. Jeanne V., Mildred.—Ed.]

Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Editor:

I sent for a Snubs Outfit, and we have our dear friend tacked on the wall waiting for our children's party, which we hope to have soon. And then I can see lots of fun. We also have a pretty kitten who reminds me of Sponge for he is so gentle and loving.

Gladys H.

McLeansboro, Ill.

Dear Editor:

I was 11 years old last Christmas Day, and will be in the first year of high school next year.

My sister, my brother, and I live on a farm with our grandmother. The farm has a beautiful location. There is a maple grove in front of the house, and a lawn, gradually sloping to a deep ravine, on the south. The banks are clustered with peach, plum, and cherry trees.

We have a cat whose name is Frederick.

I like "Penny Wise" better than anything so far.

I would like to correspond with someone in the United States or foreign countries.

Dena H.

Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Editor:

I just love Our Young Folks' Page for it helps me so much in my school work.

I think Snubs is real cute, and I would like to have a dog like him for a pet. I have seven pet chickens, and all of them have names.

What has become of "Laugh and the World Laughs With You"?

Elsie M.

[Have you found "In the Lighter Vein," Elsie? That has taken the place of "Laugh and the World Laughs With You."—Ed.]

Provo, Utah

Dear Editor:

I enjoy Our Young Folks' Page very much. I read nearly all of it. I like to read the Sundial too. I think it is so interesting.

I am 11 years old and I have lived in Provo most of my life. We have many attractions here. There is the Steel Plant, a beautiful new County Building, the Woolen Mills, Memorial Hill, and the Fish Hatchery. But best of all I think is First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is one-half block from where I live.

Virginia V.

**To Young Naturalists**

[Will the boys and girls who are fond of observing birds write to the editor, giving some account of their observations.—Ed.]

"The child who reads is the child who leads"

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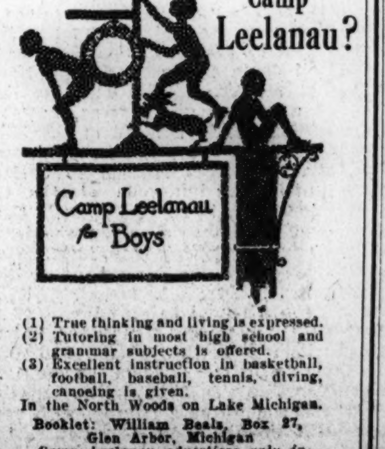


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# EDUCATIONAL

## Schooling That Comes to "Back Blocks" in Rural Australia

By LADY ADAMS

CORRESPONDENCE schools in Australia are not intended for eager, self-educating adults—they are solely for those children who are too far away from each other to have a school in the neighborhood, and who, otherwise, would have to grow up illiterates.

The schools began, as wonderful helps to humanity so often begin, as a labor of love, by voluntary workers. My husband was lecturing at every university in Australia, and in Tasmania, and I was able to see much of the working of this scheme, which I found to be one of the most quietly dramatic ideas I saw in our dominions; but I did not find out just where and when and how the scheme started; many places claimed to have inspired it; but there was no jealousy; every place was proud of the idea, and of the special way in which each great center worked it out. At all events, the education authorities took up the scheme, and gave it status, state after state became interested, and finding that the cost per child to the state was less than if he were taught in a bush school, and that the work produced by the children was usually of excellent quality, the authorities concentrated on perfecting the correspondence system, rather than on multiplying those bush schools, so hard to fill with both children and suitable teachers.

**First, Find the Children**

The first thing to do was to find the children, and through their parents to offer them free education. That was a task. So many of these bush folk get no mail—they are not even on newspaper or circular lists. The police helped; of course the nearest postal authorities gave much information, the bush nurses knew better than almost any other people who had children and their ages. Circulars were sent out in every direction, and bit by bit, homes in Kangaroo Island, in Queensland, in Darwin, in remote parts of New South Wales, in little islands here and there, in the Northern Territory, got to know of this scheme of education by post.

Of course, those in charge of the scheme took it for granted that somebody, somewhere, near each child, could read. They also took it for granted that the children would want to learn; in which they were quite right. So after certain preliminaries, the lessons began to go out by post. It was one thing to take the orderly piles of stout envelopes to the G. P. O. in a big city, another thing to have them delivered. The last part of the journey might be done in a buggy, on horseback, in a motor, on camel-back, on a bicycle—and of course, the lessons are often brought home on foot.

The teachers try to make the fortnightly envelopes as attractive as possible. Careful lists are kept, and every child gets a box of chalks, some well-sharpened pencils, beads for counting, and, if the child shows any aptitude for art, a paint-box is tucked in. Of course there are primers, and the usual lesson books, and always a few pretty pictures, and a story book, to be returned, and replaced by another. A stamped and addressed return envelope is always inclosed. Each teacher undertakes the tuition of from 45 to 50 far-off children, and I was touched to observe the personal interest they took in their unknown little people. These teachers are drawn from the ranks of those who, by reason of some physical debility are unable to cope with the demands of class work in an ordinary school. Yet they are chosen for their power of sympathy, for their imagination and for their ability to cope with certain minds, untrained and without many personal contacts to draw on.

**No Age Limit**

The lessons go on progressively, till everything that is taught in primary schools has been offered. There is no age limit; it is intended primarily for children, but all are accepted. Some states are now awarding scholarships at the nearest state high schools for correspondence pupils, and last year I heard of a number of young people who, after traveling incredible distances, gained their certificates.

But it was the human touches that I loved. Some of the letters that I was shown were so lonely. One woman wrote, "It is such a relief to me to have this new interest for my children. I have the cooking, sewing, washing and mending for the eight of us to do, besides the gardening and the care of the animals, and as I am not a capable person, I found it difficult to find time to teach them. I have not seen another woman for five months, and the lessons make me feel less lonely somehow."

One man wrote that his wife had passed on, and that the lessons "seem to make the children so much dearer and sweeter." He was evidently a man of culture, for his letter was full of whimsical phrases. He said that he had been doing his best when his work for the day was done, to teach them; "now, to my amazed joy, my small daughter models herself on the children of the rich, of whom she reads in the books you send, and makes searching inquiries into their probable table manners; I reply from memories of my own nursery days in our old house in Worcester."

Rosemary, Winsome and Denis interested me. Their mother's name was Olive. Rosemary wrote a fairy tale that would do credit to our fairy-tale laureate in England, Miss Rose Fyleman. Her gifts were lavish and remarkable. She forgot nobody, not even the devil. "He got a pair of very strong jaws, and fitted them into his mouth at once."

I read the letters from some of the children with a feeling of indignation, almost, for they were so beautifully written, and so well spelled; and some of the letters of those near and dear to me in England show up badly in comparison. One little lad, who has been at an expensive boarding school since he was 6, and is now 9, wrote me the other day: "I dont kno what to say ples ask me som kwqstons." One or two, and one or two only, wrote ungrateful letters. One overburdened woman wrote: "This is the last straw. Please stop sending them such interesting lessons. I can't get them to work, and their father needs them." And one boy wrote that he wanted no more "gograph." I really do not wonder. "Gograph" without a teacher must be a hard task.

Often the letters tell of the struggle to send for the lessons. Mud and floods, and wind and storms have to be reckoned with, and the difficulty of getting to the post office during office hours is great. "But we would all go without sleep so as to manage to spare time for somebody to drive the 20 miles for them."

Presents come for the teachers. Snapshots of little people and their pet animals, of their baby brothers, of their homes, and pressed flowers and sketches. One little boy, who answered the question on his enrollment sheet that runs, "Reason for not attending school?" "Too far; 300 miles," is a careless sprite. His teacher wrote in red ink on his essay, which was grubby and rather badly spelt: "Well, Billy, I am sure from your face you can do better work than this. Why, you look quite a clever little boy." And to another, "Dickie, dear, I want you in your next essay to describe me the view from your porch. It must be so lovely."

Very often, the teacher tucks in a tiny note for the mother—just a few words of guidance, or encouragement. And at Christmas the teachers see to it that every child gets a few presents in the stout envelopes. For Christmas is apt to be a hot and dusty time in the back blocks, and the post is the chief event of their little lives.

## Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Should the Mosul Treaty, which has just been signed by Great Britain, Turkey and Irak, be regarded as a victory for the League of Nations?

What part did the League play in the settlement? What is to become of the Christian minorities who fought on the side of the Allies in the war against the Turks? Which part of the disputed region did they occupy, and what becomes of their territory?

Is Turkey likely to join the League? Would its entry into the Geneva organization improve the prospects of permanent peace?

In addition to participation in oil revenues and rights, what other benefits are in the offing for Turkey? Is Angora's treasury in need of replenishment, and to what country may it look for financial assistance?

(See Monitor of June 2, 7, 8, 9, and April 24, 28, 30, May 10, 24, 26, 21.)

"The practice of granting indiscriminately concessions that are detrimental to parks and tend to destroy beauty spots of America if not checked" is disapproved in a resolution passed by the American Automobile Association. As this relates to areas owned by the people, to what extent can concessions be consistently granted?

Should concessions be granted only in so far as they serve a public need?

What regulations should be imposed by the Government in order to prevent discrimination and undue profit-making practices?

Is it not necesary that certain isolated public reservations be provided with such service as is generally extended through concessions?

Would the public be better served if these concessions were to be abolished and an exclusive government service substituted?

(See Monitor of June 1, 2, 3, and April 13, 30, May 1, 14.)

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

## Canadian Dormitory in Paris

Toronto, Can.
Special Correspondence

THE happy prospect of a year or two of study abroad which so many young Canadians long to achieve, has been greatly furthered by the gift of 2,600,000 francs of Senator Wilson of Montreal for the purpose of building in Paris a dormitory for Canadian students. Hitherto Canadian students who foregathered in Paris have stayed in pensions or small hotels, isolated from social activities, and seeing practically nothing of their French fellow students. To remedy this condition, and to bring together in comradeship students from all countries, there has been planned a Cité Universitaire.

The first step was taken a few years ago when Emile Deutsch de la Meuethe offered to the University of Paris 10,000,000 francs to provide lodgings for 350 students.

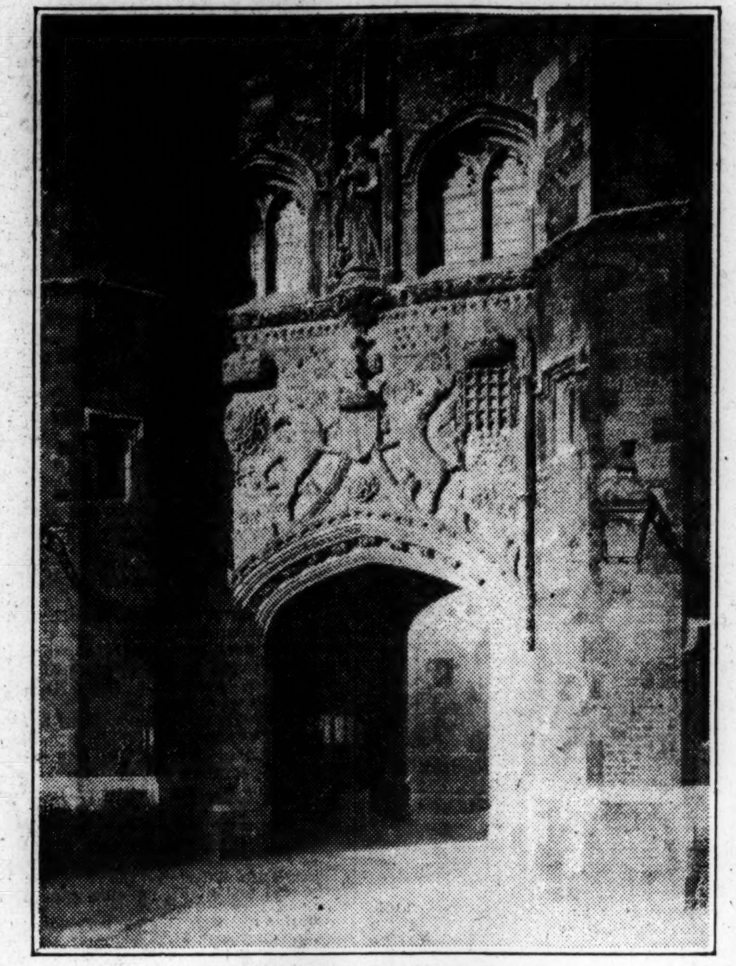
A site was donated by the French Government just south of Paris, half an hour's walk from the Sorbonne. Here in May, 1923, work was started on the Deutsche de la Meurthe quadrangle. At the same time an appeal was made to other nations to join in erecting dormitories for their students on the grounds. As a result, two buildings are now under construction, one for Canadian students and one for Belgian students.

The prospects are that other nations will join in this project. Accommodation for Argentine students is in prospect, as a citizen of the Argentine gave 1,000,000 francs toward the expenses and from the Argentine colony in Paris 250,000 francs have been forthcoming. So the two buildings will be constructed to provide for 50 students from the Argentine. Options have been taken out by groups contemplating the erection of British, Mexican and Chinese houses. And the University of Paris is in correspondence with Spain, Italy, Greece, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Japan.

## The English Cambridge and Its Colleges

II

A GREAT deal of historical lore centers around the origin and development of the Cambridge colleges. We can do no more here than sketch in outline form the dates of their foundation. In the following paragraphs the colleges are named in order of antiquity.



St. John's College Gateway.

PETERHOUSE or St. Peter's College, was founded in 1284. It is one of the smaller colleges, but has a chapel containing stained glass windows that are among the finest in all England. Members of this college who distinguished themselves in a world sense are William Brewster, the oldest of the Pilgrim Fathers, and Lord Kelvin.

CLARE College was founded in 1326. It enjoys the distinction of having the most modern new building of all the Cambridge colleges.

PEMBROKE College was founded in 1347. Edmund Spenser's name will serve to illustrate at least one world figure connected with this college.

GONVILLE and CAIUS (pronounced Keys) College was founded in 1348.

TRINITY HALL was founded in 1350, and was intended by its founder especially for law students. While this college still provides well for these students, members of this college are not now restricted to any particular study.

CORPUS CHRISTI College was founded in 1352. The library of this college contains an especially fine collection of old books and manuscripts, as well as a valuable coin collection.

KING'S College was founded and endowed in 1441 by King Henry VI. Until 1861 scholars were admitted to King's College only from Eton, one of the leading and most exclusive of the "public schools" in England. The chapel of this college is probably the chief attraction, so far as buildings are concerned, of Cambridge. It is as large as many a cathedral, and is a magnificent example of Gothic ecclesiastic art, in the rich perpendicular style.

QUEEN'S College was founded in 1448 by Queen Margaret of Anjou. The first court of these college buildings was built in the worst years of the Wars of the Roses, and is one of the most perfect fifteenth-century buildings remaining in all England.

ST. CATHARINE'S College was founded in 1473. This college has produced a long line of able bishops.

JESUS College was founded in 1496. This college has a certain number of fellowships appropriated to the sons of clergymen of the Church of England. An early member of this college whose name has a special interest in America is John Eliot, who fled to the New World and translated the Bible into the tongue of the Massachusetts Indians.

CHRIST'S College was founded in 1505. No visitor to Cambridge, if at all familiar with Cambridge history, even to the extent provided in the guide books, ever allows himself to fail to see the famous mulberry tree planted by John Milton in the garden of Christ's College. Another name that will live always in association with this college, is that of Charles Darwin, of evolutionary fame.

ST. JOHN'S College, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was founded in 1511. One of the features of St. John's is its magnificent library, built in 1623. The combination room is one of the richest in Cambridge and is of historical interest as having served as the room in which the articles of marriage between Charles I and Henrietta Maria were signed. Among the scholars of this college who have become well known world figures is Wordsworth, the poet.

MAGDALENE College was founded in 1542. The library of this rather small college contains the famous Samuel Pepys manuscripts.

TRINITY College was founded in 1546 by King Henry VIII. The mastership of this college is the gift of the Crown, and members of the royal family or Court always make this college their headquarters when in Cambridge. Trinity is the largest and one of the most wealthy of all the Cambridge colleges, and is larger than any of the colleges of Oxford. There are 63 fellows. The Great Court Gate of Trinity College is one of the architectural masterpieces of Cambridge. The chambers adjoining the gate tower have had as tenants Thackeray, Macaulay, Lord Tennyson, Sir Isaac Newton, and in more recent times, Mr. Balfour.

EMMANUEL College was founded in 1584, and is of special interest to American readers and students, for it was at this college that John Harvard studied in 1622. After sailing to America in 1632 he established Harvard University, thus putting his name in the American educational hall of fame. The research spirit is strongly encouraged at Emmanuel; this college has more research or graduate students in proportion to its total enrollment than any other college in Cambridge.

SIDNEY SUSSEX College was founded in 1596. Oliver Cromwell was once a fellow commoner at this college. As is well known to everyone at all familiar with even the outlines of English history, his career outdid the most puritan intentions of the founders.

DOWNING College, the youngest of the men's colleges in Cambridge, was founded in 1800. It enjoys at present the distinction of being the college whose master, Dr. A. C. Seward, is serving as vice-chancellor of the university.

SELWYN College Public Hostel was founded in 1882. This college is not a foundation of the university in the same sense that the others are, but fills the special place of providing a residential hall for members of the Church of England.

FITZWILLIAM House, another rather special or even unique type of "college," was established in 1887 and forms the center of the corporate life of the non-collegiate students, who were first admitted to the university in 1869. Expenses in Fitzwilliam House are somewhat less than at most of the colleges, and it is thus possible for Colonial students and others who may not be able to afford life in a college proper to have at least some of the features and advantages of this life.

There are only two women's colleges at Cambridge, and the total enrollment is limited by university statute to 500, a "safe" proportion of the total enrollment, which is approximately 4000.

GIRTON College was established on its present site about two miles from the center of Cambridge in 1872. The site is a delightful one, covers about 33 acres, and includes nine tennis courts, also grounds for hockey, lacrosse, net ball, and other games.

NEWNHAM College was founded in 1871, is located nearer to the center of the town, on an attractive site covering about 14 acres.

It is interesting to note that while Cambridge was the first British university to admit women to the full university examinations, it has not given them as full participation in university life and affairs as has Oxford. Thus at Cambridge women students who are successful in completing all of the required work for a degree are not admitted to the sacred Senate House, where degrees are conferred by the vice-chancellor on all male candidates, but receive their certificates through the post. Very few women members of the teaching staff hold membership on university committees, and in other ways one can readily see reflections of the recent suffrage struggle, whose victory is less complete in some respects than in America.

## Extracurricular Activities of S. Dakota High School

Deadwood, S. D.
Special Correspondence

FOOTBALL, basketball, track, debate, oratory, music, journalism, these and scores of related activities are generally regarded as valuable assets of the modern high school. Deadwood High School has adopted a plan for encouraging and controlling them. It was felt that two small a per pent of the student body took part in these student activities, a large number of them taking no active part whatever.

As extracurricular activites are beneficial, all pupils, as far as possible, should participate and receive personal benefit from them. In order to accomplish this, a resolution was adopted requiring 17 units for graduation, rather than the customary 16. One of these units could be earned through participation in extracurricular activities. If it were not so earned, the pupil must have 17 full academic units. Extracurricular activities were tabulated on a point basis, 100 points being required for the credit. For instance, the president of a class receives points for extracurricular credits. An elective course in manners and conduct, running for 20 lessons, gives 10 points. To be editor of the school paper for one year gives 18 points.

There are 41 opportunities to earn extracurricular points listed in the scale. Extracurricular points, not to exceed 10 per year, may be granted to pupils earning their way through school, the amount to be determined by the high school principal and superintendent for each individual case. Pupils may earn extra curricular points by helping teachers in clerical or other work.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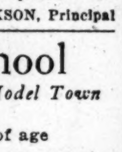


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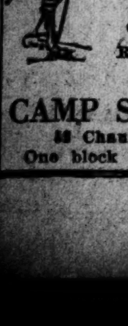


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# MIXED PRICE MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

## Bears Make Attack Upon Industrials — Rails Hold Firm

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Stock prices displayed a firm undertone at the opening of today's market, which was featured by a brisk demand for the railroad shares.

Initial changes, as a rule were small. Pool operations were again apparent in many issues on expectations of a lowering of money rates when the June 15 tax, interest and dividend payments are disposed of.

Yellow Truck & Coach preferred touched a new high for the year at 99¼. Common stock of the United States Steel Corporation, which made public its May tonnage statement this noon, opened ⅜ lower at 131½.

Prices turned irregular soon after the opening when professional selling pressure was renewed against some of the steels; motors and specialties.

International Combustion was hammered down nearly 2 points before the end of the first half hour, and U. S. Steel common, Crucible, Mack Trucks, Hudson, Central Leather preferred and Coca Cola extended their losses to a point or so.

**Rails Are Strong**

Maracaibo Oil advanced a point, and most of the coppers improved fractionally in response to reports of domestic trade improvement. Rails held firm, Gulf, Mobile & Northern preferred advancing a point to a new high at 102½.

Foreign exchanges opened easy. Demand sterling held fairly firm around $4.86, but French francs again dipped below the 3 cent level, and moderate recessions also took place in the Belgian and Italian rates.

Railroad shares continued to give the best exhibition of strength in the forenoon's irregular trading.

A revival of interest in the Van Sweringen issues lifted the prices of Pere Marquette, Chesapeake & Ohio and Nickel Plate 1½ to 2⅜ points, while Jersey Central sold 14 points above its previous close.

United States Steel recovered most of its early loss as an unexpectedly small decrease in May unfilled tonnage was reported, but Gulf States continued.

Call money renewed at 4 per cent.

**Utility Bonds Higher**

Bond prices forged slowly ahead in today's quiet trading under the leadership of railroad and public utility issues. Buying operations in some instances were encouraged by prospects of continued stable money conditions in the absence of any Government financing at this time.

Coincident with increased activity in the railroad division, new top prices for the year were attained by several of the popular southwestern issues, including Missouri Pacific 4s and Frisco income 6s. Convertible liens followed the upward trend of the carrier stocks.

Buying interest was at a low ebb in the United States and foreign government lists, but prices maintained a firm tone.

Utah Power & Light 5s, after yesterday's brisk rally, moved ahead to a new high level at 99¼ today, and were followed by other public utility issues. Telephone and power and light securities attracted the strongest buying support.

The Erie Railroad has arranged for a two-year extension of a $10,000,000 note issue, which matures at the end of the month. A $5,000,000 offering of Cities Service 6 per cent debentures was promptly oversubscribed today.

# BILLION DOLLAR EXPENDITURES FOR RURAL HIGHWAYS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10—Estimated expenditures for rural highway construction and maintenance in 1926 in five northwestern states (Wisconsin included) are $80,000,000. Per capita expenditures will be in the neighborhood of $11, which is above the average for the United States.

Total to be spent in 1926 in the whole country, according to the Bureau of Public roads, will be more than $1,000,000,000.

Minneapolis is an important center for the manufacture of road-grading machinery. The peak of activity comes in the spring, but of late years the tendency has been for sales to spread themselves more evenly throughout the year. This is due to expansion of sales territory into sections having a milder winter and to the growing activity in southern states in highway development.

In the northwest the purchase of road machinery is distinctly seasonal, falling off rather markedly in volume after the spring peak. Aggregate sales this year are considerably in excess of last year; in the northwest they have been slow, but with the coming of more favorable weather are expected to improve.

Tractors are steadily replacing horses as motive power.

### PIG IRON INQUIRIES INCREASE

NEW YORK, June 10—Inquiries for pig iron have increased in the last few days and there are now about 15,000 tons pending, a large part of which is for third-quarter shipment. Sales in this district last week, however, approximated only 5000 tons, compared with 10,000 week before. General Electric Company covered on part of its inquiry for 5800 tons.

### MUNICIPAL SERVICE OF N. Y.

Municipal Service Corporation of New York has let contracts for the erection of fuel oil storage tanks of 2,500,000 gallons capacity at its Bayonne, N. J., tank farm, which has heretofore been used exclusively for the storage of gasoline. The corporation will begin the wholesale and retail distribution of fuel oil this fall through one of its subsidiaries.

### HUMBLE OIL PAYS EXTRA

NEW YORK, June 10—Humble Oil & Refining Company declared an extra dividend of 20 cents a share and the regular quarterly of 30 cents, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 16. The present declaration is on about 2,916,667 shares outstanding, compared with 1,750,000 shares to which the $1.20 rate applied.

### LACKAWANNA SURPLUS LOWER

Surplus of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad for the first quarter of 1926 fell to $2,505,883 after taxes and charges, equal to $1.48 a share on $84,511,820 capital stock of $50 par value. In the similar quarter, last year, surplus was $3,166,642 or $1.87 a share.

### ALCOHOL PRICES RAISED

Deliveries of industrial alcohol by the United States Industrial Alcohol Company from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31 will be advanced to 29 cents a gallon for tank cars and 31 cents in drums. August deliveries will be 1 cent less and July deliveries 2 cents less.

### ALASKA JUNEAU'S DEFICIT

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company reports May gross of $161,100, compared with $139,200 in April, 1926. Deficit after interest and capital expenditures was $17,000, compared with a deficit of $33,800 in the previous month.

### ACME STEEL DIVIDEND INCREASE

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Stock of the Acme Steel Company today was placed on an increased annual dividend basis of $2.50 a share with a quarterly disbursement of 62½ cents, payable July 1 to holders or record June 20. The previous annual rate was $2 a share.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| Sales | | High | Low | Last June10 | Last June 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Adams Ex.. | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | .. |
| 300 | Adv-Ru .... | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | .. |
| 300 | Ahumada .. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 200 | Air Reduc... | 112 | 111½ | 111½ | 112 |
| 100 | Ajax Rub... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9⅞ |
| 4100 | Allied Ch... | 120½ | 119 | 120½ | 120 |
| 200 | Allis-Chal .. | 85 | 84¾ | 85 | 85 |
| 800 | Amerada .. | 28⅜ | 28 | 28 | 28½ |
| 100 | Am Beet pf. | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | .. |
| 200 | Am Bosch... | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 200 | Am Brake... | 121 | 120 | 120 | 120⅝ |
| 500 | Am Br Bov | 39⅜ | 39 | 39¼ | 39⅞ |
| 47900 | Am Can..... | 48⅜ | 47¼ | 48¼ | 47½ |
| 800 | Am Car..... | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ | 98 |
| 200 | Am Car pf.. | 128¼ | 128¼ | 128¼ | .. |
| 200 | Am Chain A | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 100 | *Am Ex..... | 119 | 119 | 119 | 120 |
| 5100 | Am&FPw .. | 22⅝ | 21 | 21¾ | 22½ |
| 200 | Am Hide.... | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9½ |
| 300 | Am Ice...... | 134 | 132¾ | 134 | 133 |
| 100 | Am Ice pf.. | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86 |
| 100 | Am La Fr.. | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ |
| 7300 | Am Loco.... | 102⅞ | 101¾ | 102⅞ | 102 |
| 100 | Am Loco pf. | 119¼ | 119¼ | 119¼ | 119¼ |
| 2100 | Am P&Lt... | 56⅞ | 55⅞ | 56⅞ | 55¾ |
| 1200 | *Am S Razr | 50⅞ | 50½ | 50⅞ | 51½ |
| 4900 | Am Smelt... | 123⅞ | 121⅞ | 123¼ | 123⅜ |
| 200 | Am Smlt pf. | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | .. |
| 200 | Am Steel.... | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41¾ |
| 200 | Am Sugar... | 68⅞ | 68½ | 68⅞ | 69 |
| 200 | Am Sug pf.. | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 101 |
| 7300 | Am T&T rts | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6⅜ |
| 2200 | Am T&T..... | 143½ | 143 | 143 | 143½ |
| 200 | Am Type.... | 117 | 117 | 117 | 116½ |
| 200 | Am WWrws. | 52¾ | 52½ | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| 2900 | Am Wool.... | 20⅜ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 20¾ |
| 100 | Am Writ pf | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ |
| 200 | Am Zinc pf. | 29½ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅞ |
| 400 | Anaconda .. | 46 | 45¾ | 46 | 45⅞ |
| 300 | Arch Dan... | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35½ |
| 100 | *Arm'r D pf | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | .. |
| 100 | Armour B.. | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 100 | Asso DG.... | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | .. |
| 2000 | Atchison ... | 135½ | 134 | 135⅜ | 135¼ |
| 100 | Atchison pf. | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99⅞ |
| 500 | Atl Coast L. | 204½ | 204 | 204 | 204 |
| 1300 | Atl Refin... | 117 | 116 | 116 | 117½ |
| 100 | Austin N pf | 76 | 76 | 76 | .. |
| 3200 | Baldwin ... | 106¾ | 104½ | 106¾ | 105¾ |
| 42300 | Balt & Ohio | 94⅜ | 93 | 94⅝ | 93½ |
| 200 | Bangor & A | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | .. |
| 100 | Barnsdall A. | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 26 |
| 100 | Barnsdall B. | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24¾ |
| 1000 | Belding .... | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30⅜ |
| 4300 | Beth Steel... | 41⅛ | 40¼ | 41⅛ | 40¼ |
| 200 | Beth Stl 7% | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅛ |
| 100 | Bloom pf. | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | .. |
| 200 | Botany A... | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 25 |
| 500 | Briggs ..... | 26⅞ | 26½ | 26½ | 26⅞ |
| 300 | Br Edison... | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| 500 | Br Man Tr. | 66 | 65⅜ | 65¾ | 66½ |
| 100 | Br Man pf.. | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | 84¼ |
| 1200 | Br Un Gas. | 78⅝ | 78 | 78⅝ | 78 |
| 600 | Brown Shoe. | 31 | 30½ | 31 | 31 |
| 300 | Bruns Term. | 12 | 11 | 12 | .. |
| 100 | Burns Br pf. | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 103 |
| 100 | Burroughs . | 94 | 94 | 94 | 93⅛ |
| 2200 | Bush Term. | 31¾ | 29½ | 31¾ | 29½ |
| 200 | Butte & Sup | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | 11⅝ |
| 1400 | Butterick ... | 28⅝ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28 |
| 100 | Byers Co... | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | .. |
| 200 | Cal Pack.... | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132½ |
| 900 | Cal Pet..... | 32¼ | 32⅛ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 100 | Callahan ... | ½ | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 100 | Cal & Hecla. | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13⅝ |
| 2100 | Can Pac.... | 161¼ | 160¼ | 161¼ | 160¼ |
| 600 | Case Thresh. | 92¾ | 92 | 92 | 92⅝ |
| 500 | Cen Leather. | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¾ |
| 4300 | Cen Lea pf. | 58⅞ | 57½ | 58 | 59 |
| 100 | Cen of NJ.. | 280 | 280 | 280 | .. |
| 100 | Century Rib. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | .. |
| 1100 | Cerro de P.. | 64½ | 64 | 64 | 63¾ |
| 100 | Cert-Teed .. | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 900 | Chandler M. | 13¼ | 12 | 13¼ | .. |
| 500 | Chandler pf. | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 5900 | Ches & Ohio. | 132½ | 130½ | 131¾ | 131⅝ |
| 100 | Chi&Alton .. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 1100 | Chi&E Ill... | 31¼ | 30½ | 31¼ | .. |
| 800 | Chi&E Ill pf. | 43 | 41½ | 43 | .. |
| 200 | Chi Gt W pf | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 21¾ | 21⅝ |
| 300 | Chi M&SP ct | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 12¼ |
| 300 | ChiM&SP ... | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12 |
| 400 | ChiM&SP pf | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¾ | 19 |
| 500 | CM&SP pf ct | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18⅞ |
| 2200 | Chi&NW ... | 72½ | 72 | 72¼ | 72⅜ |
| 200 | Chi&NW pf. | 124 | 124 | 124 | .. |
| 300 | Chi RI ...... | 51¼ | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | 51 |
| 100 | Chi RI 6%.. | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 200 | Chile Cop ... | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32¼ |
| 5400 | Chrysler ... | 32⅞ | 31⅛ | 32⅞ | 31¾ |
| 100 | Chrysler A.. | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99 |
| 400 | City Inv Co. | 43⅜ | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43⅜ |
| 5000 | Coco Cola.... | 154¾ | 153⅞ | 153⅞ | 155⅞ |
| 600 | Colo F&I ... | 39¾ | 39½ | 39¾ | 40¼ |
| 200 | Collins Aik.. | 39 | 38½ | 38½ | 39⅛ |
| 200 | Col Carbon.. | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62¾ |
| 1100 | Col Gas ..... | 80⅜ | 80 | 80⅛ | 80¼ |
| 200 | *Com Cred.. | 29½ | 28½ | 28½ | .. |
| 100 | *Com Crd pf | 91 | 91 | 91 | .. |
| 200 | Com Sol B.. | 162 | 162 | 162 | 164 |
| 2900 | Congoleum . | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 | 18⅝ |
| 1000 | Con Dist ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ |
| 2600 | Con Gas .... | 94¼ | 94 | 94½ | 94½ |
| 300 | Con Textile. | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 800 | Cont Can... | 76⅛ | 75¾ | 75¾ | 76 |
| 1600 | Cont Motors | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10¾ | 10½ |
| 7300 | Corn Prd.... | 43⅝ | 42¾ | 43⅝ | 43½ |
| 800 | Crucible .... | 72¾ | 72 | 72¼ | 72⅞ |
| 1300 | Cuba Co .... | 50¼ | 50 | 50 | 49¾ |
| 200 | Cuba Cane .. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 200 | Cuba C pf.. | 37⅛ | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 600 | Cub Am S .. | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25¼ |
| 200 | Cub Am S pf. | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | .. |
| 100 | Cub Dom n | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 100 | Cudahy ..... | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ | .. |
| 100 | Cuyamel Fr | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | .. |
| 200 | Dome Mines | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13⅞ |
| 500 | Dupont .... | 218⅞ | 216¼ | 218⅞ | 217 |
| 2100 | Davison .... | 38⅝ | 38 | 38⅝ | 38¾ |
| 200 | Del Lac&W. | 139 | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ |
| 300 | Del & Hud . | 159½ | 159 | 159½ | 159 |
| 200 | Denv RG pf | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42 |
| 300 | Det Edison. | 132½ | 132 | 132¾ | 132½ |
| 5700 | Dodge A ... | 25⅝ | 24½ | 25⅝ | 25½ |
| 600 | Dodge pf .. | 84 | 83⅞ | 83⅞ | 83⅞ |
| 800 | East Kodak. | 110¼ | 109⅜ | 110¼ | .. |
| 100 | Eaton Axle. | 27½ | 27⅜ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 400 | Elec Battery | 78⅜ | 78 | 78 | 78⅜ |
| 9700 | Elec Boat . | 7⅜ | 6⅞ | 7⅜ | 6¼ |
| 2100 | Elec L&P ct | 20 | 19 | 19¼ | 19¾ |
| 900 | Elec Refrig. | 71½ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 72 |
| 100 | End John... | 66⅜ | 66½ | 66½ | 67⅛ |
| 5300 | Erie ........ | 36⅜ | 35⅛ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ |
| 2400 | Erie 1 pf... | 41½ | 41⅛ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 7900 | Fam Play . | 126 | 125¼ | 125⅞ | 125¾ |
| 600 | Fam Pl rts | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 300 | Fed Lt & Tr | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 4400 | Fisher Bdy | 87½ | 85⅞ | 87½ | 86½ |
| 9700 | Fisk Rubber | 19¼ | 18½ | 18¾ | 19 |
| 200 | Fisk 1pf sta | 80½ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 81½ |
| 1600 | Fleischm'nn | 46 | 45¾ | 46 | 46 |
| 400 | Foundation. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 99 |
| 200 | Fox A....... | 64⅜ | 64¼ | 64⅜ | 64¼ |
| 5100 | Freeport Tx. | 32⅛ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 32½ |
| 800 | Gabriel ..... | 34⅞ | 34⅜ | 34⅞ | 35 |
| 1900 | Gardner M.. | 6 | 5½ | 6 | 5½ |
| 100 | GenAmTk .. | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45⅞ |
| 1200 | Gen Asphalt | 67 | 66½ | 67 | 67 |
| 3000 | Gen Elec M | 79⅞ | 79½ | 79½ | 79¾ |
| 100 | Gen Elec.... | 319½ | 319½ | 319½ | 319 |
| 700 | Gen Elec Sp | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11⅜ |
| 100 | Gen Gas&E. | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40⅞ |
| 69500 | Gen Motors. | 132¾ | 129⅜ | 132⅝ | 129½ |
| 500 | Gen Mot 7%. | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | 118 |
| 200 | Gen ODA ct | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | .. |
| 1800 | Gen Pet.... | 64⅛ | 63⅞ | 64⅛ | 64⅜ |
| 800 | *Gen Rys.... | 77⅞ | 77¼ | 77½ | 78⅝ |
| 100 | Gimbel Br.. | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52¾ |
| 200 | Glidden .... | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16½ |
| 300 | Gold Dust... | 44½ | 43⅜ | 44½ | .. |
| 1100 | Goodrich ... | 51½ | 50½ | 51⅛ | 51½ |
| 600 | Goodyr pf... | 105 | 100¾ | 105¾ | 103¾ |
| 600 | Gothim SH. | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 43⅞ |
| 100 | Gould Co-op | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 700 | Grt Nor pf. | 75¼ | 75 | 75¼ | 75½ |
| 300 | Grt Nor Ore | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 500 | Guan Sug... | 7⅜ | 7 | 7 | 7¼ |
| 4800 | Gulf Mobile. | 34⅛ | 32½ | 33 | 32 |
| 200 | Gulf Mo pf. | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 101½ |
| 1100 | Gulf Steel... | 72¼ | 71 | 71 | 72½ |
| 2100 | Hartman ... | 29⅜ | 27⅝ | 29⅜ | 28⅜ |
| 300 | Hayes Wh . | 33 | 33 | 33 | .. |
| 300 | Hoe & Co .. | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | .. |
| 100 | Homestake . | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53 |
| 300 | Hud Man .. | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ |
| 15900 | Hudson Mot | 64⅛ | 62¼ | 63⅝ | 63½ |
| 300 | Hupp Mot . | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20⅝ |
| 200 | Ill Central | 120⅛ | 120 | 120 | 119¾ |
| 2700 | Ind Oil & G | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ |
| 100 | Indian Mot | 20 | 20 | 20 | .. |
| 200 | Indian Refin | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10¾ |
| 100 | *Ingersoll R | 91 | 91 | 91 | .. |
| 700 | Inspiration . | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23 |
| 2600 | Interboro R | 49¼ | 48⅛ | 48¾ | 50 |
| 1100 | Inter Agri | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 600 | Int Business | 48 | 47⅝ | 47¾ | 48 |
| 500 | Int Cement | 56½ | 56⅛ | 56½ | 56 |
| 39900 | Int Comb .. | 52⅞ | 50⅜ | 52¾ | 52⅝ |
| 100 | Int Harv .. | 119¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110⅛ |
| 700 | Int Match pf | 65¼ | 64½ | 64½ | 65¾ |
| 300 | Int MMar pf | 37 | 37 | 37 | 36⅝ |
| 200 | Int Nickel . | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 36 |
| 200 | Int Paper . | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52⅝ |
| 1000 | Int Rubber | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 17 |
| 100 | Int Shoe ... | 149½ | 149½ | 149½ | .. |
| 2600 | Int Tel rts .. | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7¾ | 8 |
| 1200 | Int Tel & T | 124¾ | 124 | 124 | 125 |
| 3200 | Jordan Mot | 31½ | 29¾ | 31½ | 30 |
| 2100 | Kan City So | 43¼ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42⅞ |
| 200 | Kan C So pf | 63⅝ | 63½ | 63⅝ | .. |
| 300 | Kelly Spring | 14⅜ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 14 |
| 1400 | Kennecott .. | 52⅞ | 52½ | 52⅝ | 52¾ |
| 1800 | Kresge ..... | 47¾ | 47½ | 47¼ | 48 |
| 300 | Gsge DS..... | 22 | 22 | 22 | .. |
| 900 | Lambert Co. | 44½ | 44 | 44¼ | 44½ |
| 13000 | Lago Oil ... | 23⅜ | 23⅛ | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 500 | Lehigh Val. | 84¼ | 83⅛ | 84⅛ | 83 |
| 100 | Life Saver.. | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20¾ |
| 2300 | Lim Loco... | 62⅞ | 61⅞ | 62⅞ | 61 |
| 1400 | Loews Inc .. | 38½ | 38 | 38½ | 38 |
| 100 | *Lng Bell A | 46 | 46 | 46 | .. |
| 200 | Lou G&E A | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ |
| 800 | Lou Oil Ref | 16⅝ | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 600 | Louis & N. | 134½ | 133⅞ | 133⅞ | 134 |
| 23500 | Mack Tr .. | 111 | 108½ | 110⅝ | 111¾ |
| 100 | Mack Tr 2pf | 106 | 106 | 106 | .. |
| 600 | Mck Tr 2pd. | 103 | 102½ | 103 | .. |
| 100 | Magma Cop. | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 36⅞ |
| 100 | Manati pf... | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ | .. |
| 9900 | Man El Sup. | 78 | 75⅞ | 77¼ | 75 |
| 1000 | Man Elv mg | 59¼ | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | 59½ |
| 2400 | Man Shirt .. | 23¾ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 24 |
| 7000 | Maracaibo .. | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25¼ | 23¾ |
| 5200 | Marland Oil. | 57⅞ | 51⅞ | 57⅛ | 57⅝ |
| 400 | Marlin Rock | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30½ | 29¼ |
| 100 | Mart-Parry. | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18⅝ |
| 100 | Math Alkali | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70¼ |
| 400 | Maytag ..... | 21 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 21⅜ |
| 600 | Met-Gld pf. | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22½ | .. |
| 200 | Mex Seabd | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | .. |
| 1600 | Miami Cop . | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12¾ |
| 1300 | Mid Cont .. | 32 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31⅞ |
| 200 | Mid States. | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Min&SSM .. | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | .. |
| 200 | Min&SSM... | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65¾ |
| 100 | Mo KT pf . | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90⅝ |
| 2600 | Mo Pac .... | 34⅞ | 34⅜ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 1900 | Mo Pac pf . | 84⅛ | 83½ | 84⅛ | 84½ |
| 5000 | Mont Ward. | 65½ | 64⅞ | 65⅜ | 65¼ |
| 500 | Moon Mot . | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 23⅜ | 23½ |
| 300 | Mother Lode | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | 6¼ |
| 500 | Motion Pic. | 23⅜ | 23 | 23¾ | 23 |
| 100 | Motomtr A. | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 40 |
| 1600 | Murry Body | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 3100 | Nash Mot .. | 54⅜ | 54 | 54⅜ | 54¼ |
| 6300 | Nat Bisc .. | 91 | 89¼ | 90⅜ | 89½ |
| 400 | Nat Cash R. | 42⅛ | 42 | 42⅛ | 42¼ |
| 500 | Nat Clo&S . | 29⅜ | 28⅞ | 29⅜ | 29⅝ |
| 1600 | Nat Dairy . | 66⅜ | 66¼ | 66⅜ | 66½ |
| 100 | Nat Dpt Sto | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26¼ |
| 200 | Nat Enam.. | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 2300 | Nat P&Lt.. | 20⅞ | 20⅛ | 20⅜ | 20⅝ |
| 300 | NaRyMx 1pf | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | .. |
| 300 | Na RMx 2pf | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | 3 |
| 500 | Nev Cons.... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 200 | New Or Tx. | 129 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| 27900 | NY Cent.... | 129¾ | 127⅜ | 129¼ | 127¼ |
| 600 | NY C&StL.. | 173⅞ | 172¾ | 173⅞ | 171¼ |
| 25 | NY Harlem. | 190 | 190 | 190 | .. |
| 15100 | NY NH&H.. | 44¾ | 43¼ | 44 | 43⅞ |
| 800 | NY Ont&W. | 25⅛ | 24½ | 25 | 24½ |
| 50 | NY Ry ct... | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 |
| 1200 | Norf&West | 149¼ | 147¾ | 148½ | 147½ |
| 800 | No Am .... | 48¾ | 48¼ | 48¾ | 48⅝ |
| 100 | North A pf. | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50½ |
| 300 | No A Ed pf | 96¼ | 96 | 96¼ | 96 |
| 1800 | No Pac..... | 73 | 72½ | 73 | 72⅞ |
| 200 | Oilwell .... | 32 | 31½ | 32 | .. |
| 200 | Omnibus ... | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18½ |
| 100 | Onyx Hos.. | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | .. |
| 300 | Otis Elev... | 112½ | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112½ |
| 600 | Owens Bot.. | 63 | 62½ | 62½ | 63 |
| 1000 | Pac Oil..... | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 3400 | Packard M.. | 36⅛ | 35½ | 36⅛ | 36 |
| 300 | Paige Det.. | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 1100 | Pan-Am Pet. | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71¼ |
| 10000 | Pan-Am B.. | 73⅛ | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¾ |
| 100 | Pan-Am WB | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 1900 | Panhandle .. | 19½ | 18⅞ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 100 | Park & Tilf. | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 200 | Park Utah.. | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 1000 | Pathe Ex A | 57 | 56 | 56 | 56½ |
| 900 | Penick & F | 21¾ | 21½ | 21¾ | .. |
| 1400 | Penn RR.... | 52¼ | 52 | 52¼ | 52 |
| 100 | Penn Seabd. | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Peoples Gas. | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | .. |
| 100 | Peoria & E. | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | .. |
| 6200 | Pere Marq.. | 94 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 91¾ |
| 300 | Pere M pf... | 79⅞ | 79½ | 79⅞ | 79½ |
| 300 | Phil Co pf.. | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ | .. |
| 200 | Phila Read.. | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38⅝ |
| 3700 | Phillips Pet. | 45½ | 45¼ | 45½ | 45⅜ |
| 3900 | Pierce-Ar .. | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 25 |
| 1000 | Pierce-A pf. | 98½ | 98 | 98 | 98⅞ |
| 300 | Pierce Oil... | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 100 | Pierce Pet... | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4¼ |
| 100 | Pitts Ter.... | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | .. |
| 200 | Pitts WV... | 109¾ | 109½ | 109¾ | 108½ |
| 1900 | Postum C.... | 90⅛ | 88¾ | 90⅛ | 89¼ |
| 17100 | Pub Serv.... | 83⅜ | 81½ | 83⅜ | 81⅛ |
| 500 | Pub Ser 7%. | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 100 | Pub Ser 8%. | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 100 | Pb Sv EP pf | 112 | 112 | 112 | .. |
| 1000 | Pullman .... | 174 | 173 | 173¾ | 174 |
| 100 | Pure Oil ... | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27⅝ |
| 1300 | Radio ..... | 43⅞ | 42⅞ | 43¼ | 43 |
| 100 | Radio pf .. | 47 | 47 | 47 | .. |
| 5600 | Ray Copper | 13⅜ | 13 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ |
| 11300 | Reading ... | 89 | 87½ | 88⅞ | 86⅜ |
| 500 | Reading rts | 17 | 17 | 17 | .. |
| 200 | Rem Type . | 103½ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 103½ |
| 400 | Replogle Stl | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 200 | Repub Stl .. | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50⅛ |
| 700 | Repub St pf | 95¼ | 95 | 95 | .. |
| 300 | Reynolds S | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅛ |
| 200 | Rutland pf | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | .. |
| 100 | Safety Cable | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49½ |
| 2100 | StL&SF .... | 97 | 96¼ | 96¾ | 96⅛ |
| 300 | StL SW .... | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ | .. |
| 100 | Savage A .. | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | .. |
| 3300 | Seabd AL .. | 32⅜ | 32 | 32⅜ | 32 |
| 900 | Seabd AL pf | 36⅞ | 36¾ | 36⅞ | 36¾ |
| 300 | Sears Roe .. | 48⅜ | 48¾ | 48¾ | 49 |
| 1500 | Shell Union | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | 25¾ |
| 100 | Shell Un pf | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106½ |
| 400 | Shubert Th | 64 | 63½ | 64 | 63⅞ |
| 1000 | Simmons .. | 41 | 40 | 40 | 41¼ |
| 800 | Simms Pet . | 19 | 18⅝ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 1000 | Sinclair ... | 22 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 22 |
| 100 | Sinclair pf . | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | .. |
| 1400 | Skelly Oil | 34 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 34 |
| 500 | *So PR Sug. | 103¾ | 101⅞ | 103¾ | 103 |
| 300 | So Calif Fd | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31¼ |
| 1200 | So Dairies A | 50⅞ | 50 | 50⅞ | 51½ |
| 4400 | So Dairies B | 33¼ | 32½ | 32½ | 33 |
| 3400 | So Pacific . | 101⅝ | 100⅞ | 101⅛ | 101½ |
| 3900 | So Railway. | 115¾ | 114⅝ | 115⅜ | 115 |
| 400 | So Ry pf... | 91¾ | 91¼ | 91¾ | 91¼ |
| 600 | Spicer Co .. | 22⅜ | 22½ | 22½ | 21⅝ |
| 2200 | Sta Gas ... | 55 | 54¼ | 54¾ | 55 |
| 200 | Sta Gas pf. | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 54½ |
| 1700 | Sta Oil Cal. | 57¼ | 57 | 57 | 57⅛ |
| 2500 | Sta Oil NJ | 44⅜ | 44⅛ | 44¼ | 44½ |
| 400 | Sta O NJ pf. | 117½ | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¾ |
| 1900 | St-Warner .. | 72 | 71 | 72 | 72 |
| 200 | Stromberg . | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 4400 | Studebaker . | 51⅛ | 50 | 51⅛ | 50⅞ |
| 400 | Symington A | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ | .. |
| 10600 | Tex Co .... | 53 | 52⅞ | 53 | 52⅞ |
| 500 | Tex Gulf S. | 138½ | 138⅛ | 138½ | 138½ |
| 1800 | Tex & Pac. | 54⅜ | 54 | 54⅜ | 55¼ |
| 400 | Thompson .. | 46¼ | 46 | 46¼ | 47 |
| 200 | Tidewater .. | 33½ | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| 100 | Tidewater pf | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 500 | Timken .... | 51 | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | 51 |
| 200 | Trans Oil .. | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3½ |
| 100 | Under Type | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ |
| 1300 | Un Bag & P | 46 | 44½ | 46 | 44½ |
| 1300 | Un Carbon.. | 81⅞ | 81¼ | 81⅞ | 82¼ |
| 300 | Un Oil Cal.. | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 700 | Un Pacific.. | 148¾ | 148⅝ | 148¾ | 148½ |
| 100 | Un Tk Car. | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 300 | Un Fruit ... | 107½ | 107 | 107 | 107¼ |
| 100 | Un Paperbd. | 25 | 25 | 25 | .. |
| 600 | US Dist .... | 52¼ | 51⅞ | 52 | 52⅞ |
| 100 | US Hoffman | 50 | 50 | 50 | .. |
| 800 | US Ind Alco | 55⅜ | 55⅜ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 400 | US In Al pf. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 5200 | US Realty.. | 60½ | 59½ | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| 9200 | US Rubber.. | 59⅛ | 57⅞ | 58½ | 59¼ |
| 200 | US Rub pf.. | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅞ |
| 200 | US Smelt .. | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38½ |
| 46100 | US Steel .. | 131¾ | 130⅝ | 131¼ | 131⅞ |
| 300 | US Steel pf. | 128½ | 128¼ | 128½ | 128⅜ |
| 100 | Univ Pipe... | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 19 |
| 1900 | Util P&Lt A | 33⅛ | 32 | 33⅛ | 32⅛ |
| 600 | Va-C Ch nw | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | 14 |
| 100 | Va-C Ch 7% | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96¼ |
| 100 | Va I C&C.. | 50 | 50 | 50 | .. |
| 200 | Vanadium... | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 100 | Van Rite pf | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 12200 | Vivaudou .. | 32⅛ | 30¾ | 32⅛ | 30¼ |
| 5100 | Wabash ... | 43⅝ | 43 | 43½ | 43½ |
| 1100 | Wab pf A.. | 73¾ | 73¼ | 73½ | 73¾ |
| 4600 | Ward Bk B | 33 | 31¾ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 900 | Weber & H. | 54½ | 54 | 54½ | 55⅛ |
| 600 | W Pac pf.. | 82 | 81⅛ | 82 | .. |
| 200 | West Union. | 143½ | 143 | 143 | 144¼ |
| 800 | Westg Elec. | 68 | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅞ |
| 100 | Wheeling .. | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 100 | White Eagle | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅛ |
| 2600 | White Mot.. | 55¼ | 54⅝ | 55 | 55¼ |
| 20600 | Willys-Over. | 26¼ | 25½ | 26⅛ | 26¼ |
| 200 | Wilson new. | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 5800 | Woolworth . | 148¾ | 147⅛ | 148¼ | 148⅛ |
| 1500 | Wor Pump.. | 32¾ | 31¾ | 32 | 32⅞ |
| 200 | *Yale & T.. | 68 | 68 | 68 | .. |
| 1300 | Yel Truck.. | 23 | 22⅜ | 23 | 22⅞ |
| 300 | Yel Truck pf | 99¼ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 99 |
| 700 | Youngst'n .. | 75⅝ | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75½ |

# NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 18.33 | 18.33 | 18.17 | 18.17 | 18.30 |
| Oct. | 17.28 | 17.28 | 17.08 | 17.08 | 17.31 |
| Dec. | 17.19 | 17.21 | 17.02 | 17.02 | 17.23 |
| Jan. | 17.12 | 17.15 | 16.97 | 16.97 | 17.15 |
| March | 17.26 | 17.29 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.30 |
| May | 17.35 | 17.37 | 17.23 | 17.23 | 17.40 |

**Liverpool Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Last sale | Prev close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 9.52 | 9.55 | 9.51 | 9.54 | 9.58 |
| Oct. | 9.13 | 9.18 | 9.13 | 9.17 | 9.20 |
| Dec. | 9.08 | 9.08 | 9.07 | 9.08 | 9.13 |
| Jan. | 9.05 | 9.09 | 9.04 | 9.07 | 9.11 |
| Mar. | 9.06 | 9.11 | 9.06 | 9.09 | 9.12 |
| May | 9.07 | 9.12 | 9.07 | 9.10 | 9.12 |

Spots 10.14, down 4. Tone at close, quiet. Sales (British), 7000; (American), 5000.

### BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

LONDON, June 10—The weekly return of the Bank of England compares as follows:

| | June 10, '26 | June 3, '26 |
|---|---|---|
| Circulation | £140,379,000 | £140,982,000 |
| Public deposits | 9,774,000 | 11,457,000 |
| Private deposits | 108,214,000 | 118,764,000 |
| Gov't securities | 39,455,000 | 51,570,000 |
| Other securities | 68,002,000 | 68,895,000 |
| Reserves | 28,353,000 | 27,539,000 |
| Prop res to liab | 24.03% | 21.15% |
| Bullion | 148,983,000 | 148,771,000 |
| Bank rate | 5% | 5% |

### STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $149,000

NEW YORK, June 10—The New York Stock Exchange seat of David J. Gould has been sold to William G. Baker Jr., and that of Bayard Dominic to John M. Lummis, both for $149,000. The previous sale was at $145,000.

### STEEL SHEETS REDUCED

Steel sheets have been reduced $2 a ton in the Chicago district, black No. 28 and galvanized No. 28 being quoted at $3.25 to $3.35 and $4.50 to $4.60 per 100 pounds. Blue annealed is quoted at $2.25 to $2.60, compared with $2.60 flat previously.

### BRITISH FLOATING DEBT HIGHER

LONDON, June 10—British exchequer receipts for the week ended June 5 totaled £10,318,568 and expenditures £53,695,809. Floating debt increased to £764,921,000, from £720,691,000 in the week ended May 29.

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

| Sales | | High | Low | Last June10 | Last June 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | Andes Pet.. | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| 5 | Am Sugar... | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 68⅞ |
| 6864 | Am Tel Rts | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6⅛ |
| 219 | Am T&T.... | 143⅝ | 142¾ | 143 | 143½ |
| 85 | Am Woolen. | 20½ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19¼ |
| 10 | Am Wool pf | 70 | 70 | 70 | 69 |
| 70 | Atlas Ply.. | 61½ | 61 | 61½ | 61½ |
| 50 | Amoskeag .. | 55 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 55 |
| 20 | Amoskg pf.. | 75 | 75 | 75 | .. |
| 185 | Ariz Com.... | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9¼ |
| 25 | Big Hart.. | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | .. |
| 90 | *Bos El..... | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80¼ |
| 10 | *Bos El 1 pf. | 116 | 116 | 116 | 120 |
| 18 | Bos El 2 pf. | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | 103½ |
| 14 | Bos & Alb.. | 171 | 171 | 171 | 171 |
| 155 | B&M ....... | 54 | 53⅞ | 54 | 53⅞ |
| 10 | B&M pfA sta | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 5 | B&M pfB sta | 89 | 89 | 89 | 90 |
| 21 | Cal & Ariz. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 195 | Cal & Hecla | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 70 | Cliff Min.... | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | 3 |
| 50 | Cop Range.. | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 14 |
| 25 | Cal Pets.... | 32 | 32 | 32 | .. |
| 60 | Economy S.. | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ | 21 |
| 100 | E Mass Ry. | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ | 64 |
| 33 | Eng PS pf | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 46 | Edison Elec. | 227 | 226½ | 227 | 227 |
| 100 | Europ Shs.. | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 73 | Gen Elec.... | 80 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 80 |
| 75 | Ger Cr Inv. | 19½ | 19 | 19 | 19½ |
| 5 | Gillette ..... | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96¾ |
| 10 | Greenfield .. | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¼ |
| 25 | Hardy ...... | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 50 | Helvetia .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 55 | Hood Rub.. | 58½ | 58 | 58 | .. |
| 15 | Island Crk.. | 181 | 180 | 181 | 179 |
| 50 | Keweenah .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 20 | La Salle.... | .95 | .95 | .95 | 1 |
| 10 | Loew's Thea | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10⅛ |
| 5 | Me Cent.... | 58 | 58 | 58 | .. |
| 20 | Mass Gas... | 84 | 84 | 84 | 83¼ |
| 8 | Mass Gas pf | 67 | 67 | 67 | .. |
| 26 | Mergenthal . | 106 | 105½ | 105½ | 109 |
| 10 | Mex Inv.... | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 |
| 235 | Mohawk .... | 32½ | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 100 | Nelson ..... | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24⅝ |
| 480 | Nash ....... | 54¼ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | 54¼ |
| 6 | Nat Leather | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2½ |
| 160 | NA Ut pp.. | 98 | 98 | 98 | .. |
| 50 | New C'nelia. | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 112 | *NE Tel..... | 114 | 113½ | 113½ | 115½ |
| 100 | NY NH&H.. | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44⅝ |
| 210 | Old Domin.. | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 155 | Pac Mills... | 37⅜ | 37½ | 37½ | 37⅝ |
| 115 | Pocahontas . | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 127 | Quincy Min. | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | 17 |
| 126 | Swid Am.... | 100½ | 100 | 100½ | -00 |
| 10 | St Mary Ld. | 27 | 27 | 27 | .. |
| 10 | Shannon .... | 35 | 35 | 35 | 40 |
| 25 | Safewy S pf | 95 | 95 | 95 | .. |
| 50 | Swift Inter.. | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¼ |
| 25 | *Swift & Co. | 112¼ | 112 | 112 | 114 |
| 210 | Torrington.. | 67 | 67 | 67 | 66 |
| 410 | Tower ...... | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 196 | Uni Shoe ... | 49 | 48¾ | 49 | 48⅝ |
| 50 | US Steel.... | 130⅞ | 130⅞ | 130⅞ | 130⅜ |
| 25 | US Min pf .. | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | 48¾ |
| 90 | Utah Apex.. | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 100 | Un Tw Drill. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11¼ |
| 10 | Waldorf .... | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 10 | Walworth .. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15½ |
| 25 | War Bros... | 46 | 46 | 46 | .. |
| 26 | Westingh'se. | 68⅛ | 67¾ | 67¾ | .. |
| | BONDS | | | | |
| $1000 | Atl Gulf 5s. | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¼ |
| 1500 | E Mass 5s B | 74 | 74 | 74 | .. |
| 1000 | Hood Rub 7s | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 4000 | Miss Riv 5s | 101¼ | 101 | 101¼ | 101¼ |

# BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska Pac | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| Black Oak | .39 | .38 | .38 |
| Boston Ely | .15 | .15 | .15 |
| Boston & Montana | .45 | .44 | .44 |
| Chief Cons Min | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| Cons Copper Mines | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| Crystal Cop | .34 | .32 | .33 |
| Col Emer | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Dun Glen | 1⅛ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| Electric Bond | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ |
| Eureka Smelting | .07 | .06½ | .07 |
| General M | .74 | .65 | .65 |
| Idaho Corp | 2¼ | 2 | 2 |
| Idaho Co | 1¼ | 1 | 1 |
| Iron Cap | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Jerome Verde Dev | .65 | .65 | .65 |
| Juno | .21 | .21 | .21 |
| Kay Cop | 1½ | 1⅛ | 1½ |
| Nixon | .30 | .30 | .30 |
| Per Pet | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Peavine | .88 | .88 | .88 |
| Paymaster | .73 | .71 | .72 |
| Quinby | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ |
| Shatt-Denn | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| Tono Extension | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| Torchlite | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| United Verde Ext | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| Union | .95 | .93 | .93 |

### ANACONDA LOGGING OPERATIONS

MISSOULA, Mont., June 5 (Special Correspondence)—With a record of more than 400,000,000 feet of timber having been cut and shipped to the Bonner mill, logging operations on the Nine-Mile Creek have just been brought to a close by the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. Operations have been in progress on the Nine-Mile since 1916. These camps are now being moved to the Elk Creek country, near Sunset, to which the Milwaukee railway has just completed a 13-mile extension of its Blackfoot line.

### GERMAN UTILITY LOAN

NEW YORK, June 10—According to information received by Moody's foreign department, a group headed by Harris, Forbes & Co. and the Equitable Trust Company will soon offer in this market an $8,000,000 loan of Lower Isar Corporation (Untere Isar A G), proceeds to be used for enlargement of plants and new construction, including a nitrogen factory with capacity of 60,000 metric tons yearly.

### CONTINENTAL MOTORS PROFIT

Continental Motors Corporation reports net profit of $1,011,578 for the six months ended April 30 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equal to 57 cents a share on the caiptal stock, compared with $1,402,864, or 79 cents a share in the preceding corresponding period. Gross earnings were $2,016,441. Cash on hand April 30 was $4,065,150 compared with $5,445,125 a year ago. Profit and loss surplus was $10,656,036 compared with $9,644,374.

### BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, June 10—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare as follows:

| | June 10, '26 | June 3, '26 |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 5,548,500,000 | 5,548,400,000 |
| Silver | 335,200,000 | 335,200,000 |
| Loans and disc | 7,065,400,000 | 8,030,000,000 |
| Circulation | 53,353,400,000 | 53,389,500,000 |
| Deposits | 2,822,100,000 | 3,105,500,000 |
| Adv to state | 36,400,000,000 | 36,900,000,000 |
| Bank rate | 6% | 6% |

### ERIE'S NEW FINANCING

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The Erie Railroad asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to pledge $17,000,000 of its first consolidated mortgage general lien bonds and $15,000,000 of general mortgage convertible bonds as security for $10,000,000 of two-year 5 per cent notes dated July 1. Proceeds from the sale of the notes would be used toward payment of Erie notes now outstanding.

### GENERAL PETROLEUM PROGRAM

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10—Agreements filed at Bakersfield disclose the program of General Petrouem Company to drill 70 wells on Davies Realty Company land and 32 on Glide lease, Kern River, west front development, to cost about $3,000,000 ultimately and start Sept. 1. Company has also filed Packard lease on section 14-27-28, calling for 16 wells but with allowable deferment of drilling for period of three years.

### LEAD OUTPUT DECLINES

Recoverable lead received in April by smelters in the United States that are members of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, declined to 48,067 short tons from 50,568 in March, a total of 196,336 tons for the first four months of 1926, compared with 202,631 tons in the like period of 1925.

### CUBAN HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

HAVANA, June 10—The Cuban Cabinet has decided to ask for bids for building 625 miles of central highway from Pinar Del Rio to Santiago De Cuba at an estimated cost of $60,000,000. The method of financing is as yet undecided, but it will probably be done by a revolving loan from New York bankers next year. There are sufficient funds in the Treasury for the first year's work.

### FISHER BODY EARNINGS

Fisher Body Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, 1926, reports net of $12,593,322 after expenses and depreciation. Net after interest and federal taxes was $10,710,068, equivalent to $4.45 a share (par $25) on 2,400,000 shares.

### GETS FOREIGN COAL ORDERS

BALTIMORE, June 10—Consolidation Coal Co. booked orders for about 100,000 tons of coal for England, Italy and South America; 50,000 tons will be consigned to England for operation of railroad and power companies and other utilities.

# STEEL TRADE SHOWS GAIN IN CONFIDENCE AND IN NEW BUYING

The Iron Age says: In volume of new buying, in more confident attitude of both buyers and sellers and in promise for business in third quarter the steel trade shows improvement. At the same time the moderate reduction scheduled for June, in rate of mill operations, is going into effect.

Activity in pig iron in the Middle West on a greater scale than in several months, with further weakening of prices, has featured the week in that end of the market, while railroad equipment buying and increased inquiry for railroad material have been the chief developments in finished steel.

May brought rather less than the expected decline in steel ingot output. At 151,744 tons the daily rate was 4.3 per cent less than April. It represented an 84 per cent operation for the month, compared with 88 per cent in April and 92.5 per cent in March, based on 56,000,000 tons a year as the country's theoretical capacity.

For June an average rate of not far from 75 per cent is indicated for the industry. Independent steel companies, as a whole, are close to that rate now, while the Steel Corporation is running at 85 per cent.

# GRAIN PRICES ARE GENERALLY LOWER

*By the Associated Press*

CHICAGO, June 10—With rain reported at various places from Manitoba down through North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, wheat values underwent a material setback today in the early dealings. Apparently most traders considered that bullish aspects of the Government crop reported had been discounted beforehand.

Opening unchanged to ⅝c off, wheat took a downward swing all around. Corn and oats were easier, corn starting unchanged to ¼c lower, and soon showing a moderate general drop. Provisions were firm.

Opening grain prices: Wheat, July $1.41¾; September, $1.37⅛; December, $1.39¾. Corn, July, 74¾c; September, 79⅛c; December, 79½c. Oats, July 42⅜c; September, 43⅛c; December, 45¼c.

# DIVIDENDS

Maryland Oil declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable June 30 to stock of record June 19.

Continental Can Company declared the regular quarterly $1.25 common dividend, payable Aug. 16 to stock of record Aug. 5.

Electric Bond and Share Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Aug. 2 to stock of record July 10.

Electric Bond & Share Securities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25c on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 25.

Continental Baking declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 on Class A common and $2 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly $2 common dividend, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Safety Car Heating & Lighting declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock of C. G. Spring & Bumper Company will be paid July 1 to stock of record June 21.

Indian Motorcycle Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred stocks, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

United States Bobbin & Shuttle Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable June 30 to stock of record June 9.

Portland Electric Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the 6 per cent first preferred and 1¾ per cent on the prior preference, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Universal Pictures declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the first preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

Kaufmann Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on common, payable July 28 to stock of record July 20.

Nunnally Company declared the regular semi-annual 75c dividend, payable June 30 to stock of record June 19.

Public Service Electric Power Company declared the regular quarterly $1.75 preferred dividend, payable Aug. 2 to stock of record July 15.

Southern Railway declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the common, payable Aug. 2 to stock of record July 10, and 1¼ per cent on the preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record June 26.

American Wholesale Corporation declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

H. L. Mallinson Company declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

Cluett Peabody & Co. declared the regular quarterly $1.75 preferred dividend, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

Simbroco Stone Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Narragansett Electric Lighting declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 payable July 1 to stock of record June 12.

Prophylactic Brush Co. declared 50 cents extra and the regular quarterly of 50 cents on the common, the former payable July 1 to stock of record June 19 and the latter July 15 to stock of record July 1.

General Baking Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the Class A common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 17.

National Shawmut Bank declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 1.

### VACUUM BUYS SOVIET OIL

LONDON, June 10—Vacuum Oil concluded a contract with the Soviet Government to buy a minimum of 65,000 tons of kerosene each year for the next two years. On May 25 Vacuum bought 30,000 tons of Rusian kerosene for Egypt. Earlier in May Vacuum contracted for 20,000 tons of mixed oils to be shipped to Central Europe before October. The two first purchases of Russian oil by Vacuum were of two cargoes of crude of 4000 tons each to be shipped to Central Europe and a contract March 5 for 70,000 tons of kerosene for Egypt to be shipped within 15 months.

### CHASE NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—First dividends by the Chase National Bank since absorbing the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, were declared yesterday. A quarterly dividend of 3½ per cent was authorized by directors of the bank and the Chase Securities Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1. Both are payable July 1 to holders of record June 16. The bank dividend is one-half of one per cent lower than its former rate, but the securities company's dividend was unchanged.

### WINTER WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—A winter wheat crop of 543,300,000 bushels is indicated by the condition of the crop on June 1, which was 76.5 per cent of normal, the Department of Agriculture announced. The condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 78.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 87.1 per cent on June 1 last year and 89.9 per cent the 10-year June 1 average. Spring wheat production was not forecast nor was any estimate of acreage announced.

### METROPOLITAN STORES SALES UP

Sales of the Metropolitan Chain Stores, Inc., for the month of May, 1926, were $866,687, as compared with $627,390 for the like month last year, or an increase of 38 per cent. For the first five months of this year sales totaled $3,449,871 as compared with $2,704,152, or an increase of 27½ per cent.

### PIG IRON OUTPUT GAINS

May production of pig iron in the United States approximated 3,481,428 tons, compared with 3,450,122 in April and 2,930,807 in May, 1925. Production for first five months of 1926 was 16,613,153 tons, compared with 16,338,491 in the 1925 period.

# NEW YORK CURB

| Sales (in hundreds) | | High | Low | 1:30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INDUSTRIALS | | | |
| 1 | Ala Grt So Ry.... | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 20 | zAlpha Port Cem. | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 2 | Aluminum Co Am | 71 | 70⅞ | 71 |
| 1 | Alum Co A pf.... | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Am Cyanamid B. | 40 | 38½ | 40 |
| 4 | Am G & E new... | 81⅜ | 80⅝ | 80¾ |
| 2 | Am Pow & L pf. | 93¾ | 93⅝ | 93¾ |
| 1 | Am Rayon Prod.. | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 1 | Am Sum vtc..... | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1 | Am Superpow B.. | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ |
| 1 | Am Thread pf... | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 1 | Auburn Auto ..... | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 6 | Bliss Co new..... | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| 3 | Borden Co new... | 92½ | 92¼ | 90½ |
| 4 | Brill Corp A..... | 39⅞ | 38⅛ | 39⅜ |
| 1 | Brillo Mfg Co A. | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 1 | Brooklyn City RR | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 84 | Can Dry G A new | 49⅜ | 49⅛ | 49⅝ |
| 70 | zCelluloid Co pf.. | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| 14 | Comwlth Pow new | 36⅛ | 35½ | 35⅞ |
| 50 | z war ............ | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 5 | Cons G&El Balt n | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 3 | Cons Laundry Cor | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 22 | Contl Baking "A" | 82½ | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| 52 | do "B" ......... | 12⅛ | 11⅜ | 11⅞ |
| 1 | do pf .......... | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 1 | Courtaulds Ltd.... | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ |
| 3 | Curtiss Aero & M | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 8 | Dubilier C&R new | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 1 | Durant Motors .. | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 2 | Eastern Roll M nw | 29⅛ | 29 | 29 |
| 29 | Elec B&Sh new.. | 69⅛ | 68⅜ | 68⅜ |
| 10 | zdo pf .......... | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 3 | Electric Investors | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ |
| 1 | Engineers P S pf | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 2 | do part pd pf .. | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 7 | Fageol Motors Co | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 |
| 7 | iFlm Insp Mach.. | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 10 | zFord Mot Can... | 490 | 490 | 490 |
| 4 | Fndation Co For. | 19¼ | 19 | 19⅛ |
| 2 | Freed-Else R C.. | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 8 | Freshman Co (C) | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ |
| 2 | Garod Corp ...... | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 12 | Gen Bak Corp A. | 55⅜ | 54¾ | 55¼ |
| 10 | Gen Bak Corp B. | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 1 | Gen Pub Serv.... | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 2 | Gil Saf Raz...... | 97 | 96½ | 96½ |
| 14 | *Glen Alden Coal. | 166 | 163¾ | 165 |
| 16 | Goodyr T & R... | 36⅜ | 35½ | 36 |
| 7 | Grimes R&C Rec. | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 3 | Hap Candy St A | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 1 | Hap S St Fdrs... | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 1 | Hellman Inc pf... | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 1 | Hires (CE) Co.... | 23½ | 231 | 23½ |
| 1 | Horn & Hardart.. | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | 53⅛ |
| 4 | Ind Rayon A.... | 10⅞ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 1 | Int Util B....... | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 106 | Leh P Sec nw.... | 15½ | 14¾ | 15½ |
| 11 | Lehi V Coal ctfs. | 44¾ | 44⅝ | 44¾ |
| 75 | zLehi aVl Coal S | 86⅜ | 86⅜ | 86⅜ |
| 20 | zLib O Sh Glass. | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| 1 | Lit Bros ........ | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | Marconi W Lon.. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | McCord Rad B.. | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 5 | Met Stores ...... | 33⅜ | 33 | 33 |
| 2 | Mohawk & Hud P | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 1 | Mohawk Val nw. | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| 4 | Munic Serv Co... | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 5 | Nat Elec Pow A. | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ |
| 25 | zNat P&Lt pf.... | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Nat Pub Serv 'B'. | 12 | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 2 | N Y T 6½% pf... | 113⅞ | 113⅞ | 113⅞ |
| 6 | Northeastern Pow. | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19⅜ |
| 4 | Nor Ohio Pow..... | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ |
| 2 | Nor St PoPw 'A'. | 102¾ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 25 | z do pf ......... | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 | Pneder Groc 'B'.. | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ |
| 8 | Penn O Securities. | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 1 | Phila Electric .... | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 2 | Pick B & Co pf... | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| 1 | Pitts Lk Erie Ry. | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| 1 | Pratt & Lamb Inc. | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 10 | zProc & Gamble.. | 157 | 157 | 157 |
| 3 | Puget Sd P & L... | 31½ | 31 | 31½ |
| 1 | Purity Bak 'A'.... | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 1 | do 'B' ......... | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 1 | Rand Kard Bur... | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 2 | Reo oMtor Car.... | 20¾ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 7 | Richmond Rad.... | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 2 | Servel Corp c o d.. | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ |
| 20 | zSinger Mfg ...... | 335 | 335 | 335 |
| 5 | do Ltd .......... | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 12 | Southeast P & L.. | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ |
| 2 | do war .......... | 9¼ | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | do part pf new.. | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 4 | So iCties Utilities. | 45 | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 1 | Sowest Bell T pf.. | 114½ | 114⅜ | 114⅜ |
| 13 | Std Publish 'A'... | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 2 | Stanley Co Am.... | 61⅛ | 61 | 61⅛ |
| 11 | Stutz M Car Am... | 30 | 29 | 30 |
| 3 | Swift Internat..... | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 3 | Todd Shipyards .. | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 5 | Trans Lux Day Pi | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 1 | Tung Sol Lamp.. | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 2 | Tung Sol Lamp A | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 34 | Un Gas Improv . | 106⅜ | 103 | 106⅜ |
| 10 | Un L & P A new. | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ |
| 1 | W A Sup par pfd | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 20 | WMd Ry 1st pf. | 75½ | 75 | 75 |
| 1 | Wh Sew Mach pf. | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| | STANDARD OILS | | | |
| 2 | Anglo Am Oil .. | 18½ | 18¼ | 18⅜ |
| 5 | Ang-Am ctfs new. | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 3 | Continental Oil .. | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ |
| 10 | zCumberland Pipe. | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 12 | Humble O & Ref | 64⅜ | 64⅛ | 64⅜ |
| 100 | zIll Pipe Line... | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| 7 | Imperial Oil Can. | 36¼ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ |
| 15 | Int'l Pet ......... | 33⅝ | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| 1 | Penn-Mex Fuel . | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 5 | Prairie Oil & Gas | 53¾ | 53⅝ | 53¾ |
| 3 | Prairie Pipe Line. | 125¼ | 124¾ | 125¼ |
| 1 | *South Penn Oil.. | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 21 | Stand Oil Ind.... | 64¼ | 63⅞ | 64 |
| 1 | Stand Oil Ken... | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| 1 | Stand Oil Neb.... | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 37 | Stand Oil NY.... | 32⅝ | 32⅜ | 32⅝ |
| 23 | Stand Oil NY wi. | 32⅜ | 32¼ | 32⅜ |
| 1 | Stand Oil Ohio... | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| | INDEPENDENT OILS | | | |
| 11 | Am Cont Oilfields | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 3 | Am Maracaibo .. | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ |
| 78 | Carib Syndicate.. | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| 14 | Cit Service new. | 41⅜ | 41¼ | 41⅜ |
| 3 | Cities Service pf.. | 86⅝ | 86½ | 86⅝ |
| 6 | Colombian Synd n | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 1 | Consol Royalty .. | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 3 | Creole Syndicate. | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 1 | Crown Central .. | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 4 | *Euclid Oil ...... | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 2 | Mexican Panuco . | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 25 | Gibson Oil ....... | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ |
| 16 | Gulf O Corp Pa. | 87 | 86 | 86 |
| 3 | Lion Oil Ref..... | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 4 | Mountain Prod .. | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 16 | New Bradford .. | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 1 | Red Banks Oil ... | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 2 | Reiter Forster O C | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 2 | Ryan Colsolidated | 6⅜ | 6¾ | 6⅜ |
| 2 | Salt Creek Prod.. | 31 | 30⅞ | 30⅞ |
| 3 | *Tide Wa Ass Oil | 24⅝ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ |
| 3 | *Tide Asso Oil pf. | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 4 | Venezuelan Petrol | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ |
| 1 | Woodley Petrol... | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| | MINING | | | |
| 16 | Cons Copper Min.. | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 1 | Engineers Gold M | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 1 | Golden Ctr Mines | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 1 | Kay Copper ...... | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 2 | Newmont Mining.. | 54½ | 54⅜ | 54⅜ |
| 2 | Nipissing Mines... | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ |
| 3 | Noranda Mines ... | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| 5 | Premier Gold ..... | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 9 | So Am G & Plat.. | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 4 | Teck Hughes Gold. | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 3 | Tonopah Bel Dev. | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | Tonopah Mining... | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 2 | Un Verde Ext.... | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 3 | Wenden Cop Min.. | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| | DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000) | | | |
| 3 | Allied Pack 8s '39. | 75¼ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ |
| 22 | Am G&E 6 'B'2014. | 101⅛ | 101 | 101 |
| 41 | Am P&Lt 6s 2016. | 99½ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 16 | do 6s 2016 wi... | 99½ | 99¼ | 99½ |
| 4 | Am W Wks 6s '75. | 94¾ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| 17 | Anacond Cop 6s'29. | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 8 | Asso G&E 6s '55.. | 96 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| 6 | A Sim Hwe 6½s'33 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 1 | Atl Gulf&WI 5s'59 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 19 | Balt&Ohio 5s.... | 97⅞ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| 1 | Bell Tel Can 5s'55 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 11 | Brunner Tb 7½s . | 85¼ | 85⅛ | 85¼ |
| 10 | Buf Gen El 5s '56 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 108 | Cit Svc 6s '66 ... | 93¼ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 1 | Cit Svc 7s D '66 . | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 8 | Cudahy Pk 5½s'37 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 61 | Dke Price P 6s'66 | 102¼ | 102 | 102⅛ |
| 1 | El Refrig 6s '36 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| 24 | Fla P&Lt 5s...... | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 14 | Galena Sig Oil 7s | 94½ | 94 | 94½ |
| 1 | Gdyr T&R 5s 1928 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 3 | Grand Trunk 6½s | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 5 | Gulf Oil 5s 1937 .. | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 | Keith Corp 6s '46 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | LacledeGas 5½s'29. | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 10 | Lehigh Pw Sec 6A | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| 4 | Lib McN Lib 7s. | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 | Loew's Inc 6'41 .. | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 | Long Is Light 6'45. | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 36 | ManitobaLtd 5½'51 | 97⅜ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 1 | MassGasCo 5½s'46. | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 19 | Morris & Co 7½s. | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 3 | N Sts P cvt 6½'33. | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 2 | Ohio Pow 7s '51 .. | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 6 | do 5s "B" '52 .. | 99¼ | 99 | 99¼ |
| 10 | Otis Steel 6s '41 .. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 6 | Pan Am Pet 6s '40. | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| 13 | Penn Ohio Edi 6'50. | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 | Penn P&Lt 5s "D" | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 5 | Phil El 6s ........ | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 10 | do 5½s '72 ...... | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 | Phil Rap Tr 6s'62. | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 6 | Servel Corp 6 '31. | 102 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 247 | SE P&Lt 6s ww.. | 94⅝ | 94¼ | 94½ |
| 3 | So Cal Ed 5s '44.. | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 | Sun Oil 5½s '39.. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Swift & Co 5s '32. | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ |
| 6 | Tex&Ft Sm 5½s'50. | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 1 | Tidal Osage 7'34. | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 | Un Oil Prod 8s'31. | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 10 | US Rub 6½s '28.. | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 3 | US Rnb 6½s '29. | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 3 | US Rub 6½s '33.. | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1 | US Rub 6½s '38.. | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| | FOREIGN BONDS | | | |
| 3 | Antioq Col 7s '45. | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 10 | Berlin CE6½s '29. | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 27 | Tntioq 7s B '45... | 91⅝ | 91¼ | 91½ |
| 30 | CCologne 6½s '50. | 87¾ | 87½ | 87⅝ |
| 10 | CLeipzig 7s '47... | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| 1 | COslo 5½s '46.... | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 1 | CM Baden 7s '51. | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 7 | DCaldas C 7½s4'6 | 96 | 95½ | 95½ |
| 28 | GC Munic 7s '47.. | 96⅜ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 11 | Ital PubU 7s '52.. | 87½ | 87¼ | 87¾ |
| 3 | King Denmark 5½ | 99¾ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |

# FISK RUBBER SALES LARGE

## First Half-Year Earnings Slightly Larger Than in Previous Year

The statement of operations of the Fisk Rubber Company for the six months ended April 30 was a first-class exhibit.

In spite of abandonment of the spring-dating campaign and unfavorable spring weather, net sales were off from last year only $1,359,000, while operating income increased $139,000. Net for shareholders at $2,124,000 was larger by $87,000 than the $2,037,000 figure of last year.

Normally Fisk does 60 per cent of its business in the second half of its fiscal year, and with so backward a spring the normal expectation is pretty sure to be met. Compared with an average for the first half year of $4,735,000 sales a month Fisk is currently doing about $7,500,000. For the full year it should do in the neighborhood of $71,000,000 to $72,000,000, compared with $74,900,000 last year.

**Output Quickly Increased**

The Fisk factories are turning out about 27,000 casings and around 30,000 tubes daily. Incidentally sometime in a year or two whenever directors feel that expansion is warranted, it will take only a small expenditure to convert the western into as large capacity as the Chicopee Falls plant, making total capacity of about 38,000 casings daily.

The increase in Fisk inventories from $17,800,000 to $31,100,000 may at first glance seem large, but actually it represents barely 250,000 casings in excess of the normal spring peak, or perhaps five or six weeks' sales.

Then, too, Fisk has as a result of recent purchases, a larger actual tonnage of crude rubber than a year ago, and of course prices are much higher. Mainly, however, the explanation lies in the backward season, which moved forward the normal spring peak.

**Crude Rubber Situation**

The Fisk crude rubber situation is very satisfactory as a result of forehandedness last autumn. The management realized the possibilities of $1 rubber, and as a start toward getting in good shape as respects raw material and finished supplies shut down completely from Oct. 16 to Oct. 31. And all through November and December it ran its plants only three days a week.

The result of this curtailment program was to permit averaging down on crude to a point permitting of orderly liquidation and the establishment at the year-end of inventory valuations on the market level without impairing earning power.

The small amount of bank borrowing, $4,100,000, will be liquidated within 60 days. Another small item in the balance sheet worthy of comment is the anticipation of sinking fund requirements on the first preferred stock with $1,084,000 in the treasury at very attractive prices.

Waverly Oil Works Company declared a dividend of 60 cents on Class A stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 18.

# LIMA LOCOMOTIVE EARNINGS GAIN AND OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS

Lima Locomotive's earnings so far this year have been sufficient to cover the dividend for the first half-year on its 211,057 shares. The stock pays $4 annually.

Second-half earnings seem assured. A single order taken this week, for 50 engines for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, amounted to nearly $5,000,000, or more than Lima's gross sales of $4,490,028 in 1925.

These engines were of the new type recently developed by Lima, which has pinned its faith on increasing power and fuel economy of the steam engine, while its competitors have been developing Diesel and other types of engines.

These engines have been given rigorous tests on a number of railroads with unvarying success. Ten of the engines sold the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, some time ago, it is asserted, resulted in a fuel saving of 42 per cent, with a gain in tonnage hauled of about 35 per cent.

The outlook for Lima is encouraging. It already has a fairly satisfactory amount of business booked, and locomotive builders express the opinion that the long drought in the industry is nearing its close. Some go as far as to say that there are several good years in sight.

### TELEPHONE'S INCOME DROPS

Operating income of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for April declined to $3,075,631, compared with $3,184,275 in April last year, and for the four months of 1926 to $12,261,803 from $12,537,472 in the like period of 1925. Gross revenues for April advanced to $7,464,451 from $6,972,742 a year ago, and for the fourth months to $30,301,863 from $27,585,120.

### STEEL OPERATIONS

PITTSBURGH, June 10—Pipe mills are now operating at 90 per cent of capacity, a higher rate than other types of steel mills in this district. The general average of all mills is about 75 per cent. Tin-plate mills are running 80 per cent to 85 per cent, srtip mills 80 per cent, cold-finished bars 70 per cent to 75 per cent, sheets 55 per cent to 60 per cent, and wire 50 per cent to 55 per cent.

### BROKERS' LOANS INCREASE

NEW YORK, June 10—Stock and bond loans of 703 member banks reporting to the Federal Reserve Board for the week ended June 2 show an increase of $113,000,000 in comparison with the preceding week, when they totaled $5,295,000,000. New York City banks accounted for $108,000,000 of this increase, and interior institutions for only $5,000,000.

### WOOLWORTH SALES INCREASE

May sales of F. W. Woolworth Co. rose to $20,263,061, a gain of 9.48 per cent over May last year, bringing the total for the five months of 1926 to $88,175,274, compared with $83,374,113 in the like period last year, an increase of 5.76 per cent. H. T. Parson, president, said every district showed a gain for the month, indicating that business has definitely turned upward.

### LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC

Louisville Gas & Electric including subsidiaries, reports for 12 months ended April 30:

| | 1926 | 1925 | Inc. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | $8,319,801 | $7,426,073 | $893,728 |
| Net af tax* | 4,273,475 | 3,748,466 | 525,010 |

*Before depreciation.

### LEAD PRICE ADVANCE

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—The American Smelting & Refining Co. today advanced the price of lead from 7.65 to 7.80 cents a pound.

### BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, June 10—The Bank of England's rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

| Sales (in hundreds) | | High | Low | 1:30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Pv Bu Ai 7½s '47 | 100 | 99¾ | 99⅞ |
| 6 | Pv Bu Ai 7s '52 | 96¾ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| 4 | Pv S Fe Arg ex 7s | 94 | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 1 | Sau Fls Ltd 5s'55 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 4 | Saxon StMtg7s'45 | 95 | 94¾ | 95 |
| 1 | Siem&Hal 7s'28.. | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 9 | Siem&Hal7s'35 .. | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 106 | ThyI&SW 7s'30 | 100 | 99⅝ | 99⅞ |
| 10 | UnStlWBur 7s'51 | 92¾ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| 16 | WestphUnEl6½'50 | 88⅛ | 87⅝ | 88⅛ |

z Actual sales.
* Ex-dividend.

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The J. G. White Management Corporation, Managers

Dividend—Class A Stock

The Board of Directors of Associated Gas and Electric Company has declared the quarterly dividend payable August 2 on its Class A Stock to holders of record at the close of business June 30, 1926, at the rate of 2½% of one share of Class A Stock for each share held, or 10% per annum.

At this rate the stock dividend is equivalent to $25 per share for the Class A Stock as compared to the present market price of about $29.

Stockholders may also purchase or sell sufficient scrip to make full shares at the rate of $1.00 above or below, respectively, the sale price of Class A Stock.

M. C. O'KEEFFE, Secretary.

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# TRADE VOLUME OF CANADA IS STILL GAINING

## Manufacturing Is Better—Building Increases—Exports Are Larger

OTTAWA, June 10 (Special)—Reports issued during the last week dealing with various branches of trade and industry in Canada all indicate continued progress, while the prospects for the next few months appear to be exceptionally bright.

In its monthly summary of general business conditions, issued at the end of May, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics says that notwithstanding the retarding influence of a backward season business in Canada was more active during April than in the preceding months of the present year.

The strength of the Canadian business situation was indicated by the decided increase of building contracts and permits granted, and the more active conditions obtaining in the primary iron and steel industry.

Dealing with manufacturing, the report says: "Generally speaking, manufacturing production was greater in April than in the preceding month. While April data for flour production and the output of automobiles were not available at the time of writing, the remaining items selected to indicate the trend of manufacturing production collectively showed substantial improvement."

**Big Gain in Exports**

Canada's exports continue to show big gains over imports. The favorable balance of trade was nearly $380,000,000 in the 12 months ended April 30. This was nearly $100,000,000 more than in the 12 months ended April 30, 1925.

Exports in the recent period totaled $1,315,000,000, while imports amounted to $936,000,000. Canada's imports from the United States during this period amounted to $615,740,000, an increase of approximately $50,000,000 over the 1925 period.

The principal increase in the imports from the United States was in iron and its products. These totaled $161,212,000 as compared with $114,314,000 last year. There was also a substantial increase in imports of agricultural and vegetable products and in fibers and textiles from the United States.

The improvement in automobile production in Canada is reflected in the increase in imports of auto parts from the United States, the total value of which was $23,077,000 as compared with $14,374,000 in the 1925 period. The most recent report on automobile production in Canada shows that the cumulative production for the first quarter of the year showed an advance of 45 per cent over the total for the like period in 1925.

**General Trade Satisfactory**

General domestic trade is reported as fairly satisfactory throughout the Dominion. In the Maritime Provinces wholesale trade is holding up well and retail trade is good. Collections are showing a marked improvement. In central Canada a very satisfactory business is being transacted by both wholesale and retail dealers.

The reports from the principal western centers indicate that there is a steady demand for all lines of seasonable goods, and prospects for the future are distinctly encouraging. In British Columbia the season is a full month in advance of last year, and conditions are reported as exceptionally good. Building in that Province shows a big increase over 1925, and hardware dealers have enjoyed big sales of summer commodities.

Seasonal business, much of which has been placed because of improved conditions in western Canada, has aided steel mills to continue active. Rail-rolling continues, and the belief persists that further business from the railroads will be shortly forthcoming.

The first general crop report of the Manitoba Free Press for the season of 1926 shows conditions generally favorable with wheat seeding completed from a week to 10 days earlier than 1925; relatively little damage from any source, the supply of moisture better than was anticipated and with increases in wheat acreages in both Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Big strides are now being made in colonization activities in western Canada. The number of men placed in farm employment by the various offices in the west have increased this spring by nearly 500 per cent in comparison with the placements of the corresponding period last year.

Canadian bond sales since the beginning of the current year up to, and including May 22, totaled $246,161,812, made up of the following classes of securities: Government, $119,200,000; municipal, $29,856,812; corporation, $97,125,000. Of the total issue $126,811,812 bonds were sold in Canada and the balance in the United States.

**New Bond Issues**

Several important bond issues have been announced this week. The Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited, will soon offer $2,500,000 15-year 6½ per cent sinking fund collateral trust bonds. These will be offered at 100 and accrued interest to yield the investor 6½ per cent. The Fort William Paper Company is offering $3,500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, due May 1, 1946.

A Province of New Brunswick bond issue of $2,792,000 has been authorized and bids will be asked for immediately. This issue will be asked on a 10 and 20-year basis, payable both in Canada and the United States.

Canadian bank debits to individual accounts in April totaled $2,631,000,000, as compared with $2,229,000,000 in April, 1925, an increase of 18 per cent. April debits were greater than in any month since the record was begun by the Bureau of Statistics in 1924.

The value of Ontario's metalliferous production during the first quarter of the present year totaled $15,315,757, which compares with $14,349,411 in the first quarter of 1925, according to returns received by the Ontario Department of Mines. An increase was shown in the value of gold output, but the production of silver was lower.

In a report on the results achieved by the mining industry in British Columbia last year, the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, says: "The developments of the mining industry in 1925 has been important, not only for a record production, the value of which, $61,942,242 was the largest on record, but also for the larger development, exploration and prospecting that have been carried out."

### UNION OIL (CALIF.) ASSETS

Statement of Union Oil Co. of California and owned companies, after giving effect to result of oil fires at San Louis Obispo and Stewart tank farms April 7 and 8, 1926, and receipt of amount of insurance moneys as agreed to with underwriters, shows total assets of $265,395,000. Current assets are given as $55,931,181 and current liabilities, including reserve for taxes, $7,857,463, while profit and loss surplus was $31,156,188.

### STEEL'S TONNAGE DECREASE LESS

NEW YORK, June 10—Unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation as of May 31 last amounted to 3,649,250 tons. This compares with 3,367,976 tons on April 30, 1926, a decrease of 218,726 tons and with 4,049,800 tons on May 31, 1925.

### PENICK & FORD BACK DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK, June 10—Penick & Ford Company declared a $6 dividend on the preferred stock, thus cleaning up all arrears, in addition to the regular $1.75 quarterly dividend. Dividends are payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

# NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Ajax Rubber 8s '36 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Am Ag Chm 7½s '41 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Am Chain deb 6s '33 | 100⅝ | 100¾ |
| Am Smelting 5s '47 | 101 | 100⅞ |
| Am Smelting 6s '47 | 108½ | 108 |
| Am Sugar Refininfi 6s '37 | 103 | 102¾ |
| Am Type Found 6s | 104 | 104 |
| Am T & T col 4s '29 | 98⅜ | 98¼ |
| Am T & T cv 4½s '33 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Am T & T col 5s '46 | 103½ | 103¼ |
| Am T & T sf 5s '60 | 101 | 100⅞ |
| Am T & T deb 5½s '43 | 106⅝ | 106⅛ |
| Am W Paper 1st 6s '39 | 55⅜ | 54 |
| Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39 | 53½ | 53½ |
| Anaconda Cop 6s '53 | 103½ | 103⅜ |
| Anaconda Cop 7s '38 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Andes Cop deb 7s rcts pd | 100 | 99⅞ |
| Ann Arbor 4s '95 | 82 | 82 |
| Anglo Chile 7s | 97 | 96¾ |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 92 | 91 |
| Armour & Co 5½s '43 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Associated Oil 6s '35 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 92¼ | 92⅛ |
| Atl Knox & Cin 4s | 92½ | 92½ |
| Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64 | 98 | 98 |
| Atl Coast Line 7s '30 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 81½ | 81 |
| Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48 | 81½ | 81 |
| Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48 | 72½ | 72⅛ |
| Baldwin Loco 5s '40 | 105 | 105 |
| B&O 1st 4s '48 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| B&O cv 4½s '33 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| B&O rfg 5s '95 | 98⅝ | 98¼ |
| B&O 1st 5s ct '48 | 104½ | 104¼ |
| B&O 6s '29 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| B&O rfg 6s '95 | 108½ | 108 |
| B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| B&O 5s ct Swn div | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| B&O 4s Tol & C div '59 | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| Barnsdall Corp 6s ct | 99⅞ | 99½ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s B | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s C | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Beth Steel p m 5s '36 | 97½ | 97 |
| Beth Steel Con 5½s '53 | 93¼ | 93⅛ |
| Beth Steel con 6s A '48 | 99½ | 99¼ |
| Booth Fisheries 6s | 87¾ | 86¾ |
| Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41 | 94 | 94 |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 97⅝ | 96⅝ |
| Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5½s '45 | 138⅞ | 138⅞ |
| Buff R & P 4½s '57 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 99 | 98⅞ |
| Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Can North sf 7s '40 | 115½ | 115½ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 85 | 85 |
| Can Northern 4½s | 97¼ | 97 |
| Carolina Clin & O 6s '52 | 108½ | 108½ |
| Cen Leather 1st 6s '45 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 91 | 91 |
| Cen Pacific 5s | 101¼ | 101⅛ |
| Ches & O cv 4½s '30 | 99¼ | 99⅛ |
| Chi B & Q gen 4s '58 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 105⅞ | 105¾ |
| Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49 | 86 | 86 |
| Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| Chi Gt West 4s '59 | 68¾ | 68½ |
| Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66 | 99 | 98⅞ |
| Chi M & St P deb 4s '34 ct | 51¼ | 51 |
| Chi M & St P gold 4s '25 | 51½ | 51¼ |
| Chi M & St P gold 4s '25 ct | 52 | 50¼ |
| Chi M &St P 4½s '32 ct | 52 | 51½ |
| Chi M & St P gen 4½s '89 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014 | 52 | 50¾ |
| Chi Min & St P 4½s 2014 ct | 51½ | 60¼ |
| Chi M & St P 5s 2014 ct | 51⅛ | 51⅛ |
| Chi Railway 5s '27 | 73 | 73 |
| Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 91¼ | 91 |
| Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50 | 58⅝ | 58⅝ |
| Chi & Alton 3½s ct dp '50 | 70 | 70 |
| Chi & East Ill 5s '51 | 78⅝ | 78¼ |
| Chi & W Iniana 4s '52 | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Cities Serv P&L 6s | 95½ | 95¼ |
| Clec CC&StL rfg 6s A '29 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| Colo Industrial 5s '34 | 91 | 90⅞ |
| Colo & So 1st 4s '29 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Colo & So rfg 4½s '35 | 97 | 97 |
| Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Commercial Cable 4s 2397 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| Commercial Credit 5½s | 94 | 94 |
| Commonwealth Pow 6s '47 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 82 | 82 |
| Con Gas 5½s '45 | 105⅝ | 105⅜ |
| Cont P &B Mills 6½s '44 | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Cuba R R 1st 5s '52 | 94⅛ | 94⅞ |
| Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31 | 108⅛ | 108 |
| Cuban Dom 7½s '44 | 98½ | 98¼ |
| Dayton Mich 4½s | 98 | 98 |
| Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta | 98½ | 98¾ |
| Den & R G Wn 5s '55 | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40 | 66¾ | 66⅝ |
| Detroit Tun 4½s '61 | 91½ | 91⅜ |
| Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 94⅛ | 94 |
| Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39 | 45 | 43 |
| Donner Steel rfg 7s '42 | 94 | 94 |
| Duquesne Lt 6s '49 | 105⅞ | 105¾ |
| Edison Ill N Y 5s | 106½ | 106½ |
| Empire Gas &F 7½s '37 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| Empire Gas & F 6½s ct | 97½ | 97½ |
| Erie 1st con 4s '96 | 80½ | 80¼ |
| Erie cv 4s A '53 | 75 | 75 |
| Erie cv 4s B '53 | 75 | 75 |
| Erie cv 4s D '53 | 81½ | 81½ |
| Eriegen 4s '96 | 71½ | 71¼ |
| Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55 | 109⅝ | 109⅛ |
| Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 | 96½ | 96¼ |
| Fla East Coast 5s new | 100¾ | 100⅞ |
| Fisk Rubber 8s '41 | 115 | 114⅞ |
| Fla Wn & Nor 7s '34 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '33 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33 | 98 | 98 |
| Gen Petroleum 5s | 100½ | 100⅜ |
| Gould Coupler 6s | 87½ | 87½ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 105½ | 105¼ |
| Goodyear Tire 8s '31 | 110¼ | 110⅛ |
| Goodyear Tire 8s '41 | 120¾ | 120¾ |
| Granby 7s cv | 104¾ | 104½ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 115½ | 115½ |
| Great Northern 1st | 97¼ | 96½ |
| Great Northern 5½s '52 | 107½ | 107⅝ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 | 113¾ | 113½ |
| Green Bay & West deb B | 20 | 20 |
| Harlem River 4s '54 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Havana El Ry Lt&P 5s '54 | 100 | 100 |
| Hershey Choc sf 5½s | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Houston Belt & Ter 5s '37 | 100 | 100 |
| Hud & Man adj in 5s '57 | 82¼ | 81¾ |
| Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 97⅜ | 97 |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 103 | 103 |
| Ill Cen 4s '53 | 88½ | 88⅛ |
| Ill Cen rfg 5s '55 | 107¾ | 107½ |
| Ill Cen 5½s '34 | 103½ | 103 |
| Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63 | 102⅝ | 102½ |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Inland Steel 5½s | 101⅛ | 101¼ |
| Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66 | 75⅞ | 75⅝ |
| Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66 | 75⅞ | 75¼ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 78¼ | 78 |
| Inter Rap Tran 7s '32 | 97 | 96⅝ |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 94⅝ | 94⅜ |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 98¾ | 98⅛ |
| Int Rys C Am 5s '72 | 78⅜ | 78 |
| Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52 | 105⅝ | 105½ |
| Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52 | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5½s | 110 | 109¾ |
| Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36 | 92⅞ | 92⅞ |
| Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52 | 103½ | 103¼ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 98¾ | 98⅝ |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35 | 91 | 91 |
| Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta | 80½ | 80½ |
| Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 | 103⅞ | 103¾ |
| Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31 | 97½ | 97¼ |
| Lehigh Val con 4s 2003 | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| Lex & East Ry 5s '65 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| Louisiana & Ark 5s '27 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 95½ | 95½ |
| L&N 7s '30 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| L&N S Mon col 4s '52 | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| Met Edison rfg 5s '53 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51 | 100 | 100 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 6s '53 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Min St P & SSM 4s '38 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ |
| Min St P & SSM 5s gtd | 99 | 98⅞ |
| Min St P & SSM 6s '46 | 103¾ | 103½ |
| Min St P & SSM 6½s '31 | 103 | 103 |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 93 | 92¾ |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 73¾ | 73¼ |
| Mo Pac rfg 5s '65 | 98⅞ | 98⅛ |
| Mo Pac 6s D '49 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| Mo Pac ct 6s E | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Montana Power 5s A '43 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 87 | 87 |
| Nat RR Mex 4½s '26 | 34 | 33⅞ |
| Nat RR of Mex 1st 4s '51 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| Nat RR of Mex 4½s '57 | 21½ | 21½ |
| National Dairy Prod 6s | 96⅞ | 96½ |
| N O T & M 5s B '54 | 100½ | 100½ |
| N O T & M 5½s '54 | 105 | 104⅞ |
| N O Pub Serv 5s A | 95½ | 95½ |
| N O Pub Serv 5s B ct | 95¾ | 95½ |
| N E T & T 5s '52 | 102½ | 102¾ |
| N E T & T 4½s | 94⅝ | 94½ |
| NYC&HR con 4s '98 | 88⅝ | 88⅝ |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| NYC&HR 4s '42 | 94¼ | 94⅛ |
| NYC M C col 3½s '98 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| N Y Chi & St L 5½s A | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| N Y Chi & St L 5½s B | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| N Y Ediso nrfg 6½s '41 | 117½ | 117½ |
| NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49 | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54 | 66⅝ | 66⅝ |
| NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55 | 74¾ | 74½ |
| NY NH&H clt 6s '40 | 100⅛ | 100 |
| NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| NY Tel rfg 6s '41 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 77⅝ | 77½ |
| Niag Lock & O P 5s '55 | 101 | 101 |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 98 | 98 |
| Nor Pac gen 3s 2047 | 65½ | 65½ |
| Nor Pac 6s B 2047 | 113⅜ | 113¼ |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 100½ | 99⅞ |
| Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46 | 112⅝ | 112⅝ |
| Orio Riv gen 5s '37 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 87⅛ | 87 |
| Ore & Cal 1st 5s '27 | 100½ | 100¾ |
| Otis Steel 8s A '41 | 107⅝ | 107⅜ |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 | 102 | 102 |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34 | 108⅞ | 108⅝ |
| Penn R R gen 4½s '65 | 98½ | 98¼ |
| Penn R R 5s '64 | 102⅛ | 102 |
| Penn R R gold 6½s '36 | 113⅜ | 113¼ |
| Penn RR col 7s '30 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| Peoria & East 1st 4s '40 | 86⅞ | 86¾ |
| Pere Marq 4s '56 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Pere Marq 5s '56 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| Phil Co cv 5½s '38 | 101 | 101 |
| Phil Co rfg 6s '44 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Philippine Ry 4s '37 | 43 | 43 |
| Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| Pitts C C&St L 5s A '70 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Port Elec Pw 6s '47 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Pressed Steel Car 5s '33 | 94 | 94 |
| Pub Svc E & G 5½s '64 | 105 | 105 |
| Pub Svc NJ 6s '44 | 104⅜ | 104¼ |
| Punta Algere Sug 7s '37 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Read rfg 4½s '97 | 98 | 98 |
| Reming Arms sf 6s '37 | 90¾ | 90½ |
| Rio G&W col 4s '49 | 84 | 84 |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 94 | 93⅞ |
| Rutland (Can) 4s | 81 | 81 |
| St Joseph & GI 4s '47 | 83 | 83 |
| St L&SF 4s A '50 | 84⅛ | 84 |
| St L&SF 5s B '50 | 99½ | 99⅛ |
| St L&SF 5½s D '42 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| St L&SF adj 6s '55 | 96½ | 96¼ |
| St L&SF inc 6s '69 | 92¾ | 92½ |
| St LSW 1st 4s '89 | 87 | 87 |
| Saks & Co sf 7s '42 | 110½ | 110½ |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 105 | 104⅜ |
| San Ant &Ar P 1st 4s '43 | 88⅝ | 88⅝ |
| Seabd AL rfg 4s '59 | 72 | 72 |
| Seabd AL adj 5s '49 | 79 | 78¾ |
| Seabd AL con 6s '45 | 94¾ | 94½ |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35 | 94¼ | 94 |
| Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Sinclair Cn O 6s | 106⅞ | 106⅜ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 93½ | 93¼ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 97¾ | 97⅜ |
| Sinclair Cru O 6s '28 | 101¼ | 101⅛ |
| Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42 | 91 | 91 |
| So P Rico Sug 7s '41 | 107½ | 107½ |
| So Colo Pow 6s '47 | 101 | 101 |
| So Pac 4s '34 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| So Pacific col 4s '49 | 86 | 86 |
| So Pacific cv 4s '29 | 98½ | 98½ |
| So Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| So Ry gen 4s '56 | 86 | 85¾ |
| So Ry con 5s '94 | 107½ | 107½ |
| So Ry gen 6s '56 | 112⅛ | 112 |
| So Ry gen 6½s '56 | 117⅝ | 117⅝ |
| Sowest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Spokane IR 5s '55 | 87⅜ | 87⅜ |
| Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 59 | 58⅝ |
| Tol Edison 1st 7s '41 | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| Tol Trac Lt&P 5½s '25 | 98½ | 98¼ |
| Trumbell Steel 6s '40 | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| Union El L&P rfg 5s '33 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Union El L&P 5½s '54 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Union Oil Cal 5s '31 | 98½ | 98⅜ |
| Union Oil Cal 5s C '35 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Union Pac 1st 4s '47 | 94 | 93⅞ |
| Union Pacific cv 4s '27 | 99¾ | 99⅝ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008 | 108 | 108 |
| U S Rubber 5s '47 | 93¼ | 93 |
| U S Steel s f 5s '63 | 106½ | 106¼ |
| Utah L & Trac 5s '44 | 93⅞ | 93¼ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 99 | 98⅞ |
| Vertientes Sugar 7s '42 | 98¾ | 98¼ |
| Va-C C s f ct of dp '47 | 107¾ | 107⅝ |
| Va Ry 5s '62 | 102⅞ | 102⅝ |
| Va Ry & Power 5s '34 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Wabash 1st 5s '39 | 103 | 103 |
| Wabash 2d 5s '39 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Wabash 5½s '75 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Warner Sug rfg 7s '39 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ |
| West Pa Pow 5s E '63 | 102½ | 102½ |
| West Pa Pow 5½s F '53 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| West Pa Pow 7s D '46 | 105½ | 105½ |
| West Shore 4s 2361 reg | 85⅝ | 85⅜ |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 102⅝ | 102¼ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 73⅝ | 73⅛ |
| Western N Y & Pa 5s '37 | 88 | 88 |
| Western Pac 5s A '46 | 100 | 100 |
| Western Pac 6s B '46 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Western Un 6½s '36 | 112 | 112 |
| West'house El & Mfg 7s '31 | 105⅞ | 105¾ |
| White Sew Mach 6s '36 | 95 | 95 |
| Wickwire Spen 7s cv | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| Wickwire Spen St 7s '35 | 60 | 60 |
| Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42 | 70½ | 70¼ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 97 | 97 |
| Wis Cen gen 4s '49 | 86 | 86 |
| Youngstown S & T 6s '43 | 104 | 103⅞ |
| Anton Jurgens 6s '47 | 110½ | 110⅛ |
| Argentine 6s '60 | 98⅜ | 98¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 98⅜ | 98¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '50 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| Argentine 6s '58 B | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 98⅝ | 98½ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 101½ | 101 |
| Austria Lower H P 6½s '44 | 82⅞ | 82⅞ |
| Austria Upper 7s '45 | 92 | 92 |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 83⅞ | 83⅝ |
| Belgium 7s '55 | 94 | 93⅝ |
| Belgium (King) 7½s '45 | 109 | 108⅞ |
| Belgium (King) 8s '41 | 107 | 106⅞ |
| Berlin 6½s rcts '50 | 90 | 90 |
| Bogota (City) 8s '46 | 101⅜ | 101⅛ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 101 | 100½ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 95 | 95 |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 96⅜ | 96⅛ |
| Can 4½s '36 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Can (Dom) 5s '52 | 105¼ | 105 |
| Can (Dom) 5½s '29 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Chile (Rep) 8s '41 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51 | 41½ | 40½ |
| Coph'n (City) 5½s '44 | 99¼ | 99⅛ |
| Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49 | 91⅛ | 91⅛ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 101⅛ | 101 |
| Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51 | 101 | 100⅞ |
| Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45 | 98½ | 98 |
| Czech (Rep) 8s B '52 | 101 | 101 |
| Dresden rcts | 95¼ | 95 |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 104 | 104 |
| Dominic (Rep) 4s '58 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Dominic (Rep) s f 5½s '42 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Dutch E Indies 6s '47 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Dutch E Inudies sf 6s '62 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Est R R Co 7s '64 | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 97 | 96⅞ |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 90⅝ | 90⅜ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 96½ | 96½ |
| French (Rep) 8s '45 | 101¾ | 101⅜ |
| German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 99¾ | 99½ |
| German El Pow 6½s '50 | 101½ | 101 |
| German 7s '49 | 104¾ | 104⅝ |
| German G E 7s '45 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Graz 8s '54 | 97 | 96¾ |
| Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50 | 98 | 98 |
| Hungary (King) 7½s '44 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Hungary Mun 7½s rct '45 | 91⅜ | 91 |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 89⅝ | 89½ |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44 | 93 | 93 |
| Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31 | 87⅞ | 87⅝ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 95⅜ | 95¼ |
| Jap (Ind Bank) 6s '27 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 85½ | 85¼ |
| Marseilles (City) 6s '34 | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45 | 48⅞ | 48⅞ |
| Mex 4s large A '10 | 32½ | 32½ |
| Mex 4s small A '10 | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| Montevid (City) 7s '52 | 102½ | 102¼ |
| Netherlds (King) 6s '54 | 104 | 104 |
| Nord Rys 6½s '50 | 80 | 80 |
| Norway 5½s '50 | 80 | 80 |
| Norway 5½s '65 | 96⅞ | 96¾ |
| Norway (King) 6s '43 | 101 | 101 |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | 101½ | 101¼ |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| Oslo (City) 8s '55 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Paris-Lyons Bed 6s '58 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Paris-Lyone int ctf 7s '58 | 85¼ | 85 |
| Paris-Orleans 7s '42 | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| Peru 7½s '40 | 99 | 98⅞ |
| Poland 6s '40 | 62½ | 62½ |
| Poland 8s '50 | 84 | 83¾ |
| Rhine Westphalia 1s '44 | 97½ | 96¾ |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 | 101 | 101 |
| Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Salvador (Rep) 8s '48 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Sao Paula (State) 8s '36 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45 | 95¼ | 95 |
| Seine (Dept) 7s '42 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62 | 91¼ | 91 |
| Soissons (City) 6s '36 | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54 | 103⅝ | 103½ |
| Sweden (King) 6s '39 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Swiss Confed 8s '40 | 114¼ | 114⅛ |
| Toho El Pow 7s '55 | 93¼ | 93 |
| Tokyo El Lt 6s '28 | 98½ | 98¼ |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29 | 118⅝ | 118⅝ |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37 | 1104¾ | 104⅝ |
| Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| Vera Cruz 4½s | 30 | 29½ |

**LIBERTY BONDS**

(Quotations to 1:10 p. m.)

| | Open | High | Low | Last June10 | Last June9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 100.26 | 100.28 | 100.26 | 100.28 | 100.26 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 102.20 | 102.21 | 102.20 | 102.21 | 102.20 |
| 2d 4¼s '42 | 100.28 | 100.30 | 100.27 | 100.29 | 100.29 |
| 2d ¼s rg | 100.25 | 100.25 | 100.25 | 100.25 | 100.24 |
| 3d 4¼s '28 | 101.11 | 101.14 | 101.11 | 101.14 | 101.11 |
| 4th 4¼s '32 | 103.50 | 103.60 | 103.30 | 103.30 | 103.40 |
| 4th 4¼s rg | 103.20 | 103.20 | 103.10 | 103.10 | 103.10 |
| US 3¾s '56 | 101.20 | 101.20 | 101.20 | 101.20 | 101.30 |
| US 4s '54 | 102.60 | 108.10 | 108.60 | 108.10 | 108.60 |

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

### NEW BRUNSWICK DOCK CONTROL

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—A group headed by George W. Steele of New York has obtained control of the Brunswick Dock & Improvement Company, owning real estate and waterfront properties in Brunswick, Ga., valued at $1,250,000. F. J. Lisman, investment banker, who with his associates previously controlled the property, has retired as a director. The company recently sold its utility properties and is now a real estate and development organization. Its stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

### STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10—Standard Oil of California has concluded negotiations for absorption of Pacific Gasoline Company, casinghead gasoline-maker, with 28 plants and 150,000 gallons approximate daily capacity. More than half the production of Pacific Gasoline Co. has come from natural gas from Standard wells.

# RAIL EARNINGS OF MOST ROADS SHOW INCREASE

## Of 42 Principal Carriers 30 Have Net Operating Income Gains in First 4 Months

Of the 42 principal railroads in the accompanying tabulation, 30 had increases in net operating income during the first four months of this year over the corresponding period last year, thereby showing larger per-share earnings for the 12 months ended with April than those reported for the calendar year 1925—in most instances other income and fixed charges for April 30 year being estimated.

Ten carriers indicate smaller share earnings but the showing by Chesapeake & Ohio and Illinois Central is affected through increase in outstanding common stock compared with stock issued at the close of last year. The major anthracite carriers were unable quite to make up in March and April the losses endured in the preceding two months from the hard coal strike.

The greatest improvement was made by Nickel Plate, this resulting chiefly from gains in dividend income followed by Norfolk & Western, Pere Marquette and Missouri Pacific, whereas New Orleans, Texas & Mexico and Rock Island had the largest per share losses.

Partly estimated earnings for the 12 months ended April, 1926, compared with actual figures for the two preceding calendar years, follow:

| | 12 mos end April | Act'l '25 earnings | Act'l '24 earnings |
|---|---|---|---|
| EASTERN | | | |
| B & O | $13.0 com | $12.1 com | $9.2 com |
| *C & O | 19.2 com | 21.3 com | 16.8 com |
| D & H | 10.0 stk | 11.5 stk | 13.7 stk |
| D L & W ($50 par) | 8.2 stk | 8.5 stk | 8.3 stk |
| Erie | 3.3 com | 3.7 com | 6.3 com |
| LV ($50 par) | 5.4 com | 6.6 com | 6.0 com |
| N Y Cent | 13.1 stk | 12.7 stk | 12.9 stk |
| Nickel Plate | 20.2 com | 16.1 com | 14.2 com |
| New Haven | 4.8 stk | 4.7 stk | 1.9 stk |
| N Y, O & W | 0.1 com | 0.1 com | 1.1 com |
| *N & W | 19.9 com | 18.7 com | 12.8 com |
| Penn($50 par | 6.9 stk | 6.2 stk | 3.8 stk |
| Pere Marq | 13.4 com | 11.7 com | 8.3 com |
| P & W Va | 7.5 com | 6.7 com | 5.0 com |
| Rdg($50 par) | 10.3 com | 10.0 com | 8.8 com |
| *Wabash | 6.2 com | 5.8 com | 2.8 com |
| West Mary. | 11.6 1 pf | 10.0 1 pf | 3.2 1 pf |
| W & L E. | 29.4 pr pf | 27.6 pr pf | 10.8 pr pf |
| SOUTHERN | | | |
| A C L | 27.1 com | 26.9 com | 19.3 com |
| G M & N | 11.8 pfd | 11.4 pfd | 9.8 pfd |
| *Ill Cent | 12.8 com | 12.9 com | 12.4 com |
| L & N | 16.9 stk | 16.0 stk | 12.0 stk |
| Norf Southn | 3.9 com | 3.2 com | 2.6 com |
| S A L | 16.2 adjs | 15.3 adjs | 12.3 adjs |
| Southern Ry | 16.3 com | 16.2 com | 12.3 com |
| WESTERN | | | |
| Atchison | 18.1 com | 17.2 com | 15.4 com |
| *C & N W | 7.0 com | 6.3 com | 4.2 com |
| C Gt W | 1.7 pfd | 1.3 pfd | 1.2 pfd |
| Rock Island | 3.3 com | 4.5 com | 4.4 com |
| Colo & Sou | 10.0 com | 9.6 com | 10.9 com |
| Gt North | 8.7 stk | 8.6 stk | 7.1 stk |
| Soo Line | 5.5 com | 4.7 com | 0.2 pfd |
| North Pac | 7.7 stk | 7.2 stk | 6.4 stk |
| South Pac | 10.9 stk | 10.2 stk | 10.2 stk |
| Union Pac | 15.7 com | 15.4 com | 14.3 com |
| SOUTHWESTERN | | | |
| K C South | 5.6 com | 4.3 com | 3.8 com |
| (a) M-K-T | 4.9 com | 5.3 com | 4.7 com |
| Mo Pac | 11.7 pfd | 10.7 pfd | 9.1 pfd |
| N O T & M | 13.8 com | 16.8 com | 18.4 com |
| StL-S F | 15.0 com | 14.9 com | 12.4 com |
| St L S W | 8.5 com | 8.5 com | 8.4 com |
| Texas Pac | 6.6 com | 6.8 com | 6.9 com |

*For Chesapeake & Ohio figured on $120,284,500 common in 1926, assuming full conversion of 5 per cent bonds and preferred into common; on $90,691,200 in 1925; $67,265,700 in 1924.

*For New York Central figured on $383,258,235 stock in 1926 and 1925; $304,836,800 in 1924 and $293,232,200 in 1923.

*For Norfolk & Western figured on $141,159,000 common in 1926, assuming full conversion of 6 per cent bonds; on $137,319,300 in 1925; $134,794,300 in 1924.

*For Wabash figured on $69,238,000 participating preferred "A" and $66,602,700 common in 1926 and 1925.

*For Illinois Central figured on $127,324,900 in 1926; on $124,921,400 in 1925; $120,826,800 in 1924 and $109,522,300 in 1923.

*For Chicago & North Western figured on $160,419,000 common in 1926, assuming Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha being merged on exchange basis as offered; on $145,156,000 stock in 1925 plus dividend income on Omaha holdings.

(a) Allowing full 7 per cent on preferred.

Where more than the current rate of dividend is shown on preferred stocks, it is because there are accumulations in arrears.

## LONDON STOCKS IRREGULAR TODAY

LONDON, June 10—Movements on the stock exchange were irregular today, fear of the prolonged coal strike casting a damper on speculative operations. Home rails continued in supply. Industrials on the whole were dull.

Oils were steady, apart from some selling in Mexican Eagle issues. There was good buying from Canada in Barcelona Traction.

De Beers was in demand. South American rails were well supported. Royal Dutch was 38¾. Rio Tinto 37½ and Courtaulds 6 9-16.

The gilt-edged division was quiet, with quotations of recent issues heavily "stagged." Foreign bonds were irregular.

### WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Coincident with the announcement today by Arthur Curtiss James, New York capitalist, that he had acquired a substantial interest in the stock of the Western Pacific Railroad Corporation, it became known that T. M. Schumacher, who has been representing Mr. James as vice-president in charge of traffic of the Southern Pacific, would resign to become chairman of the Western Pacific's executive committee. For several years Mr. Schumacher was president of the El Paso & Southwestern, recently sold to the Southern Pacific.

### STRAWBERRY PRICES TUMBLE

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP)—A rush of strawberries to market has tumbled prices down by about one-third wholesale, the government bureau reported today. Strawberry shipments in the last week have reached a total of 2451 carloads, compared with 1852 the week before, and 670 a year ago. The outlook continues good for New York, Michigan and other big berry shipping sections in the North.

### ADDITIONAL SHARES LISTED

Additional shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange today include 5,800,000 voting common shares of General Motors Corporation; 1,596,660 Hudson Motor Car capital stock; 1,074,414 National Dairy Products voting common; 5,076,636 Nevada Consolidated Copper capital stock; $4,000,000 Bloomingdale Brothers cumulative 7 per cent preferred, $100 par, and 300,000 shares of voting common.

### INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE

A report to stockholders of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company states the International Standard Electric Corporation, formerly International Western Electric, which was acquired by the International Telephone & Telegraph in September, 1925, had orders on hand amounting to $36,466,000 on January 1 compared with $24,373,000 the year before.

### NEW FRENCH LOAN

PARIS, June 10—Credit Foncier, France's official farm mortgage bank, has made a bond issue of 500,000,000 francs 7 per cent at 480 francs, the equivalent of 96. Bonds are redeemable on drawings beginning next year at 104. Bonds are also income tax free. Yield is attractive enough to offset any slight franc fluctuations.

### NORWALK TIRE CUTS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, June 10—Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25c on the common and the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20. Three months ago 40c was paid on the common.

## PROFIT MARGINS IN TEXTILE TRADE CONTINUE SMALL

Although manufacturers of this country have been steadily reducing mill operations during the last month and a half, with a view to bringing the output of yarn and cloth in line with the demand, there is little indication as yet that the readjustment of the industry has been completed, according to the cotton service of the Merchants National Bank of Boston.

Aside from brief periods of relative steadiness, cloth prices have consistently declined in recent weeks, continuing the downward movement which set in late in the winter.

Since yarns and cloths have declined much faster than raw cotton, mill margins have been much reduced in the last few months. Since the first week in March cotton has declined about ½c, but the average price of four yarns has fallen about 4c, the average price of three print cloths has fallen about 6c, the average price of three sheetings has fallen about 4c, and the average price of two ducks and two drills has fallen about 3½c a pound. Consequently, the gross margins of yarn and cloth manufacturers have ben reduced 3c @ 5c a pound. Since margins were narrow even before this decline set in they are now so small as to leave little or no profit to many mills.

A factor which has an important effect on the margin situation at the present time is the extensive and increasing use of low grade cotton.

The wide discounts on the low grade raw material and the pressue for low prices on the manufactured goods have forced a large proportion of the mills to use a lower quality of cotton as to grade or color than they have ever done before. Some mills have gone down two full grades. Not a few have installed new machinery to enable them to handle the low grades.

While the waste loss is greater on the low cottons and the low standard goods do not bring as full prices as regular standard merchandise, presumably many manufacturers are saving something by swinging to the lower grade raw material.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mabel B. Crosby, Wyckoff, N. J.
Mrs. Annette C. Brooks, St. Louis, Mo.
Allen Brooks, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Mary A. McCann, London, Ont.
Mrs. Hattie A. Boss, London, Ont.
Miss Luila Koch, Saginaw, Mich.
Miss Pearl Parshall, Saginaw, Mich.
Mrs. Grace V. McCosker, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Alice McLaughlin, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Jessie Carstens, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ida Gottschalk, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Irena K. Harper, Washington, D. C.
Miss Emm Larrington, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Susan E. Ilsen, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. Estella S. Bruce, Oakland, Calif.
Mr. David L. Bruce, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. Katherine Julian, Winchester, Eng.
Arthur Julian, Winchester, Eng.
Mrs. Maria B. Worrall, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Mary E. Rumbold, Lyndhurst, N. J.
Mrs. E. H. Page and son, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Ella H. Whitehead, St. Louis, Mo.
George H. Whitehead, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooper, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Jessie Bates, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Theresa Kramer, Minneapolis, Minn.
Harry C. Brown, El Paso, Tex.
Mrs. Nora W. Chase, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Florence Grace Overton, New York City.
Miss Emma Knollenberg, Cincinnati, O.
Ruby A. Holmstrom, Joliet, Ill.
Laura S. Dow, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Elizabeth C. McDowell, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. J. A. C. Hall, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mina Lane Fanm, Kansas City, Mo.
John E. G. Fanm, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. P. A. Heald, Glendale, Calif.
Miss Sophie C. Hartmann, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Anna D. Hartmann, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Harriet R. White, Chicago, Ill.
Lee White, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. M. Valentine McCune, Tama, Ia.
Sibyl McCune, Tama, Ia.
Eleen Palmer, Bell Plaine, Ia.
C. D. McCune, Tama, Ia.
Mrs. Blanche B. Payne, Ilion, N. Y.
Miss Ruth Stockton, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. James A. Bimson, Bath, Me.
Mr. J. A. Bimson, Bath, Me.
Winton Fox, Watertown, S. D.
Willard Powell, Minneapolis, Minn.
Gertrude M. Waymire, Dayton, O.
Mrs. Vivien N. Willard, Columbus, O.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hackett, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Gertrude Hicks, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. Annie M. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith M. Gerner, Huntington Park, Calif.
Miss M. Louise Christopher, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel B. Rich, Bronxville, N. Y.
Miss Ida Mercer, New York City.
Miss Ethel McGrath, Pelham, N. Y.
Miss Barbara Pingree, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. John McLean, Tulia, Okla.
Miss S. Dean Xormel, Flint, Mich.
Agnes M. Forman, Boston, Mass.
Miss Ellen A. Phelps, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mrs. Eva Lee, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. Agnes M. Brooks, West Philadelphia, Pa.
Mary Ida Wiggins, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace Powell, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Laura C. Fox, Watertown, Dak.
Miss Jennie B. Woodfin, Lynchburg, Va.
Miss Beulah P. Knighton, Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Alfred Crosland, Union, Ore.
Miss Catherine F. H. Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Mary W. Ware, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Mary E. Wirz, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Bessie Lewis McKee, Steubenville, O.
Miss Frances Butterfield, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Amy Eleanor Erickson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Fannie Joy Phillips, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Josephine H. Klomann, Cincinnati, O.
Miss Emma Jane Bender, Cincinnati, O.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Davies, Rock Island, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. Christian V. Hansen, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. Fannie M. Fulton, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Lilian L. Schley, Dallas, Tex.
Mr. E. Alden Wood, Hyde Park, Mass.
Mrs. Lizzie Wedig, St. Louis, Mo.
A. F. Young, Lake City, Minn.
Mrs. Helena C. Gunnison, Seattle, Wash.
Royal A. Gunnison, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Ida B. Lane, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Stella T. Hiler, Ridgewood, N. J.
Mrs. Carrie Reister, Mount Vernon, Ind.
Miss Anna B. Doerr, Evansville, Ind.
Mrs. Zetta Webb, Evansville, Ind.
Mrs. Marie Ruth, Hubbard Woods, Ill.
Mrs. Emma Voightmann, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Charlotte Chisholm, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Minnie Ritchie, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Emma W. Stolzenbach, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Young, New York City.
Mr. C. E. Sherritt, Centerville, Ia.
Mrs. Matie Sherritt, Centerville, Ia.
Mrs. Alice McK. P. Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Effie Berkman, Tacoma, Wash.
A. M. Batchelder, No. Woodstock, N. H.
Mrs. Maud P. DeGon, Chicago, Ill.
Troman Harper, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. Edith Stewart, Aurora, Ill.

### RECORD FREIGHT LOADINGS

WASHINGTON, June 10—Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended May 29 totaled 1,081,164 cars, according to American Railway Association. This was the third consecutive week that loadings of revenue freight were in excess of 1,000,000 cars and is heaviest loading ever reported during any one week at this season of the year.

### ZINC STOCKS INCREASE

The American Zinc Institute calculates the output of zinc in May by all companies at 53,703 tons with shipments of 49,759 tons. Stocks increased to 29,934 tons on May 31 from 25,990 tons May 1. The month's shipments from plant for export were 4058 tons and 1279 tons were stored for customers.


# Follow the Modern Investment Trend

*Plan now to invest your July funds in sound First Mortgage Bonds*

NO LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR IN 53 YEARS

LAST year American investors put into city real estate bonds approximately one billion dollars, which was twice the total investment in such securities for 1923, and twenty times the total for 1919.

This tendency of investors to put more and more of their funds into first mortgage bonds is evidenced most strongly in January and July, when millions of dollars are released for investment through interest and dividend payments, and through the redemption of maturing securities.

This year, because of the low yields prevailing on other high-grade investment securities, and also because of the recent ups and downs of the securities market, the July demand for well-secured first mortgage bonds doubtless will be heavier than ever before.

If you are planning to take advantage of prevailing first mortgage interest rates for the investment of July funds, we suggest that you make your selection now, and thereby obtain the security, maturity and yield that you want.

Descriptions of our current offerings of 6¾% and 7% First Mortgage Bonds, and copies of our two booklets, will be sent to you upon receipt of your name and address on the form below.

**6¾% - 7%**

Several new issues of First Mortgage Bonds, secured by modern, income-producing properties in Washington, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, now are available for June investment or July reservation. Each issue is protected by safeguards that have resulted in our record of *no loss to any investor in 53 years.*

*Mail This Coupon:* Without obligation on my part, please send me your two booklets and descriptions of your 6¾% and 7% First Mortgage Bonds.

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27-30

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING---BOSTON
SMITH BUILDING---WASHINGTON, D.C.
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## *In the Ship Lanes*

THE steamship George Washington, of the United States Lines, on her last eastward trip broke her own record by covering the New York-Plymouth run in 6 days, 23 hours, 3 minutes. This was in celebration of her fiftieth round trip under the American flag, the ship having once been the flagship of the North German Lloyd fleet. Her average speed for the crossing was 18.6 knots.

There are less than a half dozen consistent six-day boats, and of this number only three can be definitely counted upon to make the six-day run consistently. These are the Leviathan (U. S.), Majestic (White Star) and Mauretania (Cunard), the latter being the fastest of the trio.

A check of the westward performances over a period of several months indicates that the Aquitania and Berengaria, both Cunarders, make the six-day crossing with a fair degree of regularity, while the Paris (French) and Olympic (White Star) take seven days as often as six.

The performance of the George Washington was the more remarkable since her schedule allows eight days between New York and Plymouth. There are approximately 75 liners plying from New York to various European ports under the flags of a dozen or more companies. Of these, only 30 ships make better than a 10-day schedule between New York and their principal port of call in Europe.

**American Passenger Ships**

There are only 34 American-owned passenger ships engaged in overseas foreign trade, as of April 1, the reports of the United States Shipping Board disclose. Of these 10 are Government-owned. The detail of the report lists the routes in which the 24 privately owned ships are operated.

One, the Minnekahda of the Atlantic Transport (I.M.M.), is in transatlantic service. Five Dollar Line ships are in the San Francisco-Orient trade, the Presidents Cleveland, Lincoln, Pierce, Taft and Wilson. Four Munson liners, the American Legion, Pan America, Southern Legion and Western World, operate between New York and ports on the east coast of South America, and four Grace liners ply to the west coast of South America, these being the "Santa" boats, the Ana, Elisa, Luisa and Teresa.

Seven Dollar ships are in world service, including the Presidents Adams, Garfield, Harrison, Hayes, Monroe, Polk and Van Buren, and three ships of the Oceanic Steamship Company, the Sierra, Sonoma and Ventura, operate between San Francisco and Australia. This completes the 24.

**Government Ships**

Ten Government-owned ships are reported as engaged in overseas foreign trade. These, it is evident, are the five ships of the United States Lines, the Leviathan, George Washington, President Harding, President Roosevelt and Republic from New York to Europe and the five "President" ships of the Admiral Line from Seattle to the Orient.

Since the report was compiled, this last named fleet has been bought by the Dollars and comes under the head of private ships, making the total 29 private ships and five Government ships. The America would be added to the latter list, although she is temporarily out of commission.

With the transfer of the Admiral Line fleet to the Dollar Company, this organization will own 17 of the 29 privately owned American passenger ships in foreign overseas trade. The average gross tonnage of the 34 ships is a little more than 13,000 tons each.

**Inland Waterways**

There is a constant criticism by the railroads of all-waterways projects, much as there was a critical attitude shown by canal operators toward railways when the latter were new. While a few outstanding railroad executives look with favor upon certain canals, when co-ordinated with railroads in the matter of rates, responsibility for claims, etc. (without which, inland waterway service is futile), the majority oppose them on general grounds as another and troublesome competitor.

No railroad man is able to meet the argument of how the Nation's increased tonnage can be handled. Statistics indicate that freight ton-miles increase four times as rapidly as population does. Population increased 50 per cent in the last 25 years, and with this as a guide, it is evident the railways would be swamped if traffic increased proportionately in the next quarter of a century.

Inland waterways are not a panacea for all transportation troubles and in some instances they are undoubtedly more costly than railroads. Others are a drain upon the resources of the state or Federal Government which maintains them. Eminent, unbiased engineers advocate waterways system, supplemental to the railroads and as auxiliaries to the latter, after careful study.

It being self-evident that the railroad freight terminals in large cities cannot be expanded to handle double the present traffic, and that the motor truck is useless so far as handling large volumes of freight over long distances is concerned, the need for some other agency of transportation becomes increasingly evident.

**Liner Movements**

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Saturday, June 12

Leviathan; United States; for Cherbourg, Southampton.
Paris; French; for Plymouth, Havre.
Homeric (12:10 a. m.); White Star; for Cherbourg, Southampton.
Samaria; Cunard; for Cobh, Liverpool, via Boston.
Carmania (12:10 a. m.); Cunard; for Plymouth, Havre, London.
Caledonia; Anchor; for Londonderry, Glasgow.
Adriatic; White Star; for Cobh, Liverpool.
Lapland; Red Star; for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.
Voltaire; Lamport & Holt; for East coast South America.
Stavangerfjord; Norwegian-American; for Bergen, Oslo.
Veendam; Holland-America; for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam.

Tuesday, June 15

Reliance (12:01 a. m.); United American; for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Wednesday, June 16

President Roosevelt; United States; for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.
Aquitania (1 a. m.); Cunard; for Cherbourg, Southampton.
Conte Biancamano; Lloyd Sabaudo; for Naples, Genoa.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, June 12

Ohio (4 p. m.); R. M. S. P.; for Cherbourg, Southampton.
Winifredian (12 n.); Leyland; for Liverpool.

Sunday, June 13

Samaria (3 p. m.); Cunard; for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Saturday, June 12

Alaunia; Cunard; for Plymouth, Cherbourg, London.

Wednesday, June 16

Melita; Canadian Pacific; for Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, June 19

President Harrison; Dollar; on World Service (westward).

FROM SEATTLE

Thursday, June 17

Kaga Maru; N. Y. K.; for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Saturday, June 12

Colombia; Panama Mail; from San Francisco, Los Angeles.
Volendam; Holland-America; from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Sunday, June 13

Cameronia; Anchor; from Glasgow, Londonderry.
Scythia; Cunard; from Liverpool, Cobh.
Orca; R. M. S. P.; from Southampton, Cherbourg.
Mexico; Ward; from Vera Cruz, Havana.

Monday, June 14

Cedric; White Star; from Liverpool, Cobh.
Albert Ballin; Hamburg-American; from Hamburgh, Boulogne, Southampton.

Tuesday, June 15

Stockholm; Swedish-American; from Gothenburg.
Vauban; Lamport & Holt; from east coast of South America.

Wednesday, June 16

Olympic; White Star; from Cherbourg, Southampton.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, June 13

Cedric; White Star; from Liverpool, Cobh.

F. S.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

| Call Loans— | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Renewal rate | 4% | 4% |
| Outside com'l paper | 4¼@4½ | 4¼@4½ |
| Year money | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| Customers' com'l loans | 4½@5 | 4½@5 |
| Individ. cus. col. loans | 4¾@5 | 4¾@5 |

| | Today | Last Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Bar silver in New York | 65⅜c | 65¼c |
| Bar silver in London | 30⅛d | 30⅛d |
| Bar gold in London | 84s 11½d | 84s 11½d |
| Mexican dollars | 50⅜c | 50c |

**Clearing House Figures**

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Exchanges | $81,000,000 | $889,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 70,000,000 | ... |
| Balances | 35,000,000 | 90,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 26,000,000 | ... |
| F. R. bank credit | 34,115,083 | 85,000,000 |

**Acceptance Market**

| Prime Eligible Banks— | |
|---|---|
| 30 days | 4¼@3⅛ |
| 60 days | 3⅜@3¼ |
| 90 days | 3⅜@3¼ |
| 4 months | 3½@3⅜ |
| 5 months | 3⅝@3½ |
| 6 months | 3¾@3⅝ |

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 4% | Bucharest | 6% |
| Boston | 4 | Budapest | 7 |
| Chicago | 4 | Copenhagen | 5½ |
| Cleveland | 4 | Helsingfors | 7½ |
| Kansas City | 4 | Lisbon | 9 |
| Minneapolis | 4 | London | 5 |
| Dallas | 4 | Madrid | 5 |
| Philadelphia | 4 | Prague | 7 |
| New York | 3½ | Riga | 8 |
| Richmond | 4 | Rome | 7 |
| San Francisco | 4 | Sofia | 10 |
| St. Louis | 4 | Stockholm | 4½ |
| Amsterdam | 3½ | Swiss Bank | 3½ |
| Athens | 10 | Tokyo | 7.03 |
| Bombay | 4 | Vienna | 7½ |
| Calcutta | 5 | Warsaw | 12 |
| Paris | 6 | Oslo | 5½ |
| Berlin | 6½ | Brussels | 7 |

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figure:

| Sterling: | Current | Last Previous | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.86⅛ | $4.86⅛ | $4.8648 |
| Cables | 4.86⅜ | 4.86⅜ | 4.8648 |
| French francs | .0297 | .0301 | .193 |
| Belgian francs | .0301 | .0305 | .193 |
| Swiss francs | .1936 | .1937 | .193 |
| Lire | .0365 | .0370¼ | .193 |
| Marks | .2381 | .2381 | .238 |
| Holland | .4018 | .4018 | .402 |
| Sweden | .2677 | .2677 | .268 |
| Norway | .2231 | .2220 | .268 |
| Denmark | .2651 | .2647 | .268 |
| Spain | .1528½ | .1530 | .193 |
| Portugal | .0517 | .0517 | 1.08 |
| Greece | .0124½ | .0125½ | .193 |
| Austria | .14¼ | .14¼ | .1407 |
| Argentina | .4044 | .4055 | .4245 |
| Brazil | .1530 | .1550 | .3244 |
| Poland | .1000 | .1000 | .1930 |
| †Hungary | .014¼ | .014¼ | .203 |
| Jugoslavia | .0177 | .0177 | .193 |
| Finland | .0253 | .0253 | .193 |
| Czechoslovakia | .0296½ | .0296½ | .2026 |
| Rumania | .4042½ | .4042½ | .193 |
| Shanghai(tael) | .7212½ | .7178½ | 1.0832 |
| Hong Kong | .5537½ | .5537½ | .78 |
| Bombay | .3637 | .3638 | .4866 |
| Yokohama | .4675 | .4688 | .4984 |
| Uruguay | 1.0256 | 1.0256 | 1.0342 |
| Chile | .1205 | .1205 | .365 |
| Peru | 3.78 | 3.78 | 4.8685 |
| Canadian Ex. | 1.00⅛ | 1.00⅛ | 1.00 |

### RECORD CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Customs collections will exceed all previous records for this fiscal year ending June 30 with a total between $575,000,000 and $600,000,000, it was estimated today by the Treasury. New York again ranks first in collections for the first 10 months of the fiscal year, with Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago, Baltimore and San Francisco following in order.

### STRUCTURAL STEEL ORDERS

Orders for structural steel last week aggregated 37,000 tons, the largest being 8200 tons for a bridge at Bath, Me., placed with McClintic-Marshall Company. Pending business approximates 37,000 tons.

# Returned Missionary Tells of 20 Years Among Tibetans

## Lamaism a Binding Influence on Nomadic Peoples—Vast Lands of Incredible Richness Are Lying Unutilized—China Dominates Trade

By MARC T. GREENE

SHANGHAI, May 14 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most extraordinary tales of missionary life in the remote and little-known interior that has ever come out of the East is unfolded by the recent arrival in Shanghai of J. Huston Edgar, who has made his headquarters for more than 20 years in the Tibetan border town of Tachienlu, the commercial center of Tibet, and of importance second only to Lhasa in religious significance.

Mr. Edgar has that to say of Tibet and of the Tibetans which throws upon the people, and especially upon their country, an entirely new and far more favorable light than that in which they have appeared heretofore. The main points are that the people are friendly, and kindly responsive to the efforts of the missionary; that there is no malignancy in Lamaism as a national institution in Tibet, holding together, as it does, 5,000,000 nomadic people upon whom there is no other hold of any sort; that the living conditions of the Tibetans are by no means as primitive as certain explorers have described them; and that there are, in Tibet, thousands of square miles of such fertile land, suitable for grazing or for cultivation, as scarcely exists elsewhere in the entire world.

**A Center for Stock-Raising**

This last condition the missionary holds to be of great significance, for he considers that it makes Tibet a possible future world-center for stock-raising as well as for agriculture in general. Vast lands of incredible richness, he declares, are lying here absolutely unutilized, hidden, to all intents and purposes, from the outside world, lands which the world needs and which would be of inestimable value if opened up.

In fact, Mr. Edgar's story is a highly interesting and keenly significant mixture of romance and practicality. Twenty years' experience in this strange land, less known, perhaps, to the world than any other, is in itself sufficient for a volume of memoirs. And the information he brings as to the practical possibilities of the unmeasured acres of Tibet demands careful and well-advised consideration. He tells of immense caravans crossing these vast, little-inhabited lands at intervals of a year, to bring from the mountain fastnesses to which no white man has ever penetrated the goods of the remote peoples into Tachienlu, there to be traded chiefly for tea. In these great caravans the Tibetans bring meat and hides, live stock, wool and butter. But neither the Chinese nor the Indian market affords much opportunity for the disposal of these in the great quantities which are offered; and thus most of the far-stretching meadows and grazing lands are not utilized at all.

**Trade of China Dominates**

There are, says Mr. Edgar, great reaches of upland where the grass is almost waist-high; and he thinks that the Tibetan slopes afford better sheep-raising land than even that in Australia. The trade of China dominates practically all of Tibet, and thus the economic barrier between it and the rest of the world is maintained. Once this is broken it is clear that Tibet will become one of the great meat-and-wool-producing lands of the world, and of inestimable value to all peoples. Thus far China has done nothing to develop Tibetan possibilities, being content with its present commerce and the large revenue therefrom.

The lamas, says the missionary, have not been lacking in exercising a good influence along moral as well as practical considerations over their people. Under the system introduced nearly 1600 years ago, when the city of Lhasa became the Tibetan pilgrimage place, each Tibetan family has ever had as its highest ideal the sending of a son to the lamasery at the Holy City, where in the "center of all learning and culture" he should fit himself to return to his native district, and there establish his own small center of religion and culture. Thus the doctrines of Lamaism have joined the Tibetans into a community of identical interests and a common religion, establishing and maintaining a moral and a spiritual standard which, among people fundamentally nomadic, would not otherwise have existed.

**Lamas a Stabilizing Element**

The lamas, according to Mr. Edgar, are stabilizing and stationary elements in a nomadic race. They no longer ornament their bodies and indulge in other forms of primitive superstition, and they make the lamaseries treasure-houses of Tibetan art, carvings, metal work, and so on. "It is useless," declares the missionary, "to decry the lama and lamaism under the climatic and geographic conditions here existing, until something can be found to take his place, practically as well as spiritually."

In respect of the work of Christian missionaries in Tibet, Mr. Edgar says that all sorts of methods have been used. The distribution of Christian literature is the chief means of propaganda. When the yearly caravans arrive in Tachienlu, a missionary with pamphlets is there to explain to the outlanders a new philosophy of life. The literature is printed in the Tibetan script, a kind of modification of Sanskrit. Like all primitive peoples these have a high respect, even amounting to reverence, for the art of printing; and thus the pamphlets are sure of respectful consideration. They are carefully read by those who can read, and translated to others who cannot.

**Higher Altitudes**

Mr. Edgar has spent much time in the upper altitudes, living often in a tent above 12,000 feet, sometimes crossing passes more than 16,000 feet above sea level. He does not enter the lamaseries, but camps nearby, and is always kindly treated, he says. The lamas visit him and talk, being naturally interested in all religious concernments. Thus there is stimulated in all the communities which center about the lamaseries a discussion of Christianity. The difficulty in winning them over Mr. Edgar feels lies chiefly in the fact that Christianity offers no substitute for the intricate scheme of lamaism about which all Tibetan communities center. He thinks that the way would be much easier if something practical in the place of that feature of lamaism could be found, possible of association with the spiritual teaching.

Mr. Edgar has found curious conditions in respect of the temperatures in these far-placed regions. He has discovered that, at 30 north latitude, and at an altitude of more than 17,000 feet, the temperature rarely drops below the freezing point. Wonderful grazing lands are here found, and the scenic beauty of the regions is indescribable. In his many years of life and work in the mountain regions of Tibet Mr. Edgar has learned the language perfectly, curious and unique as it. He wears the costume of the natives, and he finds the food not unsuitable. His memories of the land of Tibet include much that is fascinating.

General Pereira, who made several journeys into Tibet on foot, his last in October, 1923, was the friend of Mr. Edgar and was highly regarded by the Tibetans. Of others, however, who disappear from the world for considerable periods and then return to civilization claiming to have done this or that for the first time, lecture, write books and wax prosperous and far-famed, the missionary speaks with a deprecatory smile. And Mr. Edgar is most certainly the ultimate authority on Tibet and the Tibetans. He has been there for nearly a quarter of a century. He knows.

# RUSSIA EXPANDS STATE AVIATION

## Air Route From Moscow to Be Prolonged to Baku or Even to Enzeli

MOSCOW, May 14 (Special Correspondence)—With the coming of spring the motors of the Russian passenger airplanes are again beginning to hum. Last year the Soviet civil aviation lines carried 14,000 passengers without a single case of fatal accident and with only two minor injuries to passengers. It is expected that the passenger traffic will be even greater this year, because of expansions of the airplane service which are either contemplated or have actually been put into effect.

Mr. Veshev, chief of the Soviet civil aviation, gave the following outline of the extensions in Russian aviation service which are planned for the coming year:

"The air route which runs south from Moscow to Kharkov and Rostov will be prolonged to Baku and probably from Baku to Enzeli, the Persian port on the Caspian Sea. As there is already airplane communication between Enzeli and Teheran, it will be possible to fly from Moscow to Teheran at a very great saving of time. Urga, the capital of Mongolia, has been brought closer to Russia by the establishment of an air line between the Siberian town Verkhne-Udinsk and the Mongolian capital.

"Travelers who wish to make a quick trip from Moscow to London or Paris, or vice versa, will benefit by the improvement of the airplane service between Moscow and Berlin. Formerly it was only possible to go to Königsberg by airplane. Now the trip from Moscow to Berlin can be made in a single day. Spending the night in Berlin and taking an airplane to London or Paris via Amsterdam the next day, the traveler can complete the trip from Moscow to London or Paris in approximately a day and a half."

The internal Soviet aviation lines have been especially successful in central Asia, where the warm climate makes it possible for them to function all the year around. Traversing desert lands without adequate railroad communication the airplane covers within a few hours the distance which a plodding caravan or slow-moving river boat might only be able to cover in two or three weeks.

The Avio-Khim, a voluntary society formed to aid the development of aviation and applied chemistry in the Soviet Union, has organized a number of propaganda flights into the far northern parts of Russia and other remote peasant districts which have never seen an airplane before. The purpose of these flights is to arouse the interest of the peasants in aviation and chemistry, and to point out the utilitarian advantages of both in such matters as discovering and fighting forest fires and combating insect pests.


# Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

**BOARD FOR CHILDREN**

ALERT, capable mother of two girls and one boy, ages 13, 9 and 7, desires to share herself and her home, for summer months, with three other children (Christian Scientists preferred); home is within easy commuting distance of New York. Box K-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J., 10 Frazier Ave.—Private home can accommodate few persons needing rest and care. MRS. DAUBMAN.

**JEWELERS**

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

FOR SALE—Well established specialty shop in large New England city; needlecraft, yarns, gifts. Write for full particulars. Box B-285, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

# Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

**REAL ESTATE**

LARCHMONT

Business property, one of the greatest buys in Westchester, within four blocks of Larchmont's main railroad station, where property is selling for $1000 per front foot and where $10,000,000 worth of apartment houses are under construction. There are 43 building plots of 25x100 that can be purchased for $90,000, which makes it less than $90 per front foot. An opportunity to make from 300 to 500% on your money in a short time. Phone Larchmont 623 or see

THOS. B. SUTTON
45 Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
*Realtors*
110 State Street, Boston

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY
$15,000 buys bungalow 5 rooms and bath, hot water heat, electric light, open fireplace, city water, exclusive location, convenient transportation; plottage of 1475 sq. ft. A. K. HARMON 318 West 72nd St., New York City.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Fine home on beautiful Colonial Circle, No. 29; has 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, large playroom, sun room, sleeping porch, elms, lilacs, etc.; owner is leaving city. Phone Bidwell 2175. Mention The Christian Science Monitor.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY, $4000 Cash Required—The Maples, furnished inn on state road, two miles north of Middletown, N. Y.; modern improvements. Inquire on premises or RALPH S. HULL, ESQ., 32 Liberty St., New York City.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Bargain, 6-room house, all improvements; 1 block from trains; fully developed neighborhood; no driveway; must sell. Phone Hollis 0701. Address OWNER, Room 1308, 30 Church St., New York City.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—For sale, 2 houses, moderately priced; good condition; well located; all improvements; terms. Other information on application to OWNER, 202 Woodland Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

COLONIAL type home, semidetached, brick and frame, 6 rooms, 2 porches, hot water heat, all improvements; 10 minutes to heart of city; $5850. SAMUEL J. PRICE, R. D. 1, Reading, Pa.

**SUMMER PROPERTY**

MAINE SUMMER HOMES
FOR SALE AND TO LET
Seashore, lake, country property, anywhere in Maine; estates and development tracts. Write C. HOWARD, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

**SUMMER HOMES TO LET**

ATTRACTIVE 8-room furnished house and garage in Newton; Boston's most desirable suburb. Tel. Centre Newton 0661-M. Box E-264, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNISHED colonial farmhouse; southern Vermont; bath, telephone, screened piazza, spring water, small fruits; $60 monthly; responsible people only. Box 417, Sharon, Mass.

**CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET**

ON LAKE in Maine, furnished 16-room house, mountain scenery, boating, fishing, bathing, suitable summer camp for group or private lodge, reasonable rental. C. A. LEWIS, Westfield, Mass.

WEEK'S VACATION ON CAPE COD
$48 per week for 8 fully furnished, 4 bedrooms (double beds), living room with fireplace, kitchen, shower bath, toilet and one car garage; make up your party and secure reservation now. S. C. BURGESS, North Falmouth, Mass.

**HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET**

BOSTON, MASS.—Three-room apartment, central, quiet, cool, available June 15th to August 15th. Tel. Kenmore 2405.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Bay State Apartment, 1572 Mass. Ave., Near Harvard Square—Attractive 3-room apartment for lease from July 1; also good furniture for sale reasonably. Porter 4201.

E. W. ELLIS, 55 Morris St., Everett, Mass. Tel. EVErett 2932—Five or six rooms, $45; corner; electricity; fine, high.

FOR TRANSIENTS
Two and three-room apartments completely furnished for housekeeping; quiet surroundings, near business and churches. Tel. Main 5774-W. Address THE CHESTERLEA, 10 Hall Place, Albany, N. Y.

LET MRS. WILBUR LYON, 500 5th Ave., N. Y., find the apartment you want—furnished, unfurnished. Write your requirements.

**TO LET—FURNISHED**

BOSTON, 222 Hemenway St.—Overlooking Fenway, 2 small housekeeping suites in semi-private house, modern conveniences, clean, quiet, comfortable; rent 6 weeks or longer.

BOSTON, on Fenway—Attractively furnished 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette. Tel. Kenmore 3030, Suite 88.

BROOKLYN, 336 St. Johns Place, July 1-Sept. 6, 3 outside airy rooms, artistically furnished; near park; references required; owner away; $90. COURTER.

CRANFORD, N. J., 8 Arlington Road, from June 15th to September 15th, attractively furnished 8-room house, screened porch, garage. Tel. Cranford 71-M or 257-J.

HAMILTON HALL
64 HEMENWAY ST., BOSTON
Furnished apartments from 1 to 4 rooms, bath and kitchenette.

N. Y. C.—Three attractively furnished rooms in private house, real kitchen, sun porch, garden; easily accessible Lexington subway and New York Central. 1818 Anthony Ave. (175th St.). Davenport 0765.

N. Y. C., 623 West 113—Young man wishes to share his desirable outside apartment with congenial young man; $25 monthly. Phone Gramercy 6660. MR. WEISS.

NEW YORK CITY, 3099 Broadway (123rd)—Nicely furnished, 3 rooms, bath, elevator, summer; reasonable. ALLEN, Morningside 9740, Apt. 142.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Double room, newly papered, walking distance Christian Science church; bay window overlooking avenue. Tel. B. B. 0091.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Four-room apartment, also single rooms with running water; centrally located. 388 Elmwood Avenue. Tupper 5165.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Comfortable, sunny room with board; lady preferred; no other roomers. Telephone evenings, Havemeyer 8741.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights—Young man desires to share small, attractive apartment; very reasonable; Christian Scientist preferred. Box B-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Room for woman, bath, kitchenette; East 49th near Fifth; $15. Box H-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 West 97th—Very beautiful rooms, electricity, telephone, with or without light housekeeping; select neighborhood.

NEW YORK, 268 W. 84th—Large room, also single, running water, kitchen privileges, elevator; homelike. Trafalgar 9488. HARPER.

NEW YORK CITY, 343 West 85th St., Apt. 6-W—Cheerful, sunny rooms, single or double, kitchen privileges; women; near Drive.

N. Y. C., 415 West 115, Apt. 51—Desirable large, light room; new twin beds, adjoining bath, $10.00.

N. Y. C., 342 West 71st—Large room, twin beds, next bath; call evenings. 3-E, Endicott 7424.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 330 South 42nd, Telephone Evergreen 3874—Desirable rooms in private family convenient to car lines.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

BROOKLINE, MASS., 341 St. Paul St.—3 double or single rooms with board in private family; 15 minutes from Christian Science church. Regent 8198-W.

YONKERS, N. Y.
Select location; pleasant, cool, well-furnished rooms with and without private bath; homelike surroundings, porches; excellent table board.
117-119 Locust Hill Avenue

**SUMMER BOARD**

THE WHITTIER HOMESTEAD
Can accommodate a few summer guests. Fresh and salt water; boating and bathing; many beautiful drives and places of historic interest in the heart of New England. Address F. G. WHITTIER, Ipswich, Mass.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

WANTED—Chauffeur-mechanic, reliable and experienced, at once. L. SCHUMAN, 25 Beekman St., New York.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

EXPERIENCED fitter, capable of taking charge of workroom; permanent position; good salary to right party. The GRAY SHOP, 141 Mathewson St., Providence, R. I.

STENOGRAPHER—Permanent position open for experienced stenographer; good opportunities for advancement; Brooklyn resident preferred; state salary, age, experience. Box A-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SWIMMING COUNCILLOR, desirable position at girls' camp near New York. Box K-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN, fond of children, to care for child age 3½. Box K-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

SALESMEN
An opportunity for ambitious salesmen on commission basis, protected territory in New England, New York and Pennsylvania; a line of copyrighted advertising services, calendars, fans, thermometers and extensive line of leather. BRODERICK CO., Eastern Dis. B. R. Barns, Sales Mgr., 24 James St., Albany, N. Y.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

BUILDER desires position in this capacity with firm or individual; can design and estimate for small construction in general. SAMUEL J. PRICE, R. D. 1, Reading, Pa.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN with experience in organizing and keeping perpetual stock records; also nine years' bank and payroll experience. Box Q-221, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

ATTENDANT-COMPANION to lady needing care; Christian Scientist preferred. Box C-289, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROSLINDALE, MASS.—Experienced person wishes apartments to care for (practitioners preferred); best references. Telephone Parkway 2487-M, 69 Montvale St.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

ALBERTA SMYTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Office Position for Discriminating People
15 Park Row, N. Y., Suite 1406 Barclay 1229

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Mary F. Kingston
11 John St., New York City Cort. 1554
OFFICE HELP OF THE RIGHT KIND

HERBERT AND BANCKER, New York City, 48 East 41st St.—An EMPLOYMENT SERVICE for men and women seeking OFFICE POSITIONS. Telephone Murray Hill 6883.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY desires positions for recommended governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. Phone Academy 0535, 225 W. 106th St., New York City.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

For Children
and Mothers
who must stay in New York City during the summer.
A congenial home, pleasant surroundings—with playschool for the kiddies and personal supervision—all at modest rates.
MISS LEORA HOUGHTON
294 Central Park West (90th Street)
Schuyler 8829, New York City

**MULTIGRAPHING**

*NASH LETTER BUREAU*
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Stenography, Mailing, Addressing.
130 West 42nd Street, N. Y. C.
Wisconsin 1168

**MUSICIANS**

PIANIST would like to play piano in Christian Science church; steady or substitute; in or near New York City. Box D-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

**DRESSMAKING**

SILK, chiffon, foulard dresses, made to order, MATERIAL INCLUDED, $15 and up. MRS. NELSON, 1775 65th St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bensonhurst 5035-J.

**CARPET CLEANING**

ESTABLISHED 1885
GLOBE CARPET CLEANING CO.
94-96 LINCOLN AVE., BRONX, N. Y.
TELEPHONE MOTT HAVEN 5776

**AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE**

EXPERIENCED chauffeur with Packard limousine by hour, day, week or month; best references; rates reasonable. JOHN CLARK, 497 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Roxbury 2575.

FOR HIRE, Cadillac cars, open and closed, by the hour, day or trip with competent drivers. KENMORE TAXI CO., 64 Charlesgate East, Boston. Tel. Kenmore 3030.

# General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

**MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES**

Save This Summer
Make this a profitable Summer. Spend it well. Relax actively. Fall will find you far ahead of folks who just spend the Summer. Save it.
THE ROSEMAID COMPANY
offers you such an opportunity. Commission returns from the sale of their Form-fitting Lingerie and Tailored Outer Apparel are worth getting. Write for facts about how to save this Summer.
MR. JOHN A. BENBOW,
DIR. OF SALES,
GALION, OHIO

**REAL ESTATE**

FOR SALE—Observation site, Prospect Hill, Lenawee Co., Mich.; some say one of the most magnificent panoramic views in the U. S. or world; 29 lakes visible; 109 acres; established income from HILL.
VICTOR T. WILSON
Onsted, Mich.

Dean Poage & Co.
510 MERCANTILE LIBRARY BLDG.
Cincinnati Tel. Valley 772 Main 43

**BOARD FOR CHILDREN**

MOTHER, college graduate, experienced teacher, will take into her New England country home, next fall or at once, two or three little girls, for family life; progressive individual and group instruction in all grammar school subjects. For further particulars address Box B-284, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and require individual women sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of goods within the reach of all; consignments of stock sent; no expense incurred; unusually liberal terms offered. E. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., New York.

WOMEN for part or full time to sell Smile Frocks and Smocks; good commissions; send for sketches and fabrics. SMILE FROCKS, Inc., 500 Fifth Ave. (at 42nd St.), New York, N. Y.

# ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## MARYLAND

**Baltimore**

N. HESS' SONS
*Shoes for the Family*
8 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore

## NEW YORK

**Albany**

*In Progress:*
Annual Sale
*of*
LAMPS, MIRRORS, SILVERWARE and CHINA
For Wedding Gifts,
City and Country Homes
Goods are selected, assortments large, and special prices rule.
John G. Myers Co.
37-41 No. Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

Cantilever Shoe
Sizes 2-10 Widths AAAA-E
Expert Fitting
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
INC.
65 Columbia Street
Above North Pearl Street

*Vacation Luggage*
Correct Styles for Particular People in Luggage of All Kinds
Boyce & Milwain
66-68 State Street
Suitcases—Week End Bags
Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks

*Always Reliable*
36-inch Dress Linens, 89c qual...69c yd.
32-inch year round English Prints.49c yd.
40-inch Printed Crepes..........$1.79 yd.
33-inch Pongee (Imported) ......69c yd.
54-inch White Basket Cloth for coats, $3.75 yd.
54-inch White Kasha for coats.....$2.98
Special reductions on thousands of dollars' worth of silks.
Truth Always Facts Only
HEWETT'S SILK SHOP
82 North Pearl Street

Cotrell *and* Leonard
472 Broadway, Albany
Dainty Dresses
in Silk and Crepe
for Summer
$16.50 and $22.50

Electrical Fixtures and Household Appliances
*Authorized Agent for*
E. N. Riddle, C. B. Rogers
Laun-Dry-ette Washing Machine
Hoover Suction Sweeper
C. J. BERNHARDT, Inc.
80 Maiden Lane

FORSYTHE—WALL
Smart Women's Apparel
Gowns—Blouses
154 State Street Tel. Main 8765

THE TUCKER-SMITH AGENCY, Inc.
FRANK P. TUCKER ALLYN M. SMITH
*GENERAL INSURANCE*
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle St.
Phone Main 6471

HARVEY'S GARAGE
United States Tires Puroil Gas Tiolene Oil
Storage, Accessories, Washing
251 Hudson Ave. Tel. Main 4884

HARVEY A. DWIGHT
*COAL*
Masons' Building Supplies and Stone Tiles
CHURCH AND PLUM STREETS
Est. 1857 Main 1110 Albany, N. Y.

WATCHES CLOCKS
DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
*The Hall Mark Jeweler*
FREDERICK P. D. JENNINGS
115 North Pearl St. Albany, N. Y.

E. A. BEAUMONT, Inc.
*STETSON SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN*
*HOSIERY* 23 Steuben St.

*KNAPP FELT HATS for Spring*
HOAG & TAYLOR
Maiden Lane and James Street
Sole Agents for Browning, King & Co.

ALLING RUBBER COMPANY
451 BROADWAY
If it is made of *Rubber* we have it.
*Rubber Footwear* for the entire family.

COAL
*Mason's Building Supplies*
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
129 Water St., Albany, N. Y. Main 998

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
BOSTON
407 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
56, Faubourg St. Honore Tel. Elysée 91-99
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 3406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1458 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 2099
DETROIT
455 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Delaware 0272
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
620 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. FAber 2980
SEATTLE
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg. Tel. Main 0420
PORTLAND ORE
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg Tel. Main 0429
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

## NEW YORK

**Albany**
*(Continued)*

W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Featuring in all departments during these days
*Gifts for Brides*
Every section offers many suggestions of gifts for the June Bride. We invite your inspection.
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

Hats of Quality
*in Great Variety of Styles Moderately Priced*
Grace & Merit
21-25 No. Pearl St Albany N.Y.

*The New Home of*
Cousins Shoes
*Where an Exclusive Line of MODEASE Shoes Are Being Shown*
is at 32 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Danker
FLORIST
*"Say it with Flowers"*
Whether it is for Graduation, Weddings or just a friendly gift.
40-42 Maiden Lane

ALBANY'S UNIQUE TEA ROOM
The Green Parrot
Chapel St., Next to Capitol Theater
Open 11:30 to 8 o'clock

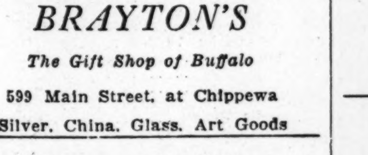
**Binghamton**

*CHEST O'DREAMS*
329 Main Street Phone 319-R
Crapsey Frocks for girls 1-12, Boys' Suits 2-6, Infants' Dresses. Agency for the Crosby Underwear for children, misses and women.

MARY GEORGIA
66 Chenango Street Telephone 1313
*Negligees, Underwear, Hosiery and Novelties*

**Buffalo**

*You Can't Fool Your Taster!*
Does a good cook just look at the dinner or just smell of it? No! She TASTES it.
TASTE
WECKERLE'S
MILK
and
*"Taste the Difference"*
IT'S THERE
Established 1892 Fillmore 7902
1001 Jefferson Avenue

Walk-Over

SHOES
For Men and Women
505-06 Main St.
Buffalo, N. Y.

*Gifts for All Occasions*
*BRAYTON'S*
*The Gift Shop of Buffalo*
599 Main Street, at Chippewa
Silver, China, Glass, Art Goods

George Harding
*Groceries*
Delivered to all parts of city
83 Lafayette Avenue Bid. 0999

Printing
Cards, Folders, Booklets, Announcements, Letterheads, Etc.
To Meet Your Requirements
*Seneca 0759*
Mark Hubbell Printing Co.
457 Washington St. Mark Hubbell, Pres.

Flowers and Plants
*For Every Occason*
F. T. D. MEMBER
Central Park Greenhouses
H. N. MOORE, Mgr. Phone Cresnt 5980
2692 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Wm. J. Keller
*Printer*
Night and Day Serivce
829 Main Street
Phones—Tupper 2164, 2165

CAROLYN BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Waving, Marcelling, Shampooing. Hair Bobbing and Shingling our specialty. Phone Jef. 4796.
CAROLYN BLESSING, Prop.

ELITE BEAUTY SHOPPE
267 W. Utica St. The Aud Building
Marcel Waving Shampooing Manicuring
MABEL H. BATH Phone Tupper 7877

## NEW YORK

**Buffalo**
*(Continued)*

*Delightful Edibles—Confectionery Treats*
For a dainty lunch, a refreshing drink, a rich velvety sundae, for delicious pastries or bakery products, Mac-DOEL'S is preferred when taste counts.
Mac-Doels
successors to Jacksons
586 Main St.
Luncheons Candies Sodas Bakery

GEORGE R. CHARTRAND
*Men's Wear*
Novelty Neckwear, $1.00
Lafayette Bldg. 14 Broadway

Telephones: Tupper 0705, Tupper 0706
WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
306-307 Washington Market, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUFFALO AUTO RADIATOR CO.
AUTOMOBILE RADIATORS
MADE AND REPAIRED
We Specialize in Rebuilding Radiators With New Cores.
1176 Main Street Opposite Dodge St.

ELMWOOD FLORAL SHOP
A. A. ERCKERT & SON
Telegraph Delivery Service
976 ELMWOOD AVE., Cor. Bidwell Pkway.
(Bid. 0948)

**Cortland**

*Outing Time*
Get our suggestions for picnic lunches and remember
CANADA DRY
MRS. L. F. COMERFORD
85 Maple St.

MAXSON & STARIN
Lumber and Coal
Phone Homer 143

**Elmira**

The Gorton Company
107 E. WATER STREET
*Elmira New York's Quality Woman's Shop*

Wright Electric Co.
Everything Electrical
118 North Main St., Elmira, N. Y.

LOCKWOOD'S
DOLLAR CLEANING and PRESSING SERVICE
109 E. Church Street Phone 4310

**Fort Edward**

FRED A. DAVIS
*Insurance and Real Estate*
Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y.

**Jamestown**

*It pays to go to*
W. G. ECKMAN'S
214 East Second Street
*For Dry Goods, etc.*
*"The Store with little prices"*

Five Point Groceteria
Main, Pine and Eighth Streets
Finest of Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
We deliver for 10c.
JOSEPH R. ROGERS

HOTEL JAMESTOWN
BARBER SHOP *and*
MANICURING PARLOR
STANLEY M. PARKHURST, Prop.
Hours: 8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.
Saturday 8 p. m.

*Furniture, Rugs, Lamps, etc.*
*Quality Goods—Large Stock*
*Popular Prices*
A Good Place to Trade
*"Ask Your Neighbor"*
FIELD & WRIGHT COMPANY
106 Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

DeLaney & Stuart Inc.
CORNER MAIN & SECOND STS.
Dry Goods
and Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

F. V. MACOMBER
*Store of Interior Furnishings*
Jamestown, N. Y. Main and Second St.
Always the Newest and Best in
Curtains, Draperies, Floor Coverings

BUCKLIN BROTHERS
VULCANIZING
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORDS
217 Washington St. Phone 607-J

LANDY BROTHERS
TAILORS
CLEANERS DYERS
792 East Second Street Telephone 2268-J

## NEW YORK

**Jamestown**
*(Continued)*

*Commencement Time*
*Say It With Books*
Careful attention given to mail orders.
THE BOOK SHOP
216 CHERRY STREET
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

PROUDFIT CLOTHING COMPANY
206 Main Street
Honest Values in Men's and Boys' CLOTHING

BASSETT
*Square Deal Jeweler*
302 MAIN STREET

WILLIAM BEALER & SON
*Footwear for the Entire Family*
9 East Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

EUGENE B. CADWELL
Real Estate and Insurance Broker
Representing
DOOLITTLE, JOHNSON AND PRICE
Gifford Building—Brooklyn Square
Phone 1197

Men's and Boys' Clothing
Hats and Furnishings
THE PRINTZ CO., Inc.
208 North Main Street

**Kenmore**

WECKERLE'S
Fill. 7902 MILK Est. 1892
*Taste the Difference*

STANLEY
DRY GOODS CORP.
*DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MEN'S FURNISHINGS*
2844-2846 Delaware Ave. Riverside 6677

GEORGE J. SCHLEHR
*Jeweler and Gift Shoppe*
Expert Watch Repairing
Greeting Cards
2910 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2480

SPEIDEL'S BAKERY
2906 Delaware Avenue
Pure Baked Goods
Fresh Daily

EBLING HARDWARE and PLUMBING CO., Inc.
The Complete Hardware Store
2840-42 Delaware Ave. Ri. 3500-3501

E. R. ASHBERY
*Nash and Ajax*
*Sales and Service*
2968 Delaware Ave. Riverside 3264

DELAWARE ELECTRIC
*"Buy your electrical supplies at an electrical store."*
2960 Delaware Ave. Riverside 0362

*PLUMBING HEATING*
L. A. WISER
13 Warren Avenue
Office Ri. 2153 Residence Ri. 5531

HAMILTON & CLARK, INC.
A Good Place to Buy Furniture
2896 Delaware Ave. Riverside 1361
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE

*Better Meats*
HARRY J. GALLE
12 Markets
Delaware Ave. at La Salle Riv. 1703

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*We Deliver*
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Manufacturer of
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Jobbers in
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*Fancy Fruits and Vegetables*
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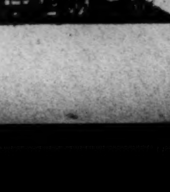
**Hempstead**



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Everything for Picnics
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*Insurance*
P. A. Murray Agency, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
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Resources over $17,000,000.00
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## NEW YORK

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of the better kind
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Hardware, Houseware, Paints, Oils and Window Glass.
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GEORGE ILSE, Proprietor
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*HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS*
Attractive New Models
Reasonable Prices
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*You may have your Permanent Wave in Pelham this year.*
Expert Workmanship Reasonable Prices
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*Custom Tailoring* *Men's Outfitters*

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*Expert Attendants*
Permanent Waving
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Upstairs, Opposite Victoria Theatre

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Broad Street, corner Fitzhugh
Luncheon and Dinner
Special Dinner $1.00

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for Weddings, Graduations and All Other Occasions
ROCHESTER FLORAL CO.
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*Flowers for All Occasions*
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### Rochester
(Continued)

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Men's High-Grade Suits and Overcoats
Boys' Clothing, Hats and Furnishings
Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes
Men's Shoes, Hats, Furnishings and Sporting Wear
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Choice linens and handsome silverware are always appropriate as wedding gifts.
For the graduate—books, jewelry, watches, fountain pens, are among the popular gifts.
We shall be glad to supply your requirements.
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*The East Avenue Coffee Shop*
A Most Delightful Place to Dine
*We serve daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.*
Every Sunday, from noon until 3 p. m., we serve a delicious FRIED CHICKEN DINNER for $1.25, and from 5 p. m. until 8 p. m. our service is a la carte.
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Formerly with Schrafft's—New York

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Fire and Automobile Insurance
in DIVIDEND Paying Companies
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*SANI-CLEANING*
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Everything is delicious.
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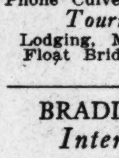
*WONDERFUL WAFFLES!*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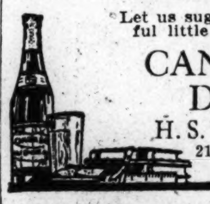

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*Seeds and Poultry Supplies. Anything and everything for the Gardener, Farmer, and Poultryman. Also Farming Implements.*
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Food Cooked With the HOME FLAVOR
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*Umbrellas repaired, recovered and made to order.*
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Knit, Cotton and Silk Underwear
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Fulton and Fourth Streets
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## NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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Ready Mixed Paint
Castle Floor Finish
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It is the safest protection for your Furs and Woolens. For a moderate charge we will store them in our up-to-date Cold Air Storage, insured for the summer against Moths, Fire and Burglary.
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*SEASONABLE FLOWERS*
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## NEW YORK

### Utica
(Continued)

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These coats, in all colors, are excellently tailored and very smart in appearance.
$4.50 and $6.50
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Ask Us for a Demonstration of
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*Coats, Dresses, Suits, Furs and Millinery*
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Combines Style and Quality with Economy
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## NEW YORK

### Yonkers
(Continued)

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*Coats*
*Scarfs*
*Gloves*
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SHOES

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*Gifts and Cards for All Occasions*
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*Our New Line of Lamps and Shades*
See Our
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HIGH GRADE LINES
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## EDITORIALS

### Expropriating the Hohenzollern Wealth

On June 20 the German electorate will participate in one of the most interesting and important referenda that any political system has ever known. The question to be decided by the people is whether the property of the Hohenzollerns and other dynasties that once ruled over Germany shall be expropriated without compensation. It is a question in answering which the electorate will have difficulty in putting to one side passion and greed, and in relying on reason and fair dealing.

Preparations for the referendum began in December, when the German Government reached an agreement under which properties worth more than $50,000,000 were to be handed over to the ex-Kaiser. The Socialists and Communists objected to this. A majority of the Reichstag would probably have voted against expropriation without compensation, and a bill was therefore prepared for presentation to the people. The German Constitution provides that a referendum must take place on a proposed law if one-tenth of the qualified voters petition for its submission, but if this law effects a change in the Constitution, it must be approved by a majority of the qualified voters.

These requirements are much more stringent than those for the validity of action by referendum in American states. Here the percentages of signatures on petitions are usually less than 10 per cent; they are sometimes less than 5. The German electorate is about 40,000,000, and considerably more than the necessary 4,000,000 signatures were obtained. The Socialist and Communist organizations, in co-operation with the trade unions, performed the task with comparatively little difficulty. It was held that the proposed law would violate the constitutional provisions with respect to the sanctity of private property. An absolute majority of the total electorate, not merely of the votes cast, therefore—over 20,000,000 votes—must approve the law. It is well known that nonvoting when laws are to be decided upon is greater than when candidates are chosen. To make it certain that popular action is not minority action, requirements elsewhere are usually that one-half or three-fifths of the electorate must go to the polls. The provision of the German Constitution is a much more difficult condition than has ever been imposed elsewhere.

Disposition of the ex-Kaiser's property has been a bitterly mooted question of German politics. As long ago as 1919 the Constitutional Assembly of the State of Gotha confiscated without compensation the property of Prince Charles Edward, former reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. This law was declared contrary to the German Constitution. The other German states have had varying attitudes, but the crux of the controversy has been over the ex-Kaiser's property. He has not been badly treated. Before the war he was the second wealthiest monarch in Europe, and it is estimated that during the conflict he was able to lay aside 4,500,000 gold marks. After his abdication he received from the German State the equivalent of 12,000,000 gold marks, and he has subsequently recovered also property and possessions of great value.

The property of millions of Germans was expropriated by the decline of the mark, and their lost fortunes were "valorized" at 25 per cent. Among these Germans there will probably be considerable sentiment against valorizing the ex-Kaiser's fortune at 100 per cent. There is, furthermore, a great amount of unemployment in Germany at the present time. It is promised that portions of the fortunes, if expropriated, will be used to relieve distress among war invalids, the families of those who fell in the war, and the victims of unemployment and inflation. The royal estates will be divided into small holdings for farmers. These facts will help to increase the momentum of the movement for confiscation.

On the other hand, electorates in Switzerland and the United States—the countries which have had most experience with direct legislation—frequently show marked conservatism. They would rather vote against than for. Perhaps the most spectacular example of this was in Switzerland in December, 1922. The people decided by a vote of 736,652 to 109,702 against a capital levy, which would have enabled 994 individuals out of every 1000 to be tax free. Selfishness was overcome by common sense. The ex-rulers of Germany doubtless hope that on June 20 the Swiss example will be followed.

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### Values and Earning Powers of Land

The ostensible reason for the attack made upon Mr. Lloyd George by dissatisfied Liberals has been hostility to his attitude during the general strike. There are many, however, who discern a more subtle purpose animating his foes. The revolt began shortly after he had launched his attack upon the British land laws, under which a comparatively few persons own 90 per cent of the land in the United Kingdom. Traditionally the Liberals have been opposed to the great landowners, who have constituted the mainstay of the Conservative Party, particularly in the House of Lords.

The Unionist bolt from the Liberal leadership of Gladstone over the issue of Home Rule for Ireland was particularly significant in that it was less a protest against an Irish Parliament than a recognition of the danger that the demand for abolition of landlordism in Ireland would be carried across the Channel. Forty years ago, as now, Liberal Members of Parliament, representing great wealth and vested interests, left their party because they were apprehensive of an attack on what they regarded as property rights. The loss of such leaders as Joseph Chamberlain, however, was more than balanced by an increased following among the nonlandowning voters, so that it was not long after the Conservative-Unionist victory when the Liberals were returned to power.

That there should be a revision of the laws relating to land, including the minerals beneath it, is pretty generally admitted by all British political leaders, but there is a wide diversity of opinion as to the method of procedure. From one viewpoint the problem is regarded as that of increasing the number of small farmers by breaking up the great estates. To this end it is proposed that the Government should buy out the present owners at a fair valuation and lease the lands to those willing to cultivate them. Against this proposal it is contended that the cost of the lands appropriated would be so heavy as to impose for all time a burden of fixed charges against the land that would make its use unprofitable.

The controversy over the Lloyd George plan has developed what seem to be two inconsistent views of the present value of the land which it is proposed to take over. It is asserted on what purports to be good authority that the earning power of the larger part of the great estates is not more than 2 per cent per annum on a fair valuation. To the obvious query, "Why should land earning so little be so highly valued?" the defenders of the existing system find it difficult to furnish a satisfactory reply. Land that does not earn more than 2 per cent must either be overvalued or inefficiently cultivated. The claim that the land is not worth what the Government would be asked to pay for it will hardly avail as an argument in favor of the present owners.

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### Senator Wadsworth Outspoken

There can be no doubt that Senator Wadsworth of New York, in announcing his individual platform upon which he proposes to seek re-election, has solidified wet sentiment in that State in his support. It may be as certainly asserted that he has at the same time alienated whatever support he had previously retained among the men and women voters who are morally committed to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws passed to make its terms effective. Mr. Wadsworth has violated no confidence. He has simply reasserted a position which he has consistently maintained. His straightforwardness is commendable, because it serves actual notice that if he is again elected to the United States Senate he will owe no apology to those who may be inclined to condemn him for his efforts to bring about the repeal of the prohibition amendment or such a modification of the laws as will virtually nullify its provisions.

The concise manner in which the political issue has been defined in New York State serves to divide the Republican voters into two distinct formations. It would be gratifying to prohibitionists if this foreshadowed the election of the independent candidate, Franklin W. Cristman of Herkimer, who, as a dry Republican, will oppose Senator Wadsworth. In the natural course of events, unless it should develop that Democratic strength should be similarly divided and that dry Democrats should cast their votes for the dry independent candidate, the logical result would be the election of a Democratic United States Senator to succeed Senator Wadsworth. That the independent candidate should find it possible to marshal support enough from both parties to insure himself a substantial plurality is not an impossibility, however, provided the nominee of the Democratic Party is as outspokenly wet as Senator Wadsworth has declared himself to be.

There never, heretofore, has been reason to suspect that Senator Wadsworth lacks in astuteness or in resourcefulness as a politician. But candor compels the admission that in the present instance he seems to have greatly overestimated the strength of anti-prohibition sentiment in his own State. He offers nothing constructive in his platform. On the contrary, he asks the people of a great Commonwealth to step back with him to the days of local option, the legalized sale of alcoholic beverages, saloon control in state and national politics, and the open saloon. He does not state his position in just these terms, to be sure, but nothing less could result were the policies he espouses adopted.

Those who have admired Senator Wadsworth's political sportsmanship, if so it may be termed, may feel some disappointment because of his apparent willingness, in this time of pressure and emergency, to surrender himself and his personal political fortunes unalterably to the uses of designing and crafty enemies of the Constitution. Thus committed, he seems to have adopted the vernacular and the tactics so long employed in the camp of the political nullificationists. He deplores a policy which infringes upon personal liberty by denying to free men and free women the privilege of unrestrained indulgence in intoxicating liquors. He does not differentiate between the right of the majority to forbid and effectively prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages and the possibly questionable right to forbid indulgence therein. He does not assail the law regulating the traffic in narcotics, nor the law of his own State forbidding the possession of dangerous firearms. He complains because, as he puts it, the Constitution "attempts to compel 100,000,000 people to become and remain total abstainers."

It should not be forgotten in this connection that the claim advanced by the wets is that it is impossible, by legislation, to enforce such abstinence, and that the result of such efforts as have been made to compel obedience to the Eighteenth Amendment has been to increase the volume of intoxicating liquors sold and consumed. This cannot be substantiated, of course, but it proves the Senator's premise to be illogical and absolutely unsound. The law does not attempt to compel abstinence. Its terms are explicit. It seeks to destroy the legalized traffic in intoxicating beverages by the provision that such traffic can no longer be licensed or condoned. This has been accomplished. The moment the law was passed this legalized trade stopped. The effort now is to destroy the illegal traffic which has been encouraged, condoned and fostered by those interests which hope to again enjoy the profits which once accrued from the trade under popular sanction.

There is no question of personal liberty involved. The saloon never had a moral or legal right to exist except as it was suffered by an indulgent public until such time as it could be abolished. That time has come. There is no issue involved except that which shall determine whether or not the saloon shall be restored to its former position. We believe the voters of New York State will decide that issue as it should be decided. Senator Wadsworth has rendered valuable public service in thus defining it clearly and unequivocally.

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### A Word for the Flowers

A good law, observed, is found to be expansive, protectively extending to a variety of conditions not always included in first contemplation of it. Many are coming more than ever before to see that kindness, for example, is not merely an attitude to be held toward favored friends, but is a law to be applied in all phases of conduct. All are more or less familiar with the good effect of kindness upon themselves as they themselves express this quality, or receive friendly attention from others. The world is becoming familiar, too, with the plea for kindness toward all living creatures; and men are feeling the effect of this attitude and practice upon themselves, as certainly as are the lower creatures.

It is natural that as this rule, anciently recognized and named "the law of kindness," is habitually observed, its influence widens to include many objects of thoughtfulness. Thus it develops that flowers are coming to be regarded as having rights that should be respected. And nothing could be lovelier than their response to kindness on the part of the race which was long ago bidden to "consider the lilies of the field." A report of such floral response comes recently from Iowa, where a large tract of land along the Mississippi valley, coming into possession of several persons interested in conservation, has been put into the state forest preserve and made a wild life sanctuary and game refuge. Protected from fires, but otherwise left entirely to nature's own methods, the floral response, within the six years of freedom, is said to be increasingly opulent and beautiful, affording rich opportunity for study to those who love and appreciate the beauties of forest and field.

That desire more fully to understand and protect flowers is being intelligently directed is again evidenced in quite another part of the continent, where, it is said, children throughout British Columbia are to be taught how to pick wild flowers. The women's institutes of the province undertaking this work will seek thus to protect the wild flowers from unkind or ruthless picking, and consequent damaging of roots and bulbs. The campaign of education in thoughtfulness toward flowers, in an effort to preserve the wild flowers of the country, is also to be carried on among adults.

Kindness expressed through gifts of flowers is so prevalent as scarcely to need comment; but a recent report of intelligent direction of this custom, this time from New England, deserves some notice. In this instance, lovers of flowers are being urged to set apart a portion of their gardens for the express purpose of furnishing weekly supplies of flowers for the Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission, in Boston, Mass., which for years has made a practice of distributing such things to institutions and individuals, where it is believed they will do the most good, special attention being given to the war veterans. It is thought by the managers of such institutions that flowers, through their beauty and fragrance, and as emblems of unforgetting appreciation, have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the recipients of these gifts, bringing into their experience a very definite touch of joy.

It is certain that as the law of kindness becomes more universally observed, in conduct pertaining to flowers, nature may be relied upon to do its part generously, for of the effect of such influences, it was long ago said: "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose."

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## Editorial Notes

Results already achieved represent a fairly strong argument for the continuance of any institution. Hence it was a wise move on the part of Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Bureau, to close the general discussion on the annual report of the bureau's activity by an eloquent defense of the achievements already marked up to its credit. He agreed that much time and continuous effort were needed for the adequate reorganization of international industry, but he felt convinced that such a convention as that of Washington, even if not universally accepted, had exercised enormous influence on the condition of work, while the conciliatory atmosphere of Geneva had constantly exercised its healing power on the differences of employer and worker. It is remarkable how frequently today references are being made to healing and peace in international and national affairs. The world is awakening to recognize that the only way it will ever really progress out of the morass of the past into a practical Utopia of the future is by justice and friendship and true morality.

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When the president of an enormous corporation is authority for the statement that newspaper publicity is the most powerful advertising medium of this day and age, it is safe to believe that he knows what he is talking about. The reasons he gave were that such publicity gets the story across, is read, and brings results. It is little wonder, therefore, that the man in question, James H. Rand Jr., chief executive of the Rand-Kardex Bureau—the merged Library Bureau, Kardex, Rand, Self-Cabinet, and Globe-Wernicke companies—forecast a further big increase in such advertising. Naturally the merchant expects results from his expenditures, and he is entitled to the fulfillment of such hopes. The day is without doubt dawning when the advertising field will be purged of much that has been undesirable heretofore, and this involves the co-operation of both merchant and newspaper. As service and honesty join hand in hand, it would seem that there will be almost no limit to what can be attained to the advantage of both parties.

## Sensational Newspapers and Crimes in America

The constant featuring of crimes in the headlines of the newspapers of the United States is having an effect upon the reputation of that country abroad which Americans are likely to find they will not be able to live down for generations to come.

The newspapers of the country, little thinking that the reflection upon the Nation as a whole from such a course would be detrimental, have, for their own special ends, or for the alleged object of exposing crime, made the whole world tremble at the "prevalence" of lawlessness in the United States. I have just returned from a 2500-mile trip through Canada. Whenever I entered into conversation with Canadians, the reputation of Americans as criminals played a large part in their talk.

I noticed this apprehension on the part of a number of English immigrants on board the train from Halifax to Montreal. This was especially so in the case of two poor ladies who hardly dared to look about them. When they took down their lunches, which they kept in ordinary suit cases, I noticed that they unlocked their bags and relocked them after use, with the double locks, and then put their keys into their handbags, which they naturally kept pretty close to themselves.

Now I have traveled thousands of miles in the States and never trouble even to close my cases, yet I have never lost a thing at any time. I took occasion, indirectly, to find out why they were so cautious, and of course extracted from them the remarks that the reports of holdups in America made them a bit overfearful, perhaps.

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Up at North Sydney, N. S., I met a family of real estate people from Newfoundland just returning from a winter in Florida. From the very first word they enlarged upon the fact that one was hardly safe in Florida. When I urged them to tell me if they themselves had actually encountered danger, or had seen anyone else suffer assault, they merely rehashed newspaper reports about the number of holdups that had occurred there during the winter.

Their minds were full of these imaginary pitfalls, of confidence games, of bad checks, of all sorts of violations and depredations, without themselves having encountered a single personal experience to justify this fact. When I argued that I had never yet taken the slightest precautions about where and when I moved, they agreed that perhaps one invited trouble by being afraid, and the elderly mother added, not without a sign of misgiving, that she, too, had thought this.

Why, she had gone where she liked in New York, on their way north, and while she felt insecure, still, well, perhaps if she just went about her own business, she believed that after all she was in no great danger of having her pocketbook snatched from her, and encountering physical injury in the bargain.

I told them of an experience I had had in Australia. One Australian had expressed surprise at my wandering about the world alone. Why, if he were abroad he would like to have a mate, he said, so that if ever he were in a scrape he would not have to fight alone. When I assured him that I had been all over the world, that I have never taken insult from anyone, and that I had nevertheless at no time been in a position where I had had to fight for my rights, he was absolutely astounded.

And, I added to these Newfoundlanders, so it was in the States. They brightened up and seemed somewhat relieved, and admitted that possibly they had been under great apprehension, having read so much about crime running rampant there.

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Now it is doubtless true that there is an amount of crime in America way beyond the proportion that any civilized state should suffer. This is no attempt to minimize the problem, or even to discuss it. And doubtless, too, the very wealth and prominence of America in the world tends to lure to its shores criminals from other lands to add to the Nation's own ample quota of native origin.

The attitude on the part of outsiders, however, is not due to any concern for the eradication of crime or for the Nation's own well-being. Partly irritated by the wealth of America, partly by the fact that the immigration law rubs so many people the wrong way, partly due to the constant nagging criticism of foreigners in the United States, these outsiders are glad to be able to point to the American press for proof of the low state of American culture and civilization. And the sensational newspapers of the United States, together with the Nation's magazines and "movies," which, under the guise of wild-west romance and so-called love stories, dish up crime episodes until one wonders how the public can longer stand such fare, help to broadcast this point of view.

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Reading these criticisms of themselves by those who would gladly throw all the blame for evil upon some unfortunate alien, the world at large is glad to believe that America is an unsafe place in which to live. This unfortunate combination of circumstances, the Nation's wealth, its exclusiveness and its isolation from world group activities, such as the League, Court, etc., is creating the will to believe that Americans are a bad lot, and the sensational newspapers come along and emphasize their evil doings, so that the reputation is confirmed.

No country that I know of is free from crime, and time was when it was customary to ship criminals abroad, as England did in the eighteenth century and as France does today. But other countries seem to have less desire to give themselves such evil characters. Nor is this a slight matter. Notwithstanding the fact that but a small percentage of the present population of Australia arrived in convict ships, the first thing the average person thinks of when that country is mentioned is Botany Bay. So will it be with America, unless something is done to curtail the exploitation of crime for circulation purposes. S. G.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME

Plans to salvage the Roman galleys, with all their marvelous riches, sunk in the lake of Nemi, at the foot of Mount Albano, return as regularly as summer follows spring. The subject has been taken up again and again, and the plans proposed have been many and varied. The first attempt to raise them was made in the fifteenth century by Leon Battista Alberti, who tried to grasp the hulks with ropes secured to a system of barrels which were sunk in the water, laden with stones. He thought that by taking away the stones the barrels would rise to the surface, dragging up the vessels with them. This primitive system failed and damaged considerably one of the sunken ships, which was split in the middle. Successive attempts proved also unsatisfactory, and not till 1895, when divers were used for the first time, were substantial results achieved. In that year magnificent bronze decorations ornamenting the floating kiosk (for the larger ship was nothing but a kiosk for the use of the emperors), marbles, medals and other decorative pieces were brought to light and were all placed in the Museum of the Thermæ of Diocletian, in Rome. An architect has recently sketched a rich and fairy tale sort of galley, giving it as an accurate reproduction of one of the sunken ships at Nemi. The plan which may give the best results is the temporary drying up of the lake.

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About a year ago the Directory of the Fascist Party decided that, as the Fascist hymn, "Giovinezza" (Youth), which is now played on all official occasions, together with the national anthem, was no longer adapted as the hymn of the new Fascist state, a new version should be made. Federico Valerio Ratti, a poet and a tragedian, was asked to prepare a new hymn, in which he should symbolize the spirit of New Italy. He promptly composed one and dedicated it to the Duce with these words, "To the Duce, this hymn of his legionnaries marching on the ancient roads of the new Empire of Rome." The music has been left the same, and its most characteristic feature is the chorus, which runs:

Only Rome, and Rome alone,
Only Rome eternal stays!
Eja, Eja, Alalà!

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There is perhaps no better way of keeping alive the name of a distinguished citizen in the memory of his fellow-countrymen than by naming after him a street in the city which gave him birth or where he spent a part of his active life. This method of commemoration has naturally many difficulties, for the supply of new streets is comparatively limited and the list of illustrious men and women who deserve this honor is growing at quite a great rate. In Italy the question of street names presents even greater difficulties than in many other countries, not only on account of its past glorious history, which had already been remembered in the names of streets, as practically every city and village boasts some connection with the national life of the country, but also because the present generation is affording an inexhaustible number of superior people (at least in the eyes of the Italians), worthy of the honor of being remembered in the name of a street or a piazza. So great, indeed, is this number of contemporary illustrious Italians whom every municipality wishes to honor in this way that the names of many old streets have been changed with little respect to national history. A law has now been passed ordering that all street names having reference to history or local traditions must be respected, and "as the glory of some people is very short-lived, and their names only momentarily exalted, no such names are to be given to streets until a period after their passing on."

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The demolition of slums, begun on April 21 last, the two thousand six hundred and seventy-ninth birthday of Rome, with the object of bringing to light pieces of old Rome, at present insufficiently visible, is well advanced. One of the most interesting changes, which will increase the artistic beauty of old Rome, will be the Theater of Marcellus, which was hidden in the labyrinth between the Capitol and the Tiber, and which has been in a state of neglect for many centuries. As to the grandiose project plans which were to make Rome not only the most beautiful city of Italy but the most modern capital of the world, many, and possibly, too, all of them, will remain, for the present, only private ideas of individual architects, who vie with one another in their projects of pulling down every house which stands in the vicinity of an ancient monument or a medieval palace.

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The fourteenth century fortress commonly called Castel Vecchio, at Verona, has been restored to its ancient splendor, and the King went recently there for its inauguration. The palace, once the residence of the Scaligers, that great family which gave Verona its golden age, in the same way as the Medici benefited Florence, has many memories, stories, legends and poems attached to it. One of the last descendants of the Scaligers felt that he was very unpopular and added defenses outside the walls of the fortress (which can still be seen), with an outlet toward the right bank of the River Adige, and incidentally a free road of escape toward Germany. The castle, of fine red brick, became the new court of the reigning princes, and was beautifully decorated with stuccos and frescoes, and was for those times really luxurious. After the Scaliger dynasty came to an end, the castle bore many humiliations and was used by the Austrian emperors as a military barrack. Those parts of the fortress which had been destroyed by the successive sovereigns of Verona have now been entirely reconstructed and the local museum has been housed in its gorgeous halls.

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That horse-drawn vehicle called in Rome "la botticella," which is so familiar to both residents and visitors of the Italian capital, is following the road of progress—that is, it will soon be abolished, its place to be taken exclusively by the modern taxicab, its successful rival. Visitors who were wont to use the tranquil, jog-trotting cab for sightseeing will seriously miss it, unless they happen to be of that variety who "do" Rome in a day's scheduled time. No serious protests have so far been raised against the innovation, but many articles have been published, in which the local authorities are urged to reconsider their decision and in which the abolition of horse-drawn cabs in a city like Rome is spoken of as unnecessary. Rome, it is pointed out, has no great distances, and Romans, as a rule, are in no great hurry to get from one place to another.

## *Letters to the Editor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### Prohibition and Future Generations

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Oh, that men should put an enemy in their mouths, to steal away their brains!"—that is the sentiment Shakespeare expressed through the mouth of Cassio in "Othello," and today if all who cherish a feeling of resentment against the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement, because of the alleged interference with their personal right to drink if they want to, will forget for a while present conditions and their personal desires and try to understand what prohibition will do for future generations, their resentment will vanish.

Prohibition will make a new America, where the youth will look into the future clear eyed, with keen thoughts, unhampered by the deadening influence of a craving for intoxicants; where the mothers will have no fears for a son growing into manhood; where the wife will know no heartache over a loved husband, the victim of a vicious craving for drink; where the children will have no drunken father as a constant fear.

In this new America there will be greater prosperity, happier homes, better business men. Thought will find greater freedom of expression; a higher spiritual development will result; politics will be cleaner; there will be less selfishness and more helpfulness in the community.

The uplifting influence of this great amendment will be felt not only in every corner of the United States but in every other land. Let us then hold fast to this vision of the future and do our part in hastening the coming reality, knowing that "where there is no vision, the people perish."

Montclair, N. J. C. H. G.

### "The Disarmament Problem"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was much interested in reading your editorial entitled, "The Disarmament Problem." And I fully realize the significance of your suggestion that at the conference yet to be held, "the United States will not be left without delegates free from either military or naval associations and with established reputation for advocacy of disarmament and peace."

But in connection with the kind of delegates that should represent their nations at this forthcoming conference, there seems to remain still another thing to be expected of the different delegates and representatives themselves. And that is, before they come to this conference they will somehow, first of all, have disarmed themselves of their own mutual fear, mutual distrust and mutual suspicion.

For after all, it is not the scrapping of those visible armaments on the part of the nations, but the casting out of these invisible arguments, namely, fear, distrust and suspicion, on the part of the delegates that constitutes the really fundamental problem at these disarmament conferences. H. S. L.

Greencastle, Ind.